CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

We would like to welcome you as a new user, and hope that our program will be a great help to you in your work.

This program is specially designed for farmers, consultants, agricultural colleges and the feedstuffs industry. It is based on a modular design, which allows us to customize our products for individual customer requirements. We place great emphasis on making your daily routine simpler and quicker.

Getting started

To get started, begin by reading the following section and then install the program. This should take approximately 10 minutes.

License

Responsibility

You are responsible for the installation and use of this program.

Under no circumstances can AgroSoft North America be held responsible for any loss, either direct or indirect, that you or your company may suffer as a result of using this program.

Development

AgroSoft® programs undergo constant development. If you have any ideas or wishes for the program, you are welcome to contact us so that we can do our best to fulfill your requirements.

With Kindest Regards,
AgroSoft® North America

Telephone.: 402-304-1414

Homepage: www.AgroSoft.net

Installation

By installing the program, you agree to the license requirement laid out in the previous section.

Before installing the program, you are advised to check that your computer is capable of meeting the program requirements.

Hardware

Check that your PC is powerful enough!
This can be done by filling out the following table with the specifications from your computer. If the figures from your own PC are lower than the minimum requirements, we cannot recommend that the program should be installed on your computer

	Recommended	***Minimum***	***Own PC***	***OK***
Op. system	Windows 95 / 98 / 00 / ME / XP / Vista 32-bit	Windows 95		
Processor	Pentium	486		
Speed	100 MHz	66 MHz		
RAM	16 Mb	8 Mb		
Hard disk	100 Mb free	10 Mb free		

If your hardware fulfills the requirements, you are ready to install the program. If you have any doubts concerning the power of your computer, you are welcome to contact us for guidance.

Copy protection
AgroSoft® programs are copy protected. This protection ensures that the program can only be used by professional and serious users that have purchased the program by legal means.

Program key

Copy protection is achieved by the use of a program key. This is a small device which must be fitted in either the USB port or printer port (program keys are shown in figure 1-1).

Connection

If you have the USB style program key, insert it into a USB port on your computer. If you have the printer port style of program key, turn off the computer and the printer to disconnect the printer cable from the computer port. Insert the program key in the printer port and reconnect the printer cable.

IMPORTANT! The computer and printer must be turned off during this operation.

Error/No Key

If an error message appears, even though the program key is inserted as described in the previous section, go to ”Help” (section 20-8).

Start installation

Once you have made sure that your computer is powerful enough, you can begin the actual installation of the program.

1 ☞ Two different types of dongles can be used with the WinPig program.

Figure 1-1. Program key/dongle.

The first and most common is simply inserted into a USB port on your computer. The second fits on a serial port and the following directions explain how to install this type of dongle.

Turn off the computer and printer to disconnect the printer cable from the computer port. Insert the dongle in the printer port and reconnect the printer cable by inserting it in the back of the dongle.

IMPORTANT! The computer and the printer must be turned off during this operation.

2 ☞ Turn your PC back on and insert the AgroSoft CD in your CD-ROM drive.

Using Auto Run

If Auto Run is installed on your computer, the system will display the screen shown under step 6.

Without Auto Run

If Auto Run is <u>not</u> installed on your computer, you must follow these instructions under step 3.

3 ☞ Click on **Start** on the Task bar to display the following menu.

Figure 1-2. Start menu in Windows.

4 ☞ Click on **Run...** to display the following screen.

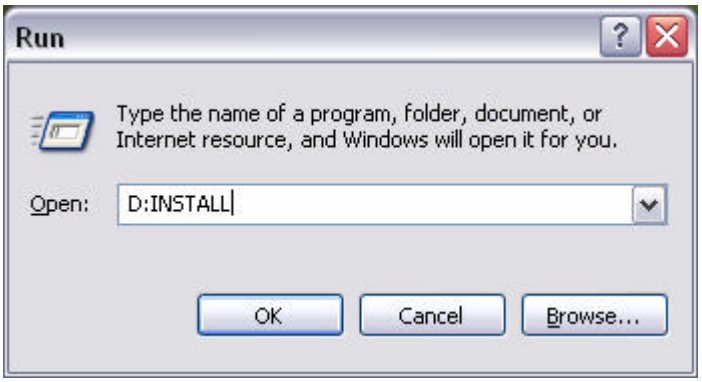


Figure 1-3. Command screen with D:\INSTALL.

5 ☞ Enter D: INSTALL in the command line as shown in the screen above and then click on **OK**.

6 ☞ The installation program will start and the following screen will be displayed.

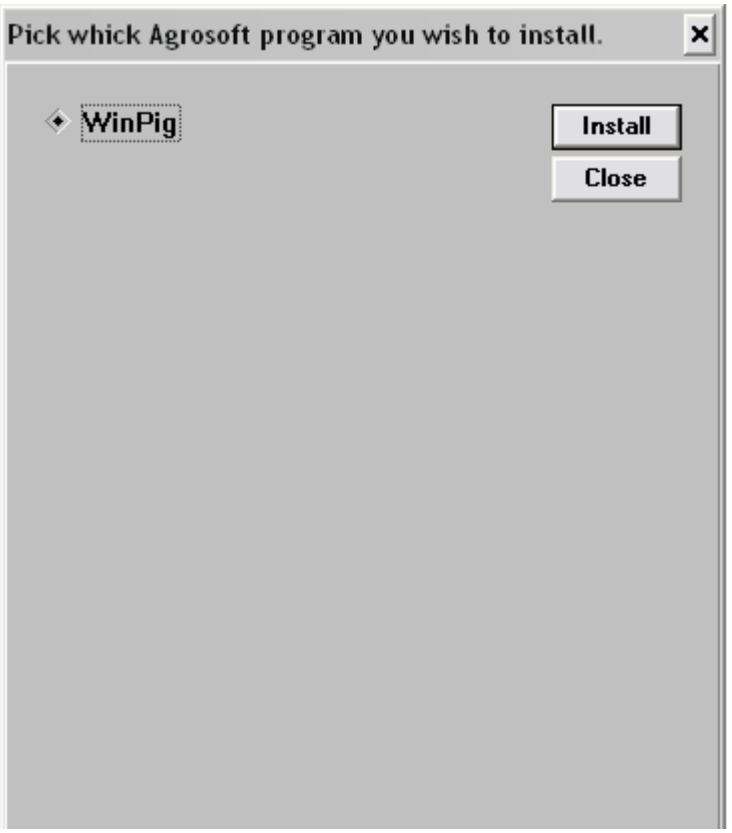


Figure 1-4. Installation options.

7 ☞ Click on **WinPig System** followed by **Install**, to display the following screen.

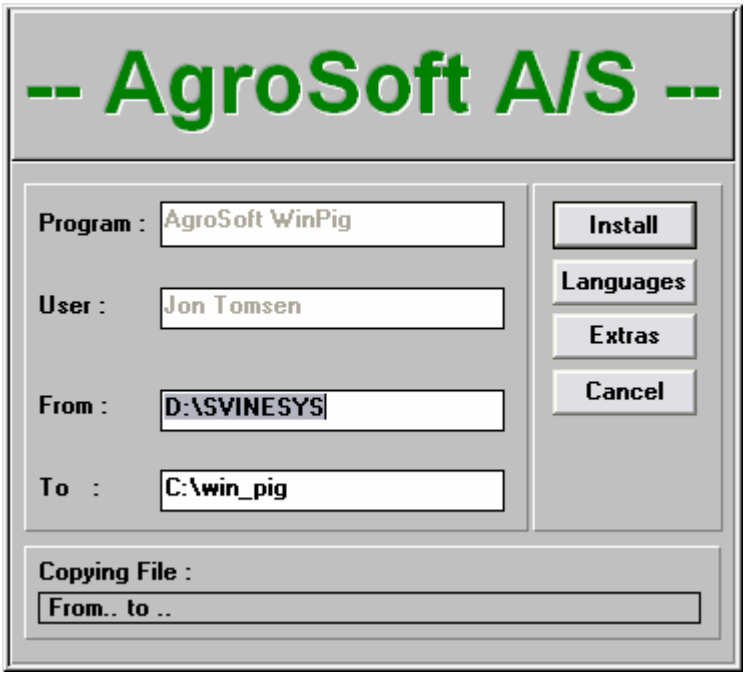


Figure 1-5. AgroSoft installation screen.

Select Language

Click on **Select Language** to install the program with one or more languages.

Select Extra

Clicking on **Select Extra** button provides an opportunity to install additional accessories such as features for electronic sow feeders.

Network

If you want to install the program on another drive, simply overwrite the ”To drive:” field. Please note, however, that the program should still be installed under the name Win_Pig.

8 ☞

When the installation process returns to the screen shown under point 6, you can choose to either install the next program or exit by clicking on **Exit**.

You can now start the WinPig program by double-clicking on the icon created in the AgroSoft Programs window. Alternatively, click on the menu item AgroSoft WinPig System under Start, Programs and then click on AgroSoft Programs.

Function Keys

The most frequently used function keys and buttons for WinPig.

F1 or 	Help.
Esc	Return (cancel and return to the previous window/function).
Enter (↵)	Select (accept data/function).
Ctrl+Home	Go to the top.
Ctrl+End	Go to the bottom.
Page Up	One page up.
Page Down	One page down.
F2 or 	Toggle between old and new data.
F3 or 	Medicine registration (on the sow card).
F4 or 	Deletes a line.
Alt+F4 	Close window (close program if Main Window).
F5 or 	Search in old data (card catalogue).
F6 or 	Print to printer after choosing period and eventual pen interval.
Ctrl+P or 	Display printout on screen.
F7 or 	Display SowCard (display details for a particular sow if one has been selected).
F8 or 	Analysis menu.
F9 or 	Display Windows Calculator.
F10	Alter value (overwrite the old value, does not delete the field).
F11 or 	Display program setup window.
Alt+F11 or 	Display column setup window.
F12 or 	Select a sow using the menu item “Selected Sows”.

Shift+? or  Select a herd.

 Send backup copy toAgroSoft´s server. (Can be downloaded in an emergency)**.**

 Get Web Statistics from AgroSoft´s server from the internet.

 Download slaughter data.

Windows

Window functions

This section describes the program functions in general terms to avoid repeating the common functions in every section.

When you start the program, the following window will be displayed.

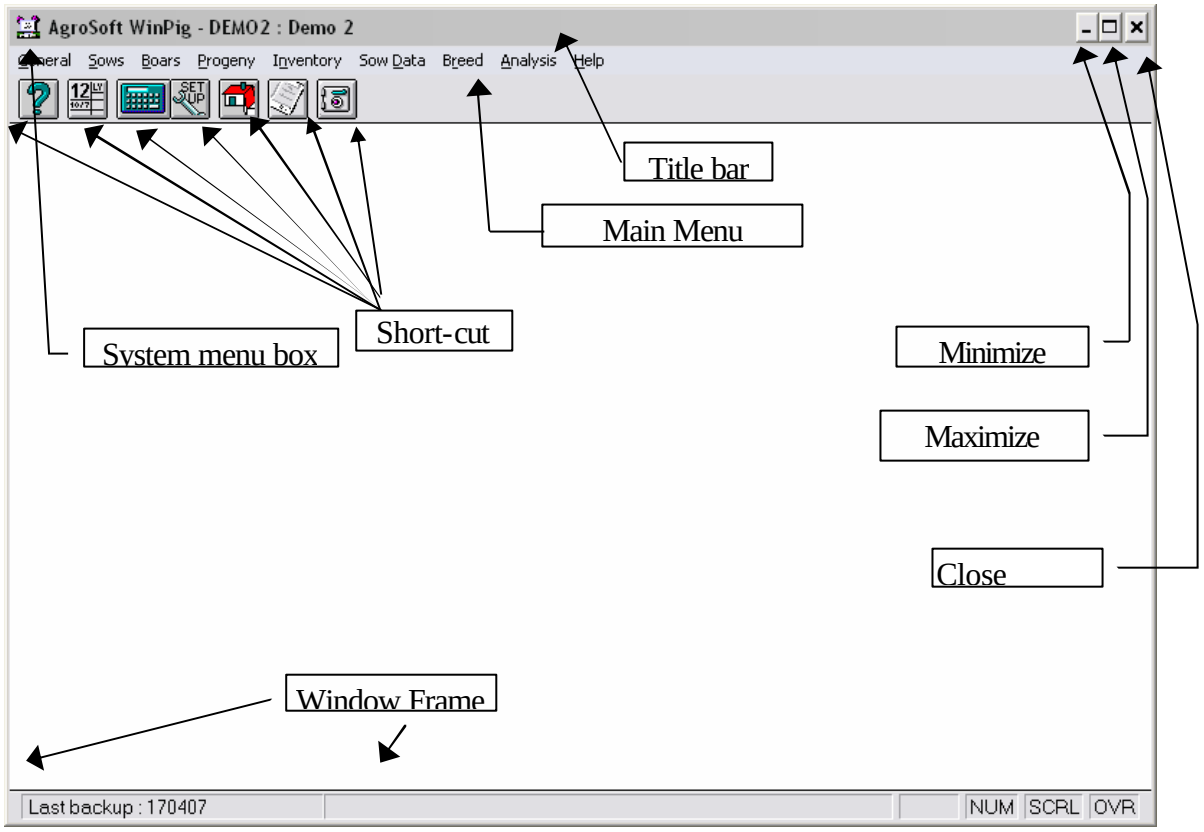


Figure 1-6. The main window in the AgroSoft Pig System.

Figure 1-6 is the main window in AgroSoft WinPig. All other program windows and images are displayed at the top of this window.

The item "Breed" is only shown if you have the breeding module for Nucleus/maiden gilt management.

Adjust size

The control menu box is located in the top left-hand corner of every window. The commands in this control menu are used to move, maximize, minimize, close and adjust the size of windows. It is also used to toggle between this program and others.

Title bar

The title bar displays the name of the program/window. If more than one window is open, the title bar of the active window (the window you are working in) will be a different color or shade to the other title bars.

Main Menu	A menu consists of a list (with a scroll bar) containing the commands and actions available in AgroSoft WinPig.
Shortcut button/Icon	Shortcut buttons are used to activate the most common commands and actions used in the program. Position the cursor on an icon to display it's function.
Minimize/maximize	Click on these buttons to shrink or enlarge the window.
Close button	Click just once on this button to close the program or the relevant window.
Window frames	The window frame is the outermost frame of the window. You can reduce or enlarge the size of the window using the mouse. Move the mouse pointer to the frame and watch as it changes from a single arrow (↖) to a double arrow (⇔or ⇳). Now hold down the left mouse button as you move the pointer in the direction of the arrow to modify the size of the window
System errors	If a system error should occur, you should not only exit the WinPig program but also exit/restart Windows to ensure that the error is fully eliminated.

Menu Items

There are a number of different menu items available in the AgroSoft WinPig program. These items are generally commands or a list of sub-menus used to adjust various program parameters.

A menu item can look like this.

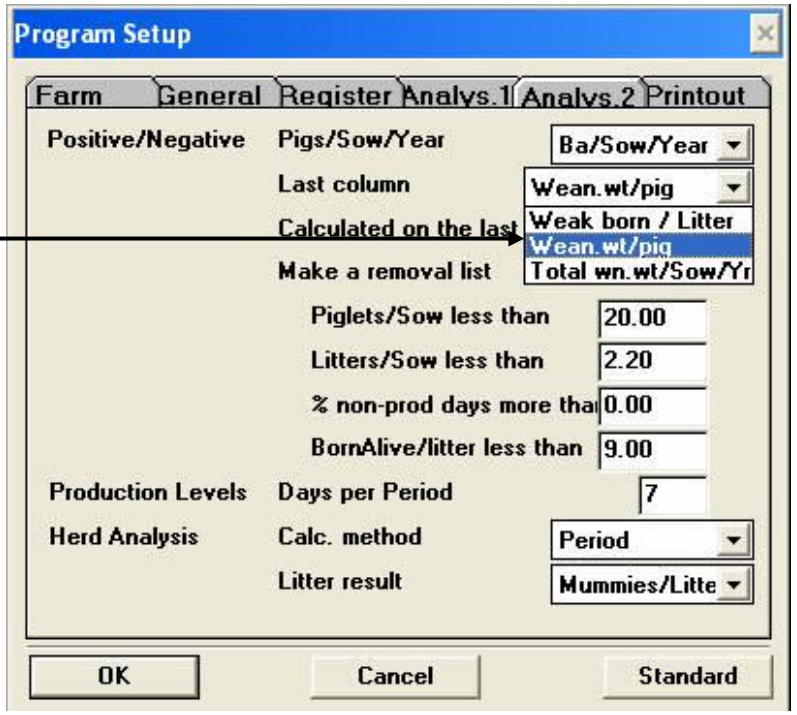


Figure 1-7. Analysis parameters.

Instructions

Click on the required item with the mouse pointer or use the cursor keys to select the required item and click on .

Registration windows

This section describes the registration windows in broad terms. General descriptions of features which occur repeatedly will not be repeated for every screen or window. Figure 1-8 shows how an input screen or registration window may look.

The title bar displays the window's name or function.

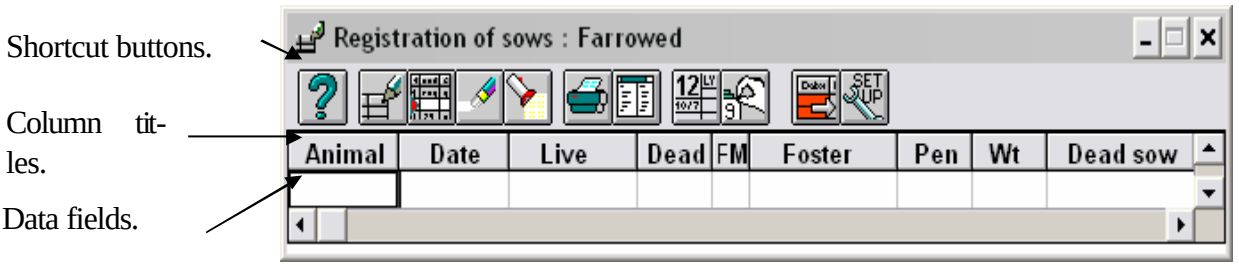


Figure 1-8. An example of a registration window.

You'll find a scrollbar on the right-hand side and at the bottom of every registration window. The scrollbars are used to bring any hidden parts of the input fields into view on screen.

Data Entry

New data

In data entry screens, you should enter the appropriate figures or information before pressing **Enter** (↵). The cursor automatically jumps to the next field. If you make a typing error, the cursor moves to the field containing the error so you can enter the correct value. If the cursor flashes, you are in a data entry field. To leave a data entry field, press **Enter** (↵) to accept the value displayed in the field, or **Esc** to undo the last change.

Repeat function

While keying in data you can repeat the data from the field above by pressing the star key (*).

Old data

Earlier registrations can be accessed by clicking on  or pressing **F2**. You can navigate around the data using the cursor keys, scrollbars, or mouse, and edit the data if necessary. If you wish to find a registration from a specific date, press **F5** or click on  .

Press **F2** or click on  , to enter new data after viewing/editing old data.

Dates

Dates must be entered as **ddmmyy**, where dd is the day, mm is the month and yy is the year. Incorrectly entered dates will not be recognized by the program.

Note!

If the first field is an animal number, then a valid animal number and date must be entered before the registration is recognized. If the first field is a date or other figure, then that first field is sufficient for a valid registration.

Sow Cards

When registering sows, you can open a Sow Card by clicking on  or pressing **F7.** The current animal number will be displayed in the Sow Card. Once the Sow Card is open, you can toggle between existing sows and

change/enter the data for each sow. Sow data can be entered either on Sow Cards or in registration windows.

Printouts

Press **F6** or click on  and choose the required period (and stall interval if required) to create a printout containing the entered data. Printouts can only be created once you have called up the old data by pressing **F2** or  .

Registration sheet

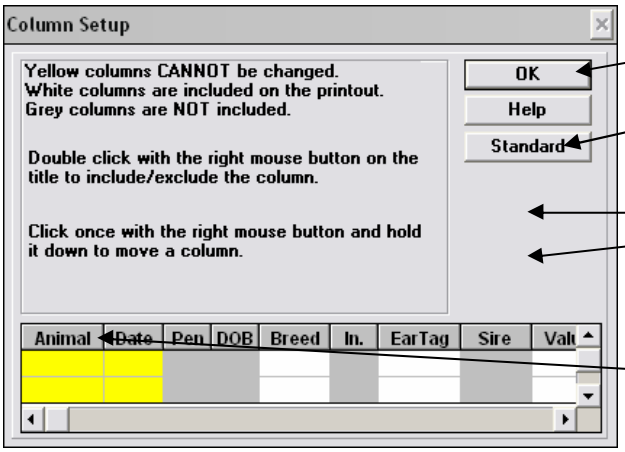
When looking at an empty registration window you can make a printout to register new data by pressing **F6** or click on  .

Print Preview

You can view all printouts on screen before printing by pressing **Ctrl+P** or by clicking on  before sending the printout to the printer.

Setting up registration windows

Press **Alt+F11**/  to choose the required columns/data entry fields and their order. **Figure 1-9** is displayed when you choose this column setup under the menu item "Farrowed".



OK exits and saves the column setup.
Standard resets all selections.
Script or Line distance on the printout can change.
Animal number (yellow panel on the screen) cannot be changed/removed.

Figure 1-9. Column setup for reports.

Gray/White fields

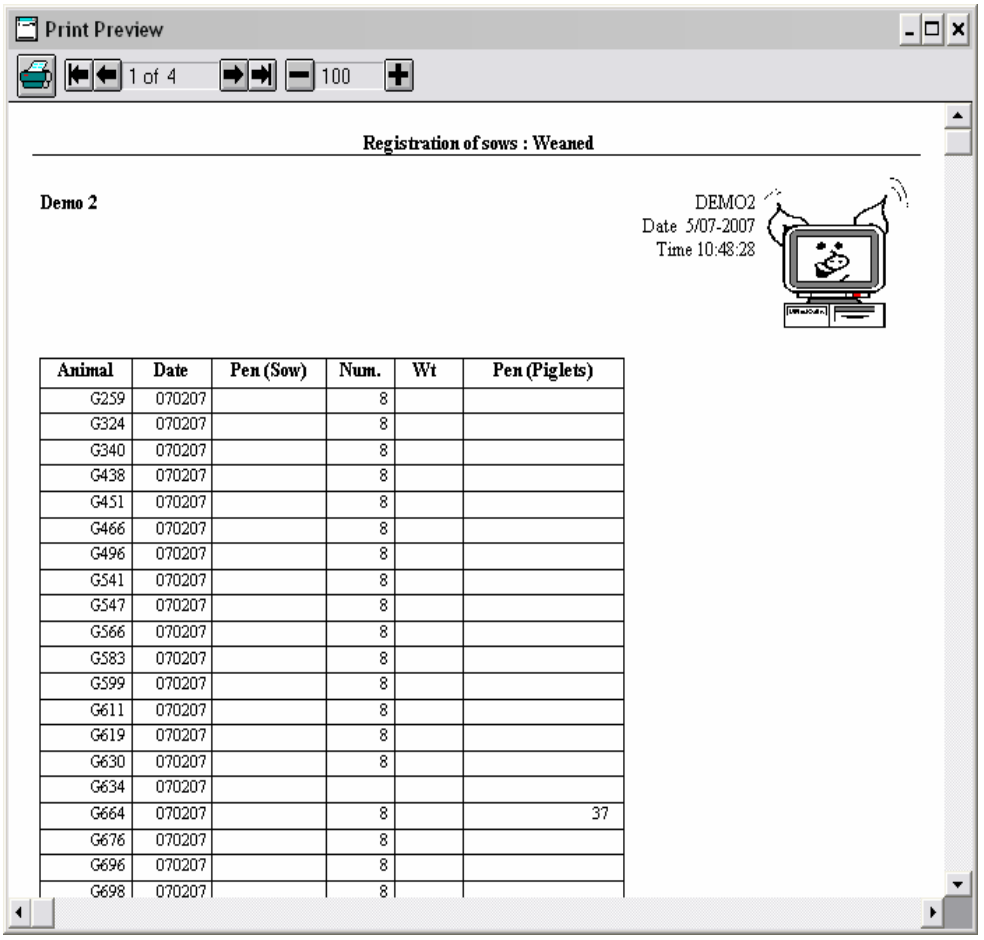
The remaining columns can be included or excluded as required. When the fields under the title are **White** the column will be included on printouts. **Grey** columns, however, will be excluded from any printout.

Printouts

You can print a number of different lists and reports using the various menu items.

If you want to see a printout on screen before printing, use the ”Print Preview” option.

Press **Ctrl+P** or click on  to display the printout on screen before you print to the printer.



Animal	Date	Pen (Sow)	Num.	Wt	Pen (Piglets)
G259	070207		8		
G324	070207		8		
G340	070207		8		
G438	070207		8		
G451	070207		8		
G466	070207		8		
G496	070207		8		
G541	070207		8		
G547	070207		8		
G566	070207		8		
G583	070207		8		
G599	070207		8		
G611	070207		8		
G619	070207		8		
G630	070207		8		
G634	070207				
G664	070207		8		37
G676	070207		8		
G696	070207		8		
G698	070207		8		

Figure 1-10. An example of a ”Print Preview”.

Scroll bars

Use the scrollbars or cursor keys to view any hidden parts of the printout.

Minimize/Maximize

To change the size of the preview window, click on  to minimize or  to maximize.

If you want to enlarge or reduce the size of the text on screen, click on  to zoom in and  to zoom out. Alternatively, use the ‘+’ and ‘-‘ keys on the numeric keypad.

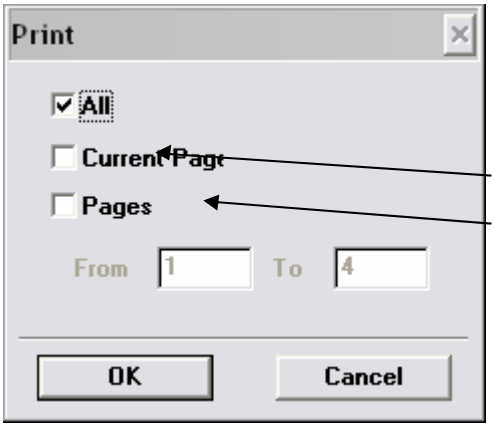
Change page

You can toggle between multiple pages by clicking on  to go to the next page or  to go to the previous page. Alternatively, use the **Page Up** or **Page Down** buttons.

Printout

To send a previewed report to the printer press **F6** or click on  .

There are 3 different print options available on the following figure. Select the required option by checking the appropriate box.



- Print all available pages at once.
- Print the current page.
- Select an interval of pages.

Figure 1-11. The print options.

Printer options

If you select the [Current Page] option and press **OK,** you will be able to select a different printer or printer setup in addition to the Windows standard printer.

2 GENERAL

Under “General” you can select the herd you want to work with, along with a choice of backup options. The program parameters are available under “Program Setup”, and the settings of your production reports, control lists and week cards, and a choice of text for codes are also located here. The final option is used to exit the AgroSoft WinPig program.

Select ”General” from the main menu to display the following command list.

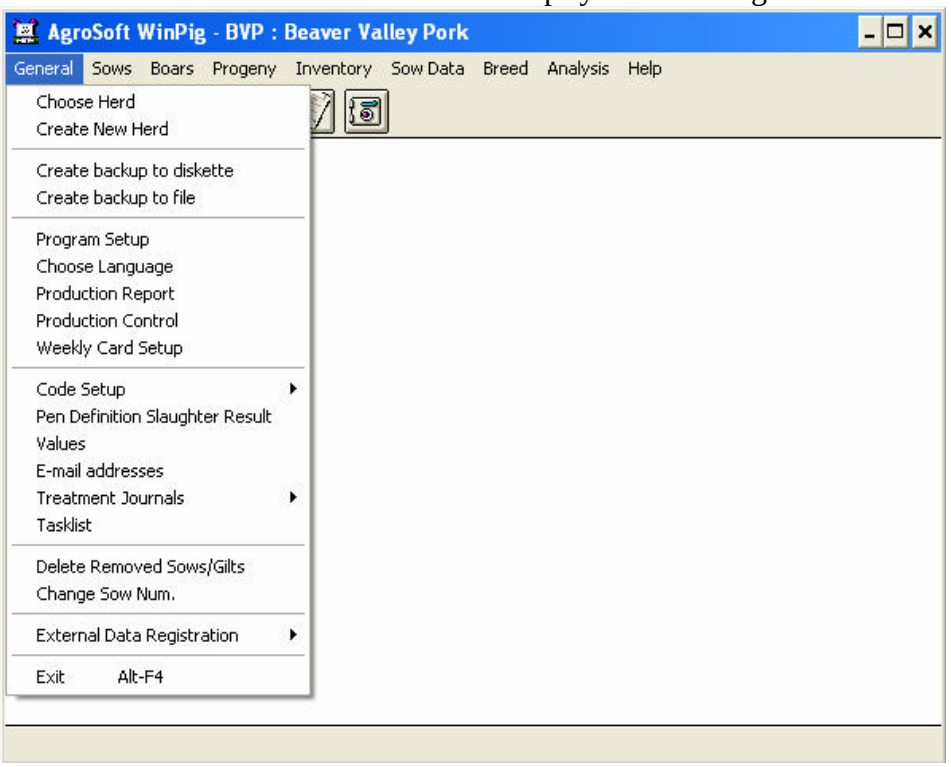


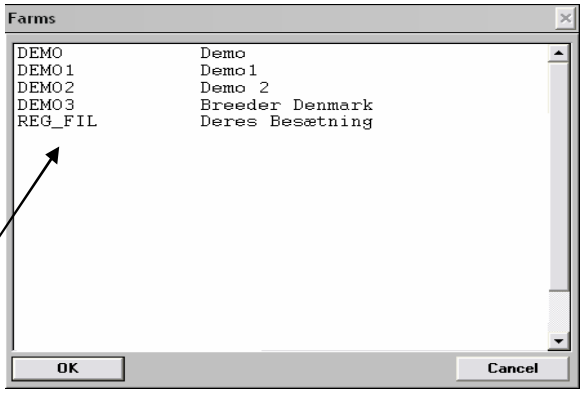
Figure 2-1. Shows the command list under the menu item general.

Menu commands

The “General” option contains the commands that form the starting point for the AgroSoft WinPig program.

Choose herd

Click on  or on ”General” followed by ”Choose Herd” to display the following screen.



Do as follows:

Click with the mouse on the herd you wish to work with and afterwards click on **OK**.

Figure 2-2. Shows the herd list.

REG_FIL — REG_FIL (REGistration FILe) is your own herd. Herd 1 and 2 are herds that can be created using the menu item ”Create Herd” if you need to work with multiple herds.

Note! — ***When the program starts, it always starts in the REG_FIL herd.***

Create herd

Click on ”General” followed by ”Create Herd” to display the following screen.

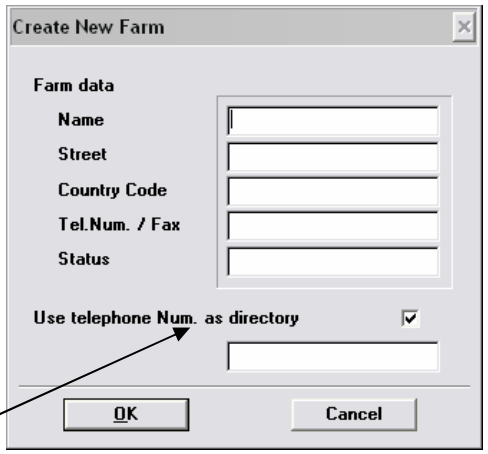


Figure 2-3. Create herd.

The ”Create herd” option is used to create the required herds.

Do as follows:

Enter your name and press **TAB** (⇥), then enter the street name and press **TAB**, and so on. When you have filled in all the fields, press **OK**.

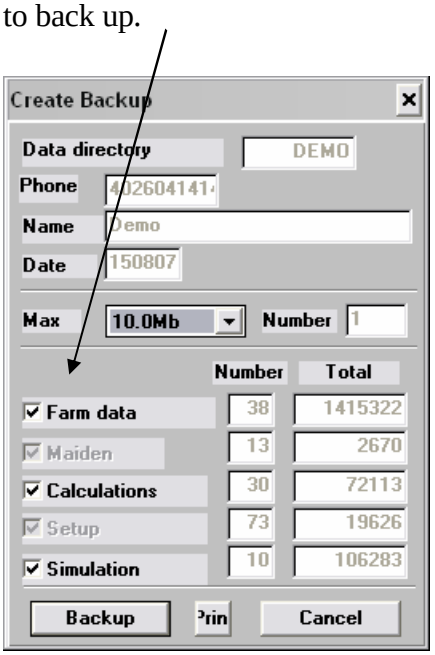
Directory

If you do not wish to use the farm’s telephone number as a directory name, uncheck this box and enter the required directory name in the field. The directory name can only contain a maximum of 8 characters with no periods.

Create backup to disk

As a computer user, **You must remember to make a backup copy** of your own data. If your computer breaks down, you won't lose all your data and have to re-enter everything.

By clicking on "General" and then on "Create backup to disk", the following screen picture appears. Here you can add and remove the data that you wish to back up.



Make a backup at least once a month. It is much better to have one copy too many than to be short a copy.

Use at least 2 sets of disks, so that you are not always backing up on the same disks. If you do use the same disks repeatedly and experience an error during creation, you may find you have no backup to rely on.

Figure 2-4. Create backup on disk.

Do as follows:

Insert a disk in drive A and click on **Backup**. The image below will now appear.

Figure 2-5. Format of the disk.

Create a backup

Click on **OK** to format the disk. Afterwards the program formats the disk and creates a backup copy on it. When the backup is done, click on **CLOSE**.

E-mail

If you want to send your backup copy through e-mail, you can choose to "Create backup to file" and it will save a copy to your hard drive.

Create backup to file

Click on ”General” and ”Create backup to file”. The program executes and the following screen appears. From here, you can add or delete the parameters of the data that you wish to back up.

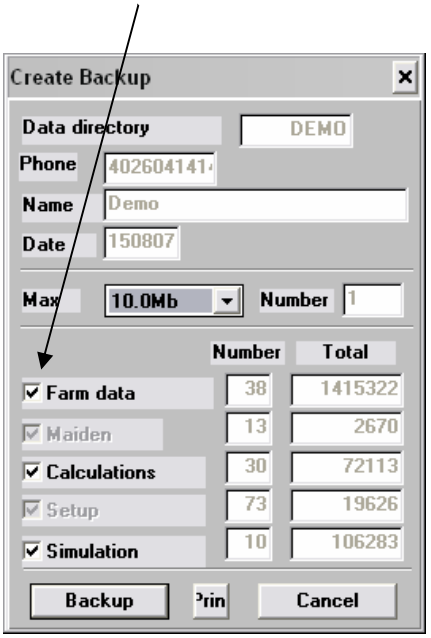


Figure 2-6. Shows creating a backup copy.

Do as follows: Click on Backup. After which the following screen appears.

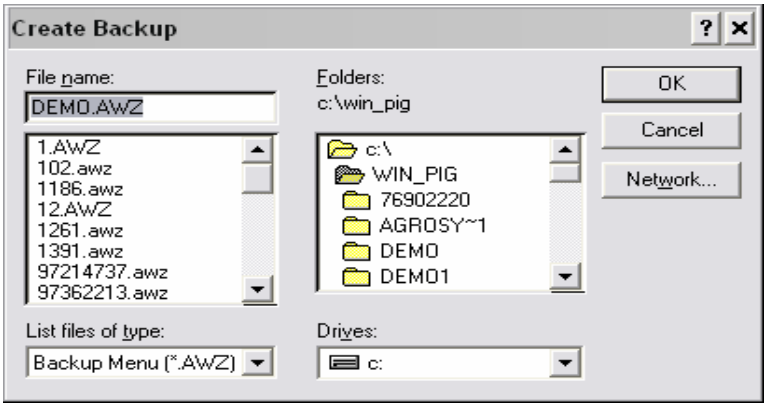


Figure 2-7. Shows how to create a backup copy to file.

Here you choose DRIVE C: to create the backup copy to the hard drive.

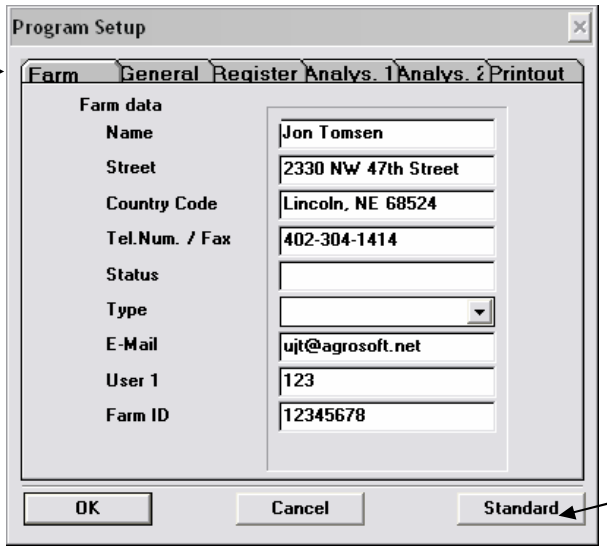
.AWZ file The .AWZ extension will be preceded by a telephone number that you entered in program setup. Review the path that the file will be saved to and click **OK**. After the file is saved, click on Close. The file defaults to C:\Win_Pig.

Program Setup

Program setup is used to specify the required program parameters.

Note! It is important that you know which parameters are selected, since they determine the functionality of the program.

Tabs →



Program Setup contains a number of tabs. Each tab contains a group of options.

Toggle between the tabs by clicking on each.

Click on **Standard** to select the standard parameters issued with the program.

Figure 2-8. Shows an example of setup.

Cancel exits the program setup <u>without</u> saving the changes.

Farm — This tab is used to enter the required details for the farm.

General — This tab lists the options concerning external data communication.

Register — This tab contains sub-groups including date check parameters, automatic options and prices for automatic calculations.

Analysis 1 — The first analysis group contains the setup details for your production reports, production levels and boar analysis.

Analysis 2 — The second analysis group contains the options relating to positive/negative lists, distribution curves and herd analysis.

Printout — This tab contains printout options for sowcards and group control reports.

The herd analysis made for a weekly period.

If you want to see the results for a specific weekly period on a herd analysis, this can be selected by choosing ”General”, ”Program setup” and ”Analysis 2”.

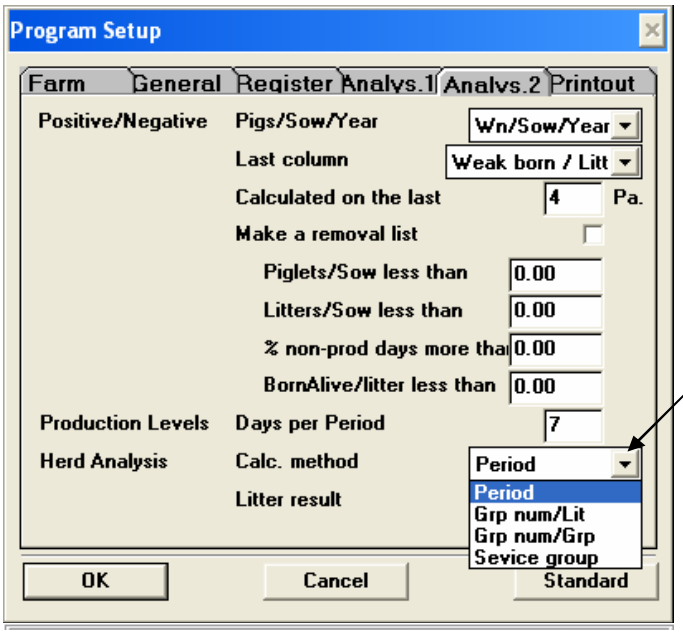


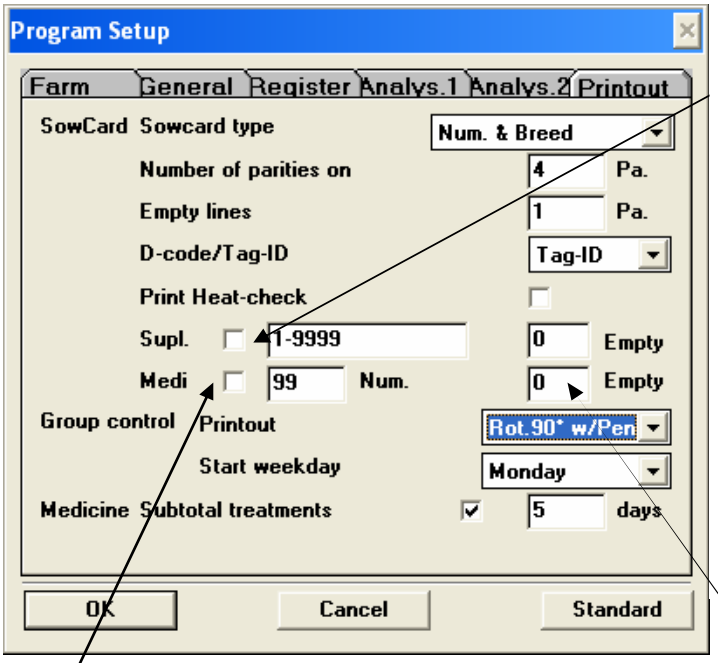
Figure 2-9. Shows setup of the herd analysis.

When you select a herd analysis, you must enter the date from the week that the group was served in as opposed to entering the desired period.

Printout

Under the topic of ”Printout” you can choose different printouts for the sow card and group control.

If you want to see some or all of the supplementary and medicine information, review the following information.



Place a check mark here if the supplementary registrations are to be seen on the sow card. In the field that follows, you can limit which codes you want to see (for instance this example chose codes 1-20).

Figure 2-10. Setup of the sow card.

Check mark if you want the medicine information to appear on the sow card. In the field that follows, you can enter a number representing how many registrations you want to see.

Here you can indicate how many empty lines you want to have on the sow card.

Show the ”correct” week number.

The program can be set to begin on any day of the week. The default day is Monday, but if you want to want to use another day go to “General”, “Program Setup” and “Printout”.

If the week number for the farm starts on a day other than Monday, then select the correct day from the following drop down list.

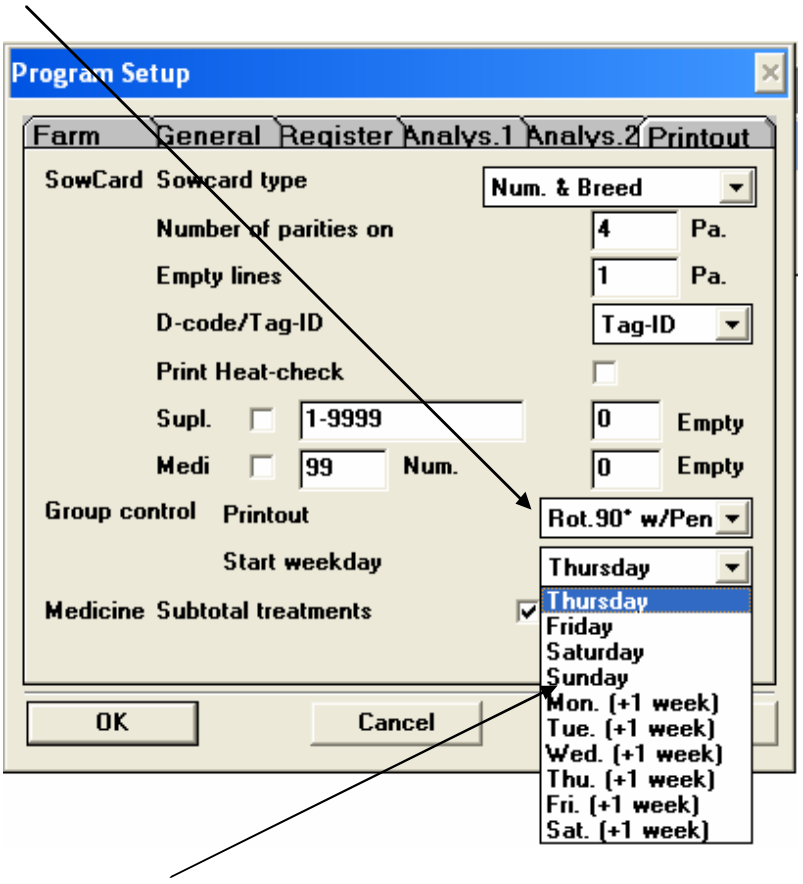


Figure 2-11. Shows the choices of weekdays.

If the week number is to be given after the end of a period, then select the weekday (+1 week).

Note!

To correct the information already entered in the database, you need to do a ”database check” . To do this, click on “Sow data” and “Check list”. In the data entry box, write 010180 and click on ”OK”.

Select Language

The menu item "Choose Language" is used to toggle between the available languages. When you purchase the AgroSoft WinPig program, you will automatically be supplied with one language of your choice as well as the standard program language of Danish (DK). You can, if you wish, expand the program with these additional languages.

Click on "General" followed by "Choose Language" to display the following screen.

Figure 2-12. Possible languages.

Do as follows:

Select the flag that corresponds to your required language using the mouse or the cursor keys and then click on **OK.** Otherwise, double-click the required flag.

Check (√) the "Remember Setup" box if you want to set the chosen language as the new standard language..

Available Languages

As of (November 2004) the program can be expanded to include the following languages:

⇨ DK	Danish	⇨ GR	Greek
⇨ FI	Finnish	⇨ HU	Hungarian
⇨ GB	English	⇨ NL	Dutch
⇨ DE	German	⇨ SP	Spanish
⇨ IS	Islandic	⇨ ES	Estonian
⇨ NO	Norwegian	⇨ LI	Lithuanian
⇨ PL	Polish	⇨ LV	Latvian
⇨ SV	Swedish	⇨ FR	French
⇨ MK	Macedonian	⇨ RU	Russian
⇨ BG	Bulgarian	⇨ KO	Korean
⇨ PT	Portuguese		

Production report

Before producing an efficiency report, you must create the reports you wish to calculate. These report entries define the type of animals and registrations to be included in each report.

Users are free to select the animals that should be included in an efficiency report. You can also specify whether the report is intended for breeding, feeding or finishing barns.

Click on ”General” followed by ”Production Report” to display the following screen.

Figure 2-13. Shows selected efficiency reports.

This screen is used to create/delete and amend existing/new efficiency reports.

Amend report

Use the cursor keys to access the data field you wish to amend and enter the new value before pressing **Enter** (↵).

Create report

To create a new report, click on  or press **F2**, and enter the required report definition. Once the new report has been entered, press  or click on **F2**.

Note!

Read more about efficiency report options in the following sections.

Print report

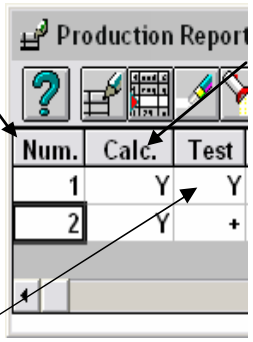
The report can be calculated using the menu item ”Analysis” in the main menu (section 9-1).

Description of column titles and their meaning.

The first section (Figure 2-14) is used to select the way in which your report will be displayed.

[Number] The number of the efficiency report is used to control the order in which reports are calculated if you wish to calculate multiple reports.

[Calculate]



The calculate column is used to determine whether each report should be calculated by default or not.

A **Y** indicates that the report will automatically be calculated.

An **N** indicates that the report will <u>not</u> be selected by default.

Figure 2-14.

[Test] The [Test] field is used to determine whether an inventory report should be displayed on screen before the report is shown.

⇨ A **Y** indicates that the inventory will be displayed on screen.

⇨

⇨ An **N** indicates that it will <u>not</u> be displayed, and that the report will be displayed as soon as it is calculated.

⇨

⇨ A **+** symbol means that the pigs on the herd list are counted together after this pen. See more in the following note.

Note! ***If you want a herd list (inventory) to show how many of the animals (weaners, growers, and pigs for slaughter), that weigh either over or under 50 lb, you must include a + symbol under [Test]. (See "herd list" under "Sow data").***

If you have two reports with the same pen, (for instance sows pen k and nursery pen k), you only write + in one report. Otherwise the program will count the animals twice). If you manage the sows as a multisite, you must write + at the nursery.

In the second part (Figure 2-15) you decide, which production report you would like to see.

The column titled [Sows] is used to determine whether a report should be used for Sows (Breeding herd) or another type of report (Finishing/Feeding barn).

Figure 2-15. Shows the choice of reports.

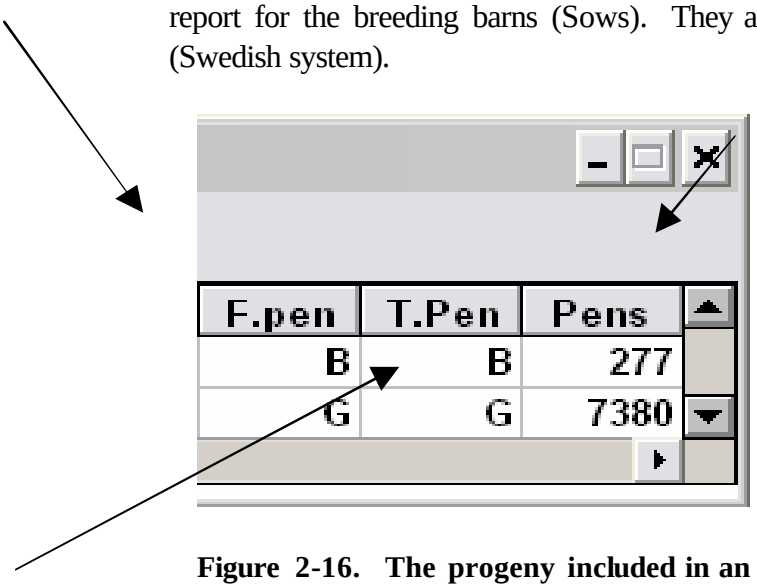
⇨ A **Y** indicates that the efficiency report is to be used for sows.

⇨ An **N** indicates that the report is of another type.

[Title] Use the title column to enter the text you wish to be printed as the title for this report.

In the third part (Figure 2-16) you choose which progeny will be entered on to the production report.

[F.pen], [T.pen] The first two columns, F.pen and T.pen, are used to select the entries (Sows/Boars) you wish to include from the registration area in the efficiency report for the breeding barns (Sows). They are used at Satellite farrowing (Swedish system).



The column titled [Pens] is used to enter the number of stalls to be used when calculating stall efficiency during an efficiency report for Feeding, Finishing and Nursery barns.

Figure 2-16. The progeny included in an E-Report.

[F.pen], [T.pen]

The columns headed F.pen and T.pen are used to select the registrations to be included from the progeny recording area in the efficiency

report for progeny (Feeding/Finishing), and in the efficiency report for Sows (feed consumption, weaned piglets, dead piglets and sold/transferred piglets).

Pen name

The pen names have no effect on the program. You will find, however, that using short and simple names will make data entry easier. It will also make it easier to find inventory errors, personnel at the AgroSoft hotline will appreciate it and it will be easier to train new employees.

Standard pen names:

- ⇨ **Multisite** **m** or **1**
- ⇨ **Breeding:** **b** or **2**
- ⇨ **Nursery:** **n** or **3**
- ⇨ **Grower:** **g** or **4**
- ⇨ **Finisher:** **f** or **5**
- ⇨ **Gilts:** **gilt** or **6**

Note!

If you have had your farm data converted from another program, you need to pay attention to the pen names you used in the previous program. If the pen names were transferred across, you should continue to use those names.

Note!

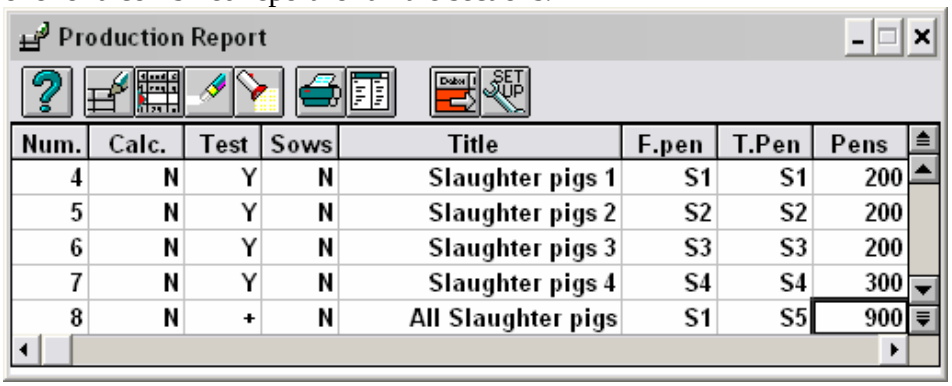
If you use AGROSOFT (HT), or if you later want to use the HT, you must use <u>numbers</u> instead of letters.

Several pens for slaughter pigs within a section.

If you have several pens for slaughter pigs within a section, you can set up the program to make a production report for pen and a combined report for all the sections, even though you use different status in the various sections.

Do as follows:

Under ”Production report” you must define a report for every pen section and one for a combined report for all the sections.



Num.	Calc.	Test	Sows	Title	F.pen	T.Pen	Pens
4	N	Y	N	Slaughter pigs 1	S1	S1	200
5	N	Y	N	Slaughter pigs 2	S2	S2	200
6	N	Y	N	Slaughter pigs 3	S3	S3	200
7	N	Y	N	Slaughter pigs 4	S4	S4	300
8	N	+	N	All Slaughter pigs	S1	S5	900

Figure 2-17. Shows an example of reports in a section.

Example

If the various sections are called pen **s1**, **s2**, **s3** and **s4**, then the combined production report to all the pen sections must calculate from pen **s1** to **s5**.

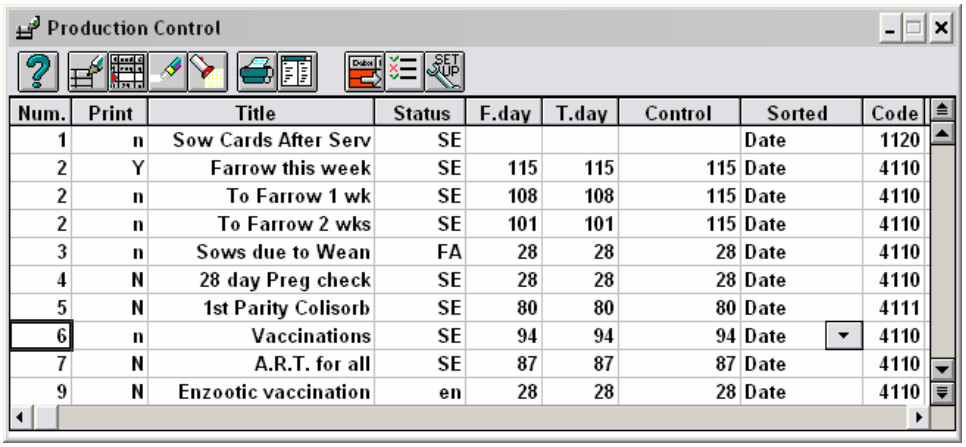
Herd list	If you want the pigs for slaughter to be counted under ”Inventory” on ”Herd list”, you must type in + under Test on the combined report.
Status	Under ”Status progeny” in the menu item ”status” you must have at least 2 status dates entered in on the total pen as shown in the above example with pen **s5**.

Production control

Production control is used to create work lists, entry lists or lists of sows and gilts. These lists are used for animals that have a specific event on a particular day/week, that can be printed or displayed on screen in various formats to make the data easy to understand and use.

The way that animals are selected is controlled by deciding an interval of days after the last event which has been recorded (for example, Entered, Served or Farrowed).

Click on ”General” followed by ”Production control” to display the following screen.



Num.	Print	Title	Status	F.day	T.day	Control	Sorted	Code
1	n	Sow Cards After Serv	SE				Date	1120
2	Y	Farrow this week	SE	115	115	115	Date	4110
2	n	To Farrow 1 wk	SE	108	108	115	Date	4110
2	n	To Farrow 2 wks	SE	101	101	115	Date	4110
3	n	Sows due to Wean	FA	28	28	28	Date	4110
4	N	28 day Preg check	SE	28	28	28	Date	4110
5	N	1st Parity Colisorb	SE	80	80	80	Date	4111
6	n	Vaccinations	SE	94	94	94	Date	4110
7	N	A.R.T. for all	SE	87	87	87	Date	4110
9	N	Enzootic vaccination	en	28	28	28	Date	4110

Figure 2-18. Shows a selection of control lists.

In Figure 2-18 you can create new control lists or alter them.

Amend lists

Use the cursor to move to the field that you wish to amend, enter the new value and press **Enter** (↵).

Create lists

If you wish to create new lists, press **F2** or click on  , enter the definition of the required list, and press on **F2** or click on  again.

Print/Display lists

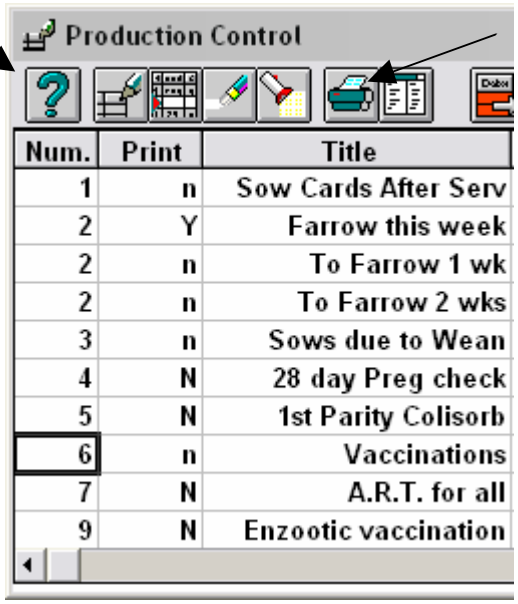
The lists you create can be printed/displayed under the main menu item “Sow data” (section 8-8).

Definition of production control list.

It is possible as a user to decide which animals are to be on the control list, and how this is to be set up.

This section, (Figure 2-19) shows how to determine which animals should be included in the control list and how that list should appear.

[Number] Control lists are numbered, and the program will generate the lists in numerical order. If you want to change the order of reports, simply adjust the number of the reports in question.



Num.	Print	Title
1	n	Sow Cards After Serv
2	Y	Farrow this week
2	n	To Farrow 1 wk
2	n	To Farrow 2 wks
3	n	Sows due to Wean
4	N	28 day Preg check
5	N	1st Parity Colisorb
6	n	Vaccinations
7	N	A.R.T. for all
9	N	Enzootic vaccination

The column called [Title] is used to enter the title you wish to appear at the top of each report. These titles make it simpler to identify the required report at a later date.

The column called [Print] is used to determine whether lists should be selected by default. This makes it easy to mark the lists that are most commonly used.

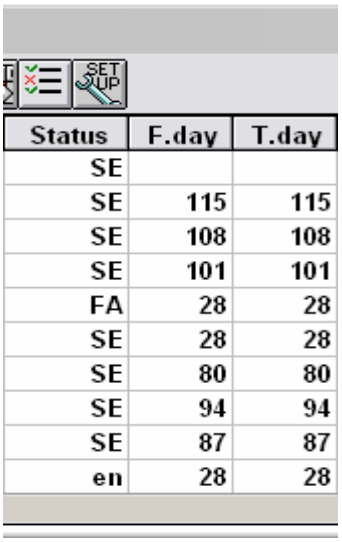
Figure 2-19. Shows 9 control lists.

⇨ A **Y** indicates that the control should be selected as a default list.

⇨ An **N** indicates that the list is not a default list.

In the second part (Figure 2-20) you decide which animals you want to have printed on the list.

[Status] The [Status] column is used to enter the last registration for individual animals in order for them to be selected. You only need to enter the first two letters (you can enter up to 3 valid events).



Status	F.day	T.day
SE		
SE	115	115
SE	108	108
SE	101	101
FA	28	28
SE	28	28
SE	80	80
SE	94	94
SE	87	87
en	28	28

The two columns titled [F.day] and [T.day] are used to enter the number of days that should have elapsed since the selected events (From and To days).

Figure 2-20. Event criteria.

Status !

The following criteria can be written in the column called [Status]:

BO Last registration on the animal is **entered** (date of birth).

EN Last registration on the animal is **entry** (entry date).

SE Last registration on the animal is **served** (serving date).

PR Last registration on the animal is **served** with the sow check marked as pregnant (serving date).

FA Last registration on the animal is **farrowing** (farrowing date).

WE Last registration on the animal is **weaning** (weaning date).

Note!

At weaning you can enter a minus (-) in the field [pen (sow)], after which the sow will not appear on the serving list (She will remain on the weaning list).

The third section (shown in Figure 2-21) is used to determine the required appearance of the report.

[Control]

If a figure is given in the [Control] column, this will be used to calculate the control date. This date is the number of days since the last registered event plus the entered control value.

For example, if you wish to create a list for 3 weeks "Heat Control", you should enter 21 in the control column. Each animal that has just been served will then be displayed with their control date 21 days after servicing.

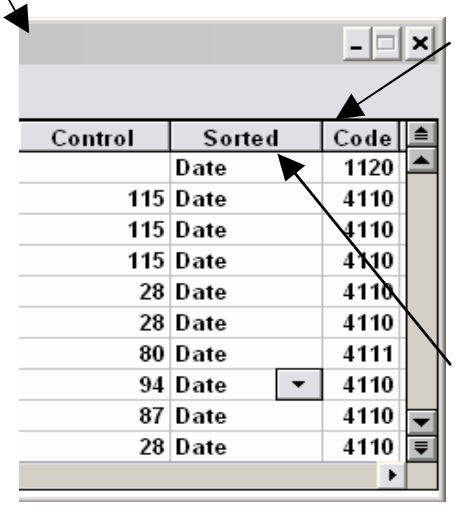


Figure 2-21. List criteria.

The [Code] column is used to enter a 4-digit figure, where each digit has a distinct meaning depending on its location and value. These figures determine the appearance of your report (refer to the bottom of this page for the most common codes, or see the appendices).

The [Sorted] column is used to specify which data the list should be sorted on.

Criteria! The following criteria can be used in the [Sorted] column:

Animal	Animals will be displayed in numerical order.
Date	Animals will be displayed in date order (control date).
Pen	Animals will be displayed in pen number order.
Group	Animals will be displayed in group number order.

Code! If the third figure of the code is 1 (one) then you can choose, via the Report setup menu, which fields/columns the list should contain and the size of font you wish to use and if the pages are to be printed in Portrait or Landscape settings

Do the following to select fields/columns:

In the column [Code] you make a code where the third number is 1, for instance 4110 or 4210. Place the cursor anywhere on the row and click on  , and the Report Setup menu will now appear on the screen. Read more about selection of fields/columns in section 1-11.

The most common codes are:

4110	(serving-farrowing-and weaning lists)
4210	(serving-farrowing-and weaning lists **with extra empty fields**)
4040	(vaccination lists and heat detection)
4041	(vaccination list **ONLY** gilts)

1020 (print Sow Cards)

Note! ***All codes can be seen under Appendix section 18-1.***

In the fourth section (Figure 2-22) you decide if any limitations should be shown and if there are any supplemental registrations. This is done when you set up the list

[Show Limit.] If you want a limitation to appear, (there is an opportunity to change this) before the list is printed out, you must put a check mark in the column ”show limit”

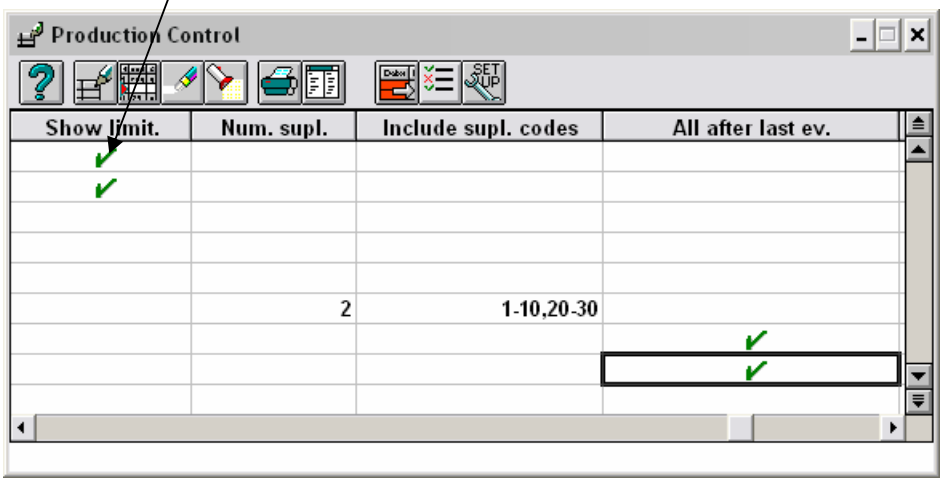


Figure 2-22. Show restriction and supplementary registrations.

Supplementary Reg. If you want to show supplementary registrations for the sows, the column ”Supplementary registrations” must be selected under “Column setup” (read more about adding and removing columns in section 1-11).

[Num. supl.] If you want to limit how many supplementary registrations that can be included for each sow, you can enter a maximum number under “Num. supl.”.

[Include supl. codes] If you only want to include a random selection of supplementary registrations, you can define codes of interest in ”Include supl. Codes” An example is shown above in (Figure 2-22) code 1 to 10 and code 20-30.

[All after last ev.] If you only want to include supplementary registrations that have been made after the last event for the animal, put a check mark in the column “All after last ev.”.

Key figures To get the primary (key) figures ”**Live/Litter**” (born alive pigs per litter), ”**Born alive**” (number of live born pigs) and ”**Far. inter**” (farrowing interval - average number of days between farrowings) shown on the control lists click on the red column setup icon. The key figures can be added under “Column setup” (see article 1-11 for adding and removing columns).

Weekly Card Setup

This option is used to print weekly cards. A weekly card is a list that contains all the animals that have been serviced in a particular week. The list also contains empty fields where it is possible to enter additional events for these animals.

In "Weekly Card Setup", you can amend the list to match your individual requirements.

Click on "General" followed by "Weekly Card Setup" to display the following screen.

The text written here is printed on the far right-hand side of the weekly card in the form of check boxes.

By typing in the number of days that can after serving, the printout will show the projected week that the event will occur.

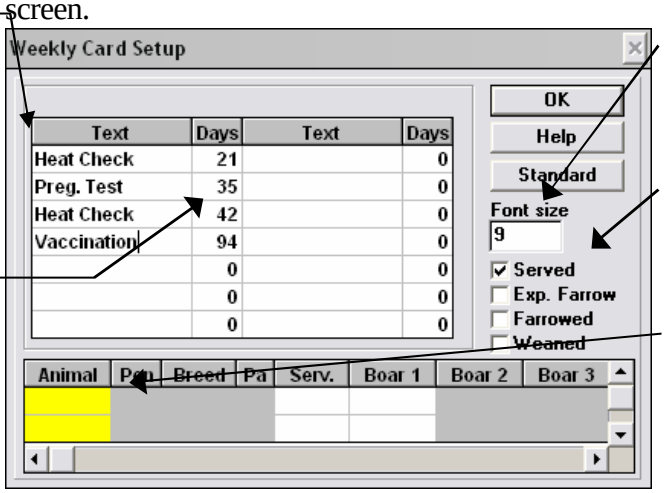


Figure 2-23. Weekly card setup.

The font size determines the size of the fields/columns.

Determines after which events the weekly card should be collected.

[Animal] (yellow columns) are fixed and cannot be modified.

At the bottom of the Weekly card setup screen, fields may be added or removed as necessary. When the cells under a column heading are **White**, the column will appear on the printouts. **Grey** columns will not be included.

Change text — Double-click the field in which you want to add text.

Script — Along the right side, the font size can be adjusted and you can select the fields in which you want to type in new events.

Remove a column — If you want to remove a column, double-click the column title using the right mouse button. The column will turn **Grey**.

Add a column — If you wish to include one of the removed columns, simply double-click it again using the right mouse button. The column will be included once its color turns **White**.

Printout — Print the weekly card under "Sow Data" (section 8-15).

Note! — ***The data available exceeds the width of an A4 sheet of paper. If no columns are excluded, the printout will not include all data.***

Code Setup

Text to codes

The main item “Text for codes” is used to designate the codes you wish to use for your registrations, along with their associated text description.

The codes can be used if you wish to analyze the reasons behind the removal of sows, medicine registration, and deaths in farrowing barns and notes returned from packing plants.

Click on ”General” followed by ”Codes” to display the following screen.

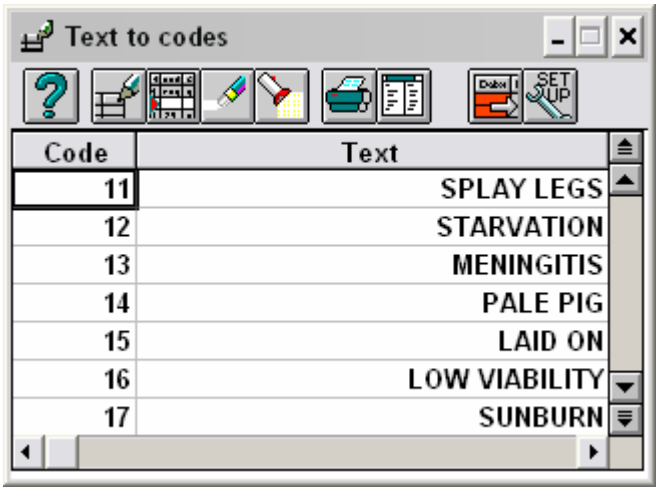


Figure 2-24. Shows a selection of codes.

In Figure 2-24 you can see where to enter a description of the codes that you would like to use.

Create

Create your own code system, or choose an appropriate system such as the Danish BSO codes.

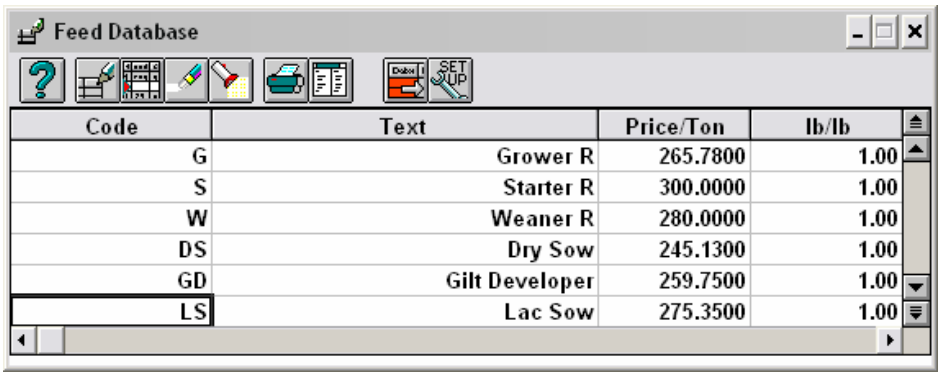
Data entry is explained in all registration windows (section 1-10).

Feed Database

The ”Feed database” option found under ”Code Setup” is used to set up different feedstuffs.

When you subsequently register feed consumption under ”Sows”, you only need to enter the date, quantity and index code. If you can’t remember the code, you can search for it by pressing **F5** or click on  .

Select ”Code Setup” under ”General” and click on ”Feedstuffs index” to display the following screen.



Code	Text	Price/Ton	lb/lb
G	Grower R	265.7800	1.00
S	Starter R	300.0000	1.00
W	Weaner R	280.0000	1.00
DS	Dry Sow	245.1300	1.00
GD	Gilt Developer	259.7500	1.00
LS	Lac Sow	275.3500	1.00

Figure 2-25. Shows existing feedstuffs.

Create

You can create your own code system of up to 12 characters. You may use either numbers or text.

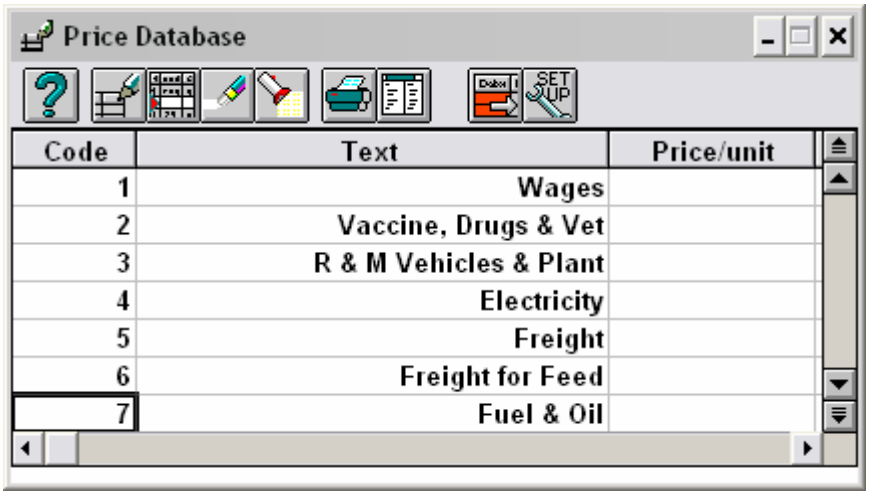
Enter data as normal (see more in section 1-10).

Price database

The ”Price database” option under ”Code Setup” is used to set up the entries for income and expenses that you wish to record in the registration screens labeled ”Other income” and ”Overhead costs”.

When you record overhead costs, for instance, under ”Sows”, you simply need to enter the date. Find the entry for the costs by pressing **F5** or by clicking on  and then enter the price or amount if required.

Select ”Code Setup” under ”General” and click on ”Price database” to display the following screen.



Code	Text	Price/unit
1	Wages	
2	Vaccine, Drugs & Vet	
3	R & M Vehicles & Plant	
4	Electricity	
5	Freight	
6	Freight for Feed	
7	Fuel & Oil	

Figure 2-26. Shows existing prices.

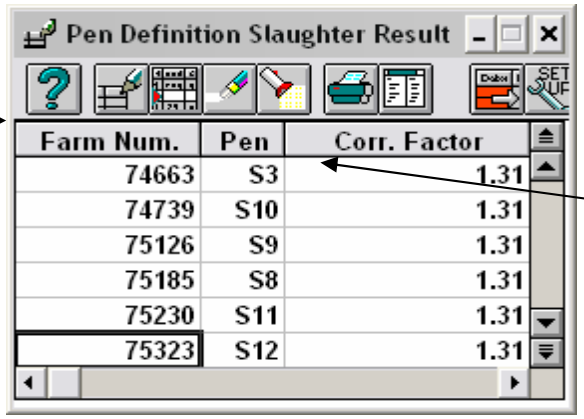
Create

You can create your own code system of up to 6 characters. You may use either numbers or text. Enter data as normal (see more in section 1-10).

Pen definition slaughter result

If you want to download your account from the packing house via the internet, you must set up the supplier's number and pen description you want to use, plus enter the correction factor. The correction factor is used by the program to convert the slaughter weight to live weight. The correction factor is normally 1.31 for pigs at an average weight at slaughter and 1.28 for heavier pigs.

[Farm Num.] under which slaughter animals are registered on the disk.



The [Pen] definition under which slaughter animals should be recorded is: "Progeny, Sold-slaughtered".

Figure 2-27. Associates a pen with a slaughter load.

Note!

If you deliver pigs for slaughter from several pen designations (stables/pens), they must each have their own supplier number, so that the program will take the pigs out of the correct locations.

Read more on how to down load the account from the packing plant in section 2-34 .

Values

Under the item ”Values” which is found under ”General” you can enter, the value that you have sold your piglets and on which date.

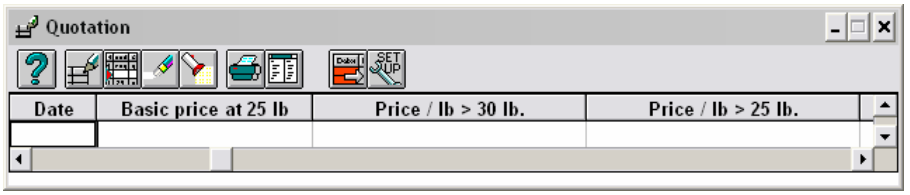


Figure 2-28. Showing where to enter the prices.

Column Setup

By clicking on  you enter column Setup. Here it is possible to add and remove columns.

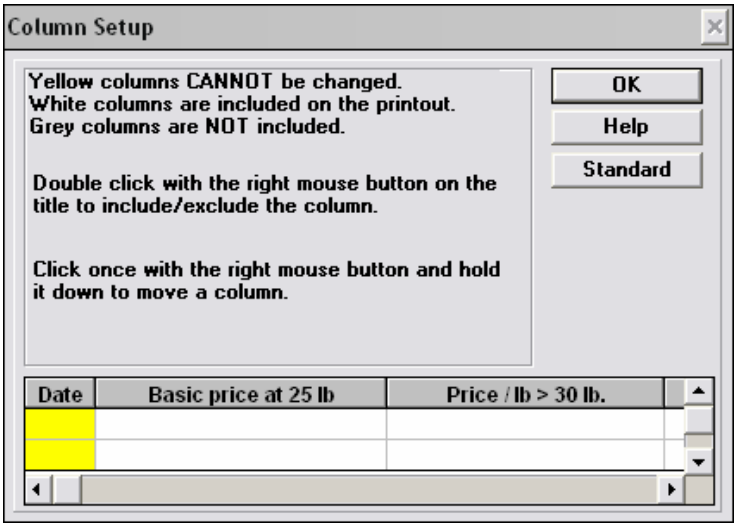


Figure 2-29. Showing column Setup.

Remove column

If you wish to **remove** a column, you must double click with the right mouse button on the column heading so the field turns grey, and the column will be removed.

Add column

If you wish to **add** a column, you must double click with the right mouse button on the column heading, and the fields will turn white.

Note!

If you have internet access to your computer, you can **download the prices**. This is found under “General” and “Values”

Download prices for piglets

If you have access to the Internet, you can download the prices for piglets. Before the prices can be downloaded the first time, you must under "General", "Software setup", "External" and "Values" choose, which value you wish to download (conventional, MS or SPF).

Afterwards download/*type in prices for piglets under* "General" and "Values".

If you wish to get the prices via the internet, you must click on  .

In Denmark, the program can download weekly prices or values. Afterwards, when you type in the sale/movement of piglets, the program will use the correct price in relation to the date.

E-mail addresses

In the program you can send a Web Backup, E-control report, Weekly management and movements on the animals by e-mail. First the addresses you want to send data to must be established under "General" and "E-mail addresses".

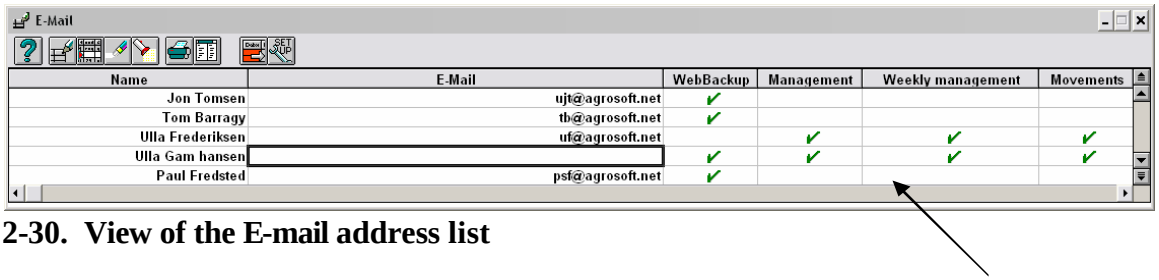


Figure 2-30. View of the E-mail address list

Put a check mark in the cell corresponding to which report you want to send.

Now that the E-mail address recipient list is set up, you can send reports. When an E-report is created, there will be an icon 

at the top. By pressing this icon you will will send the report.

E-control as a PDF-File

The E-control report can also be sent as a PDF-file. PDF-files are useful when the recipient does not have the AgroSoft program. The recipient will simply have a copy of the E-report sent via E-mail. You can also save the report as a PDF-file on a floppy disk or other devices.

Calculate an E-report and notice that when the report appears on your screen, there will be an icon 

. Click first on the icon and choose where the file should be saved. After this you can send an E-mail on which the PDF-file can be attached. Notice that the e-mail is sent to all the addresses entered in the E-mail address list and that have a corresponding check mark indicating which reports should be sent.

Treatment journals

An in-depth herd analysis must evaluate more than just primary data such as Born alive, Pigs per sow or Waste feed days. It also should include the health status of the herd.

Therefore the program allows you to record the medicine usage for every animal, from nursing pigs that are still with the sow to sows/boars. You can subsequently print treatment journals, retention lists and health analysis (read more about where and how later in this section).

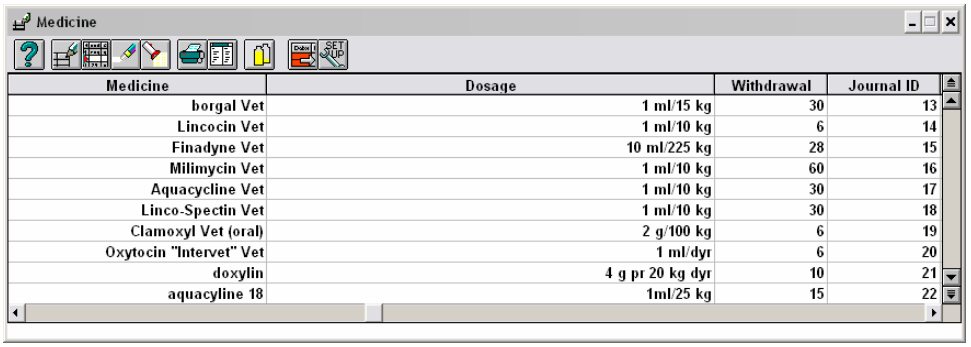
Moreover, you can also re-prescribe medicine and calculate the remaining quantity.

Register prescription

The treatment methods used with the herd should be entered under "Register prescription". Once this has been done, the medicine registrations can be used to search for individual treatments simply by entering the code [jour. ID] of the treatment that has been given.

Note! If the veterinarian that looks after the herd has access to AgroSoft VetSys, she/he can put the recommended treatments on a disk. The information on this disk can then be imported directly under "Import prescription" (read more about importing treatments in section 2-29 "Import prescription").

Do as follows From the main menu, select "Treatment journals" under "General", followed by "Register prescription". The following screen, will be displayed when you press **F2** or click on  , when you have entered data.



Medicine	Dosage	Withdrawal	Journal ID
borgal Vet	1 ml/15 kg	30	13
Lincocin Vet	1 ml/10 kg	6	14
Finadyne Vet	10 ml/225 kg	28	15
Milimycin Vet	1 ml/10 kg	60	16
Aquacycline Vet	1 ml/10 kg	30	17
Linco-Spectin Vet	1 ml/10 kg	30	18
Clamoxyl Vet (oral)	2 g/100 kg	6	19
Oxytocin "Intervet" Vet	1 ml/dyr	6	20
doxylin	4 g pr 20 kg dyr	10	21
aquacyline 18	1ml/25 kg	15	22

Figure 2-31. List of treatments used for the herd.

Data entry Enter data as normal (see more in section 1-10).

[Date] The date from which the treatment/medicine may be used.

Note! ***The date entered has an automatic expiration. Treatment/medicine will no longer be shown when it exceeds 35 days from the date entered.***

[Animal type] Animal type refers to Sows, nursery pigs, etc..

[Diagnosis] Diagnosis refers to Coli Diarrhea, MMA, Meningitis, Lactation difficulties, etc..

[Medicine] This option refers to the product/drug that should be used in connection with the relevant diagnosis and animal type.

[Dosage] This option refers to the amount and frequency with which the relevant product/drug should be used.

[Withdrawal] This option is used to specify the withdrawal time frame (in days) for the relevant product/drug.

[Journal ID] Every treatment must have a journal ID (code/num.). This journal ID is used when recording medicine and refers specifically to a particular diagnosis/treatment method.

Note! The journal ID corresponds exactly to a specific diagnosis/treatment method and can therefore only be entered once in Figure 2-31.

Import prescription

The menu item ”Import prescription” is used to import, from a disk, the treatment journals that the farm manager and the veterinarian agree to use during the following period.

Do as follows From the main menu, select ”Treatment journals” under ”General” followed by ”Import prescription”. The following screen will be displayed.

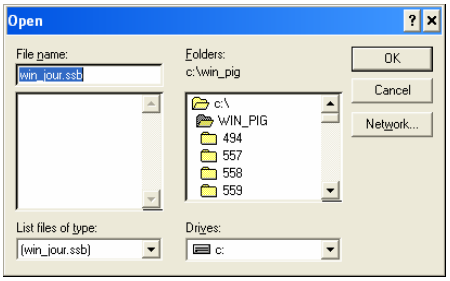


Figure 2-32. Instruction.

Insert the disk from the veterinary surgeon containing the treatment journals and click on **OK**.

The program will automatically import the journals from the disk to the AgroSoft WinPig program.

Registration of medicine

The AgroSoft program is designed to handle the re-prescription of medicine, to calculate the remaining quantity and print out a list of the re-treatments. Also, the animals that need to be re-treated, will appear on the job list in Pocket Pigs.

Register prescription Find this option under the menu item General, Treatment Journals and Register Prescription.

.

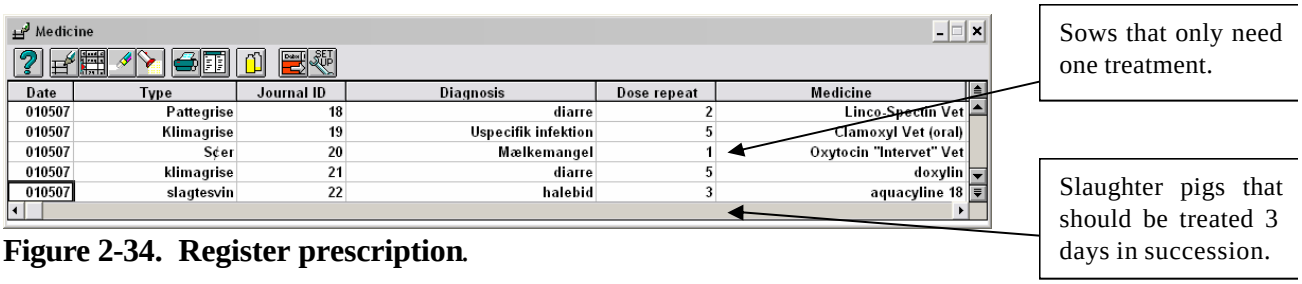


Figure 2-34. Register prescription.

In cooperation with the veterinarian, establish the journals of medicine usage for the herd. In the registration screen you can enter:

- Date
- Animal type such as sows or piglets.
- Journal ID (continuous number)
- Diagnosis
- Dose repeat (this refers to the number of times the animals must be treated repeatedly).
- Medicine
- Dosage
- Term (slaughter term)
- Administration (How the drug is given).

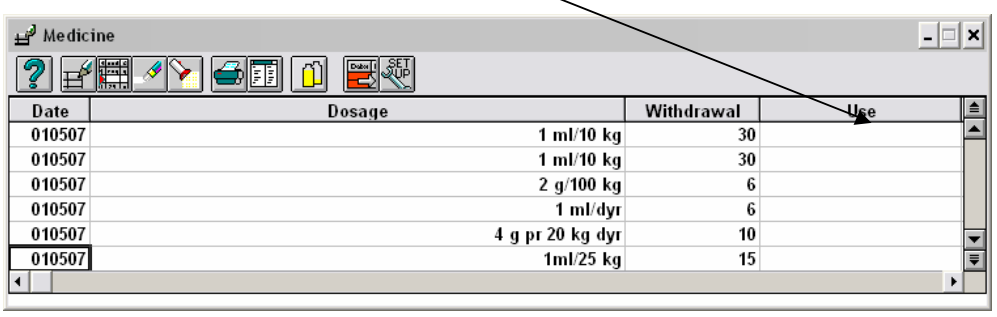
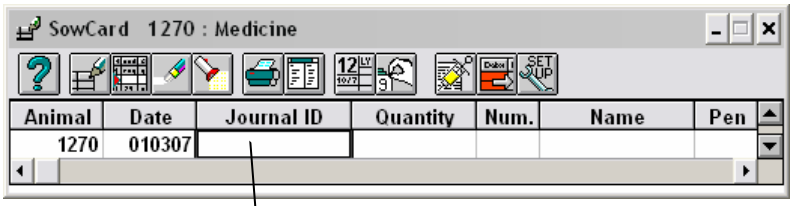


Figure 2-35. How the drug is administered.

Entering the Daily medicine treatments.

The daily medicine treatments are either recorded in WinPig or in Pocket Pigs. In WinPig you can record treatments either by going to Sows and then Medicine or directly to data entry from the sow card via the icon .



When you go to Sows and Medicine, the picture to the right will appear. Enter the animal and date. When the cursor is in the cell under Journal ID, press on the icon , and a box appears with the Active Journals.

Double click the correct description and the field for Journal ID will be filled in. Note, that if it is the sow you are treating you do not write anything under the Num. field.

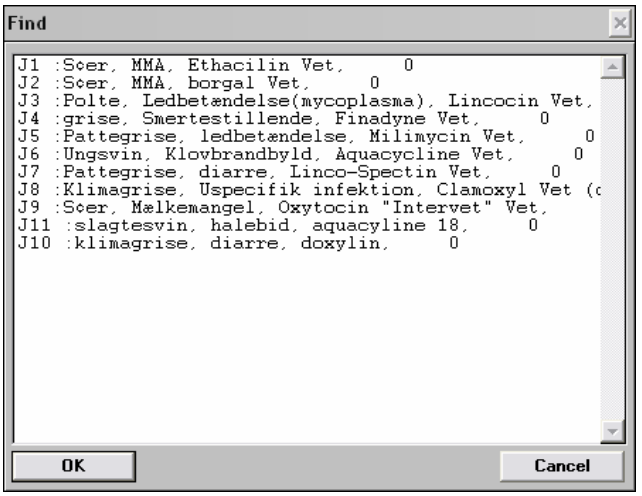


Figure 2-36. The daily entries.

Treatment of piglets in the farrowing section.

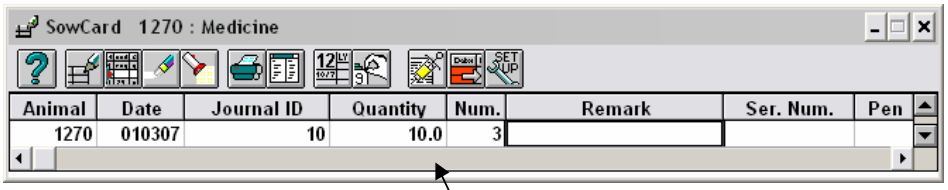


Figure 2-37. Treatment of piglets.

Treatment for piglets in the farrowing section is entered under sows and medicine. Enter the treatment with the quantity of pigs in the **Num**. column. In Pocket Pigs, the field is called **pigs**.

Treatments for sows are recorded the same way, but you should not type anything in under number or pigs..

Re-medicate

Under Health analysis you can print out a list to re-medicate.

The following is a list of the sows, breeding animals or young animal which must be re-medicated according to the specifications in the column ”Dose repeat” under ”Register prescription”. Below is an example of a list to re-medicate.

Sows

Date	Journal ID	Medicine	Animal	Num.	Quantity	Pen	Ser. Num.	Name

Boars

Date	Journal ID	Medicine	Animal	Num.	Quantity	Pen	Ser. Num.	Name

Breeding animal

Date	Journal ID	Medicine	Tag-ID	Quantity	Pen	Ser. Num.	Name

Maiden gilts

Date	Journal ID	Medicine	Tag-ID	Num.	Quantity	Pen	Ser. Num.	Name

Figure 2-38. Re-medicate.

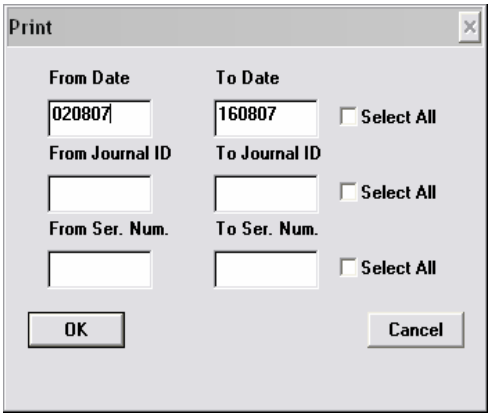


Figure 2-39. Printout.

Open Health analysis and Treatment journal and enter a ”From Date” which is the date, when the veterinarian last visited and the journals were reviewed and the ”To Date” should already be filled in with today’s date.

In the ”From Journal ID” and ”To Journal ID” you can put a check mark in the field ”Select All” and the journals will be printed with the expected costs and remaining quantity, as shown in the following figures.

Re-prescribe and inventory of medicine from the veterinarian visit

During the Veterinarian visit, you can print out an overview of the medicine costs since the last visit. If the actual supply of Aquacycline is 1140ml, then here is 5 ml. spill/loss dosage. WinPig calculates the difference and the difference/animal when the actual medicine amount is re-prescribed and you make new treatment journals.

Søer

Jour .ID	Tekst	Antal Dyr	Ord.	Genord.	Forbrug	Rest	Diff	Diff/dyr
1	So, Ledbetændelse: Aquacycline, 1 ml / 15 kg	3	1000,00	200,00	55,00	1140,00	5,00	1,67
20	Pattegris, diarré: Lincospectin, 1 ml/10 kg i 3 dage	12	200,00	50,00	12,00	230,00	8,00	0,67

Figure 2-40. Re-prescription.

Printout of a single treatment

Under Health analysis you may print out a farm book of the single treatments that are made during the period. It is possible to choose all Journal ID's in the period, and the list will be sorted by the animal's number. You can also print out each Journal ID separately.

Besætningsbog: Søer

Dyrnr	Antal	Jour.ID	Dato	Mængde	Lægemiddel	Dosis	Frist	Navn
996	0	1	031105	15.0	Aquacycline	1 ml / 15 kg	15	ugh
1050	0	1	301105	20.0	Aquacycline	1 ml / 15 kg	15	ugh
1058	0	1	301105	20.0	Aquacycline	1 ml / 15 kg	15	ugh
1058	12	20	081105	12.0	Lincospectin	1 ml/10 kg i 3 dage	30	ugh

Figure 2-41. Farm book.

Note! The image is extracted from the print out in WinPig.

New medicine prescription

During the veterinarian's visit, the treatment journals can be reviewed. Go to General, Treatment journals and Register Prescription. By clicking on the icon  the following dialogue box appears:

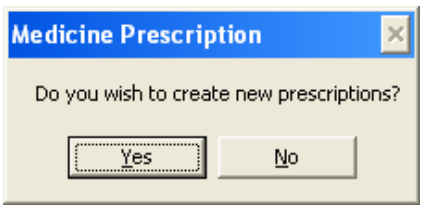


Figure 2-42. New prescriptions.

By clicking on "Yes" you establish new journal numbers (they are copied from historic records) with today's date.

WinPig is now ready for future monthly entries of medicine.

Task list

The menu item "Task list" is used to record the work that needs to be done to include the days when it should be done, the level of priority associated with the job and, if required, an applicable control list.

Click on "General" followed by "Task list" to display the following screen.

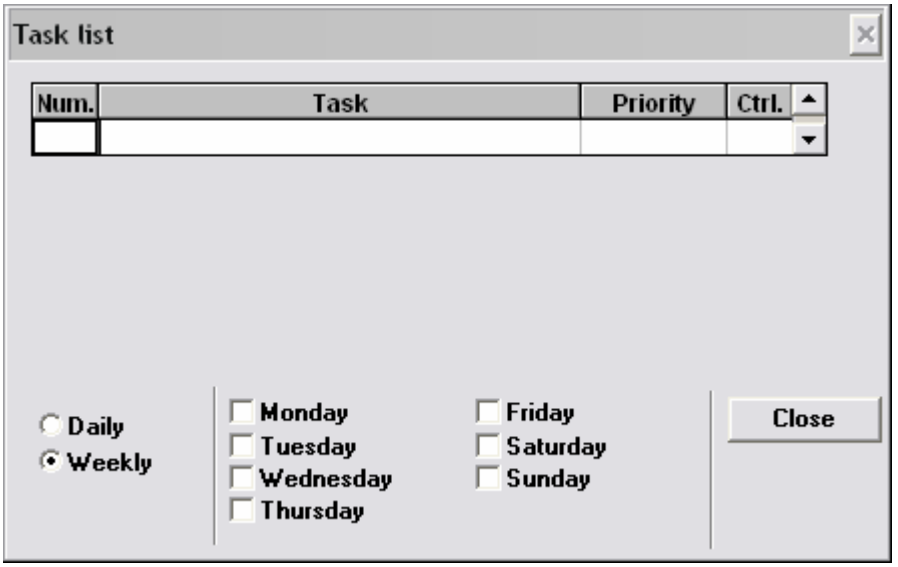


Figure 2-43. Shows examples of jobs and times, etc.

[Num.] Each job is given a number. This determines the sequence of jobs on the task list.

This feature means that tasks can advantageously be split into intervals such as Servicing section from 1 to 24, Farrowing section from 25 to 49, Gestation pen from 50 to 74, etc..

[Task] This option shows a description of the task.

[Priority] Every task is allocated a priority/weighting, where 1 is the highest priority.

[Ctrl.] If the task relates to a control list, you can display the sow numbers on the job list by entering the number of the control list in this field.

Daily/Weekly When you set up a new task, you must indicate whether it is a daily or weekly routine. If the task is a weekly task, you can specify the day(s) on which it should be carried out.

Note! ***If tasks have not been entered in numerical order, they can be sorted by pressing F2.***

Print To print out task lists, go to "Task list" under "Sow data".

Delete Removed sows/gilts

The program allows you to delete sows and gilts that have been removed from the system. This avoids filling up your computer's memory with outdated sow data, and enables you to recycle sow numbers if required.

The "Delete removed sows/gilts" option is used to delete all sows/gilts that have been removed/culled before a particular date.

Click on "General" followed by "Delete Removed sows/gilts" to display the following screen.

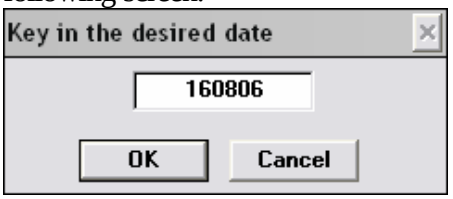


Figure 2-44. Delete sows/gilts.

Do as follows: Insert the required date and click on **OK**. The program deletes all sows/gilts/maiden gilts removed before the chosen date.

Note! ***Once you have deleted an animal, all information pertaining to that animal will be gone. Do not, therefore, delete sows/gilts with registrations that are applicable within the current efficiency report period.***

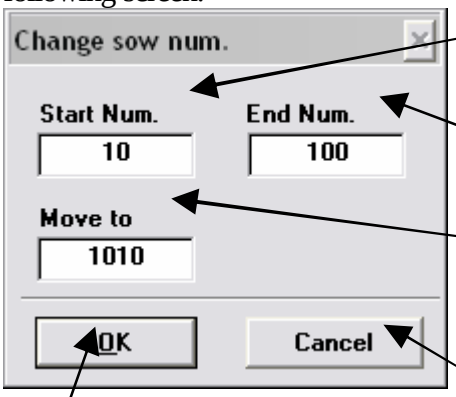
Backup copy It is always a good idea to make a backup copy of your data before you delete too many animals (see section 2-4).

Change sow numbers

If you find that you are unable to create one or several new sow numbers because the numbers already exist and you do not want to delete the existing sows, you can move the old numbers to new numbers along with all the relevant data.

The option titled ”Change sow numbers” is used to change one or more sow numbers to different numbers.

Click on ”General” followed by ”Change sow numbers” to display the following screen.



[Start Num.] is the first sow number to be changed (moved).

[End Num.] is the last sow number to be changed (moved).

[Move to] is the number to which the sow should be moved or from which the numbers should start.

Figure 2-45. Changing numbers.

Press Cancel to exit the ”Change sow num.” option without changing the numbers.

Press **OK** to move the sow numbers once you have entered the information.

Example

You wish to change the sows whose identification numbers go from 10 to 100 to a 1000 based number.

Start number is number 10, **End number** is number 100 and **Move to number** is number 1010.

If you move the sow numbers to number 1000, sow number 10 will become number 1000. If you move the sow numbers to number 1010, sow number 10 will instead become number 1010.

Note!

It is always a good idea to make a backup copy of your data before you change too many animals (see more in section 2-4).

Only changing a few Id’s

If you only have one or just a few sow numbers to change, you can also change the numbers on the sow card (see more in section 8-4).

External data registration

In an effort to make the AgroSoft WinPig program simpler and quicker to use and more effective, AgroSoft works continually to develop options that will allow the user to integrate the system with Hand terminals (typically a PDA), transponders and Electronic sow feeders.

The ”External data registration” option is used to access a number of these integration options.

Note! ***Selection and set up of the Hand terminal, transponder and electronic sow feeder is done under the “Program Setup”.***

Hand terminal

The ”Hand terminal” option is used to transfer data between a hand-held terminal (HT) and AgroSoft WinPig.

Instruction To better understand how to operate the HT and to transfer data between HT and your COMPUTER, see the manual ”AgroSoft Pocket Pigs”. If you do not have the manual and wish to get a copy, you are welcome to contact the AgroSoft Hotline.

Update ESF equipment

The ”Update ESF equipment” option is used to transfer data from the AgroSoft WinPig system to the transponder or the feedstuffs computer.

Data that needs to transfer includes sow numbers, transponder numbers, the sow’s feed plan, service date, and other data that is important to the integration of the systems.

The separate set of instructions referred to above should be obtained by contacting the relevant ESF equipment supplier or AgroSoft.

Import from ESF equipment

The ”Import from ESF equipment” option is used to transfer data from the transponder or the electronic sow feeder to the AgroSoft WinPig program.

Data that needs to transfer includes feed costs, identification, weights and other data that is important to the integration of the systems.

To obtain a separate set of instructions that are referenced above, please contact your ESF equipment supplier or AgroSoft.

Download packer data

Danish Crown

The packer data can be downloaded if you deliver pigs for slaughter to Danish Crown and have internet access to your computer. In North America we typically do not have access to Danish Crown to process pigs, but with the confidentiality agreements of North American packing plants, this provides a good example.

Do as follows

First, read section 2-23 and afterwards do the following:

Click on this icon to "Download", which is found on the main page.

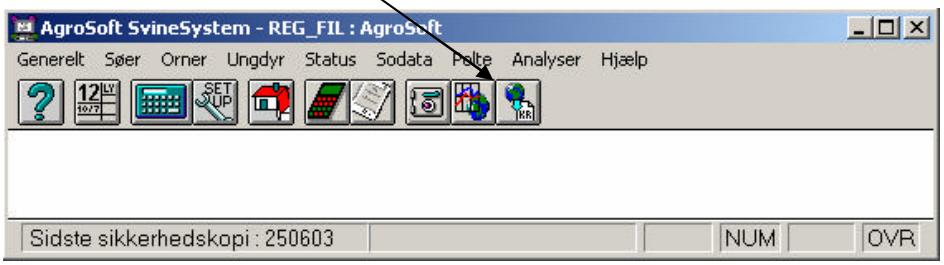


Figure 2-46. Download packer data.

Afterwards the following picture appears.

Select whether the data you want to download comes from DC or Tican.

Enter the password for Landmandsportalen. If you do not have a password, please contact: www.landmandsportalen.dk

Type in the period in which the accounts should be downloaded in. **It is not possible to import the same account twice.**

Select (click on) the supplier number(s), you want to download. To select several numbers, you must hold the Ctrl button.

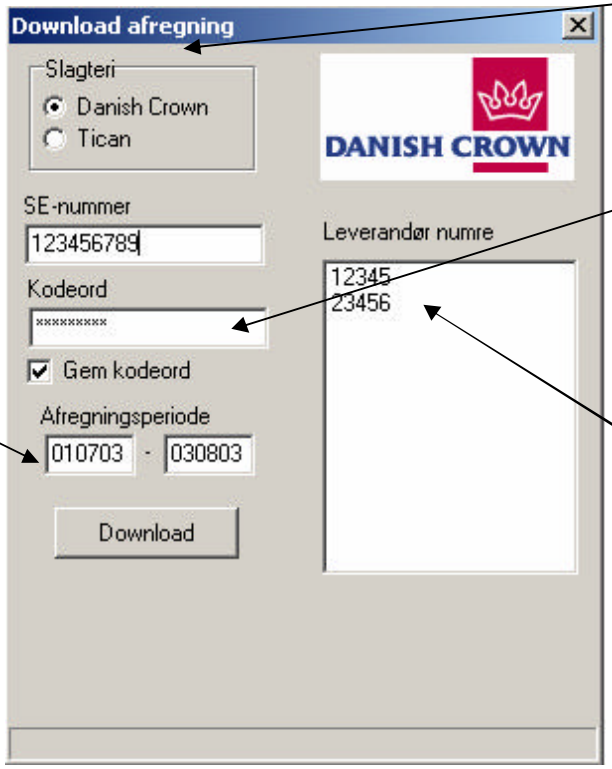


Figure 2-47. Select period to download data.

Download

Click on **Download** to begin the import of the data. When the program is retrieving the file, the following screen appears.

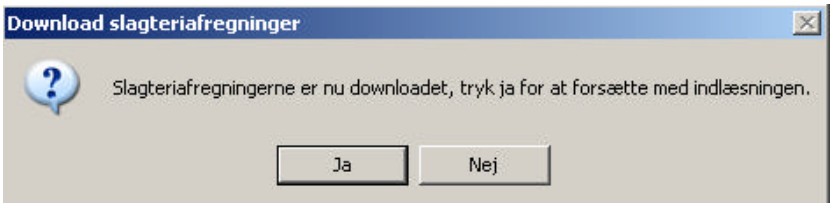


Figure 2-48. Importing the data.

If you wish to import the accounts, click on Yes, after which they are placed in the program. They can now be seen under "Progeny" and "Sold-slaughtered".

System setup

Under "General", "External data registration" and "System setup" you can see and change the codes of the economic part and supplementary registrations. This is used if you want to put a password on the economic part so that others cannot read the economic numbers. This applies both for the actual e-report, but also for the common registrations.

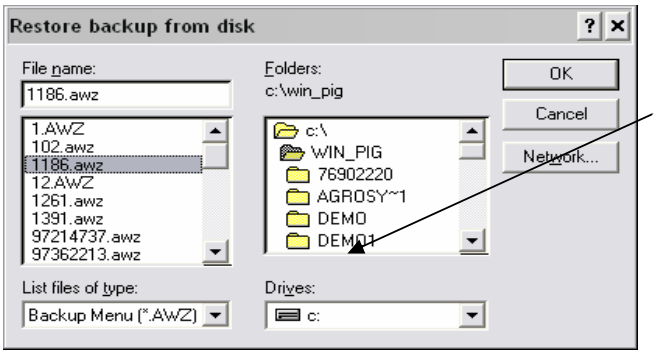
First, you must put a check mark in "General", "External data registration", "System setup", "Economy password", but you can also mark it under "General", "Program setup", "Analysis 1", in which you can place a check mark to include the economic report.

If you wish to change the actual set up (which items you want to see and in which order) seen in the system setup, this can be done in the text file "wsini.dat", that is located in the Win_Pig folder.

Restore back up from disk

If you end up in a situation where you lose some data, (for instance because you erase some data, that should not have been deleted), you can restore the most recent back up. Understand that the data entries made since you last made a back up will be overwritten.

By clicking once on "General" and "External data registration" and afterwards click on "Restore back up from disk" the following screen will appear.



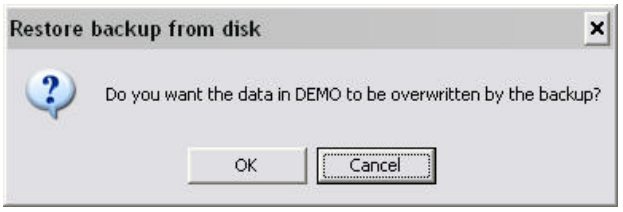
Select the drive that you wish to restore data from. Select DRIVE A: if you want to restore from a floppy drive.

Figure 2-49. Showing how to restore the backup file.

Do as follows:

Insert the floppy disk with the most recent back up into DRIVE A:. A phone number.awz or Backup.awz will appear in the big field under File name. Click on it and then click OK.

Afterwards the following screen will appear.



Now a warning appears indicating the data in the DEMO file is to be over written. Click OK if this is acceptable.

Figure 2-50. Showing the warning.

If the backup is placed on more than one disk, insert the next disk when the program writes telephone number.**aw2** or Backup.**aw2** under file name. Insert the second disk and click OK.

Note! ***Upload the disks in the same order ask when you created the back up.***

Close

When the program has imported all the information on the floppy disks, close "Restore back up" by clicking on **Close**.

Limitations for live born and weaned pigs

You can set a limit for the maximum number of born alive pigs you that may be enter for a farrowing. The limit you enter is also used for the maximum number of weaned pigs that can be entered for a weaning.

The limit is set up under ”General”, “External data registration” and ”System setup”. Next, find the row for ”FarrowMaxPigs”.

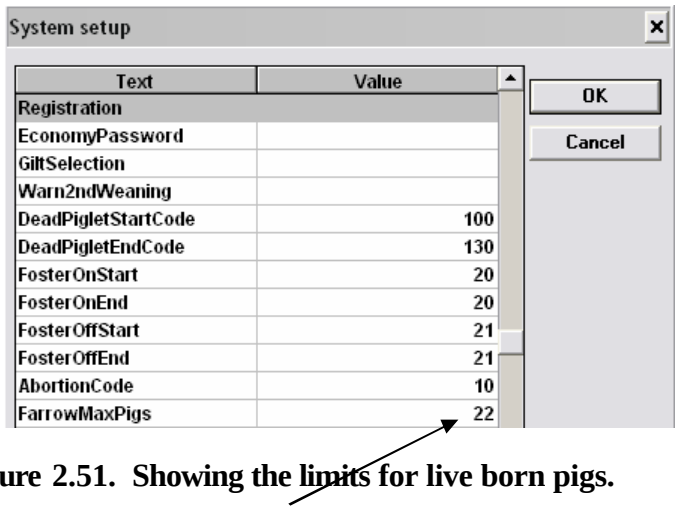


Figure 2.51. Showing the limits for live born pigs.

Type in the desired maximum value in the column “value” and click on “OK” to save the change.

Afterwards, if you try to type in a number greater than the number entered the following message appears. If you want to enter a value higher than 22, you have to change the limit in ”System setup”.

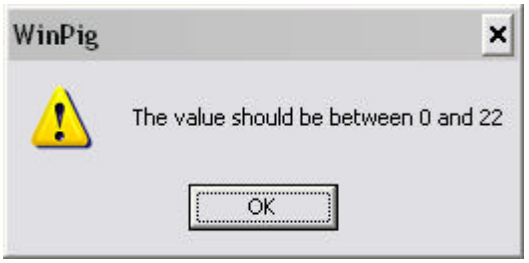


Figure 2.52. Showing error trapping.

Close WinPig

Closing AgroSoft WinPig can be done in many ways, but please use one of the following methods so you do not lose data.

Close through ”General”

By clicking once on ”General” and then once on ”Exit”, the program will close.

Shortcuts — If you press **Alt+F4** at the same time, the program will close.

Function button — By clicking once on  the program will close.

Note! — ***While the program is closing, it will return to the location where it began or to the last active program.***

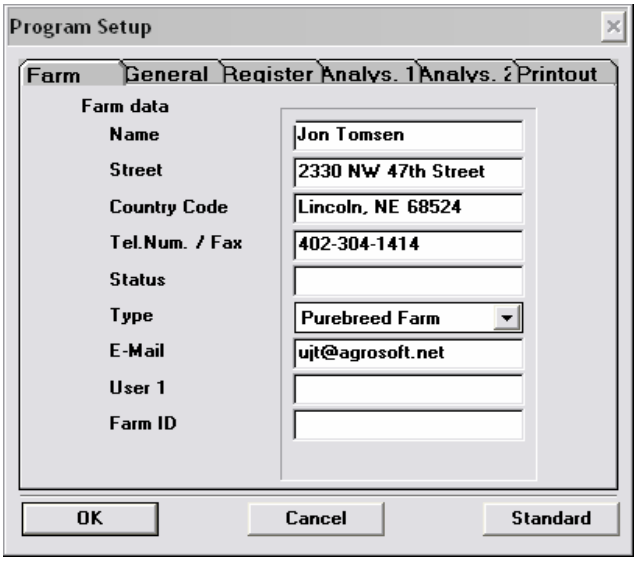
3 PROGRAM SETUP

Farm

The ”Farm” option is used to enter the name, address and telephone number of your farm.

This address will be displayed in the top left-hand corner of all printouts.

Click on ”General” followed by ”Setup” to display the following screen.



This screen is used to modify the address entered under ”Create Herd”.

Figure 3-1. Shows the address.

Do as follows

Press the **TAB** key (⇤⇥), to move the cursor through the data entry fields. The following options are available:

⇒ Add text: Enter the required text.

⇒ Delete text in front of cursor: Press the **Delete** key.

⇒ Delete text behind cursor: Press the **Back Space** (←) key.

⇒ Go to next field: Press the **TAB** key (⇤⇥).

Enter the required changes and click on **OK** or press **Enter** (↵).

General

The tab ”General” is used to select the communication options available with WinPig, including the handheld terminal (HT), ESF computer and feedstuffs optimization program.

Select ”Setup” under ”General” and click on the ”General” tab to display the following screen.

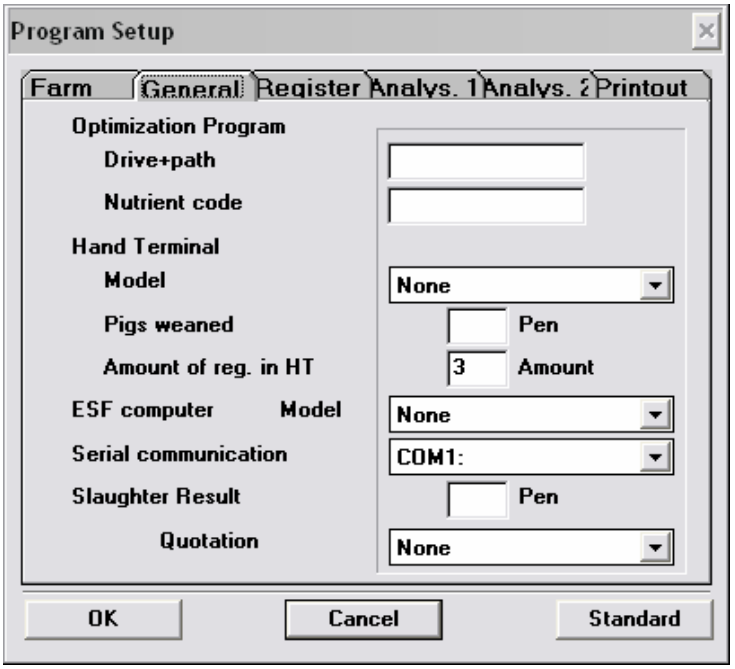


Figure 3-2. Shows selected communication options.

Optimization program

If you have access to the AgroSoft WinOpti program, you can transfer raw materials including Feed Unit and prices to the ”Feed consumption” menu items.

Do as follows

Place cursor in the **Drive + Path** field and enter the location for the raw materials index in the WinOpti program.

Drive + Pen

You will generally need to enter the following.:

C:\WIN_OPTI\REG_FIL

or

C:\GROVVARE\REG_FIL

Nutrient code

Next, place the cursor in the **Nutrient code energy** field and enter the code for the nutrient containing energy (Feed Unit).

Hand held terminal

If you have access to one of the hand held terminals (HT) listed in the WinPig program, you can transfer data between the AgroSoft WinPig system and the HT. Read more about the transfer of data to HTs in section 2-37.

Model

WinPig currently communicates with the following HT's:

⇒ Datamix HT to Transponder system. "AgroSoft Transponder"

⇒ Datamix HT to Multifeeder system. "AgroSoft/Multifeeder"

⇒ Nedap ID-logger. "ID-logger"

⇒ Big Dutchmann "Big DutchmannCMC99"

⇒ AgroSoft´s own HT. "AgroSoft HT PD4500(N ell. A)"

(N= numeric, numbers on sowcard/ A= alphanumeric, numbers and letters on the sowcard).

Do as follows

Click on  , and select/click the menu item that corresponds to the HT. Next, press the **TAB** key ().

Pigs weaned

In the **Pigs weaned** field, enter the pen in which you want to have the weaned pigs registered to when transferred from the Hand terminal (HT).

Amount of reg. in HT

In the **Amount of reg. in HT** field, enter the number of events you wish to transfer from the WinPig program to the HT.

Note!

If the HT is connected directly to the PC, you must select the COM port (serial communication) to which the HT is connected.

Note!

AgroSoft WinPig can also communicate with the a pocket PDA device.

Electronic Sow Feeding computer (ESF)

If you have access to one of the Electronic Sow Feeders (ESF) listed in the WinPig program, you can transfer data from the ESF computer to the AgroSoft WinPig system. Read more about the transfer of data from feed computers in section 2-36.

Model

WinPig currently supports the following feed computers:

⇒ Datamix Transponder systems. "Datamix Transponder"

⇒ Nedap PORCODE Popular "Nedap Popular"

⇒ Datamix Multifeeder systems "Multifeeder"

⇒ Big Dutchman MC99 systems "Big Dutchman MC99"

⇒ Schauer Compident systems "Schauer Compident"

⇒ Mannebeck systems "Mannebeck"

Do as follows

Click on  , and select/click on the menu item that corresponds to the electronic sow feeder. Next, click on **OK**.

Serial communication

Please note that you have to specify the COM port to which the device in question is connected when communicating via a modem or an HT via a COM port.

Do as follows

Click on  , and select/click on the COM port to which the HT or the modem is connected. Next, click on **OK**.

Packer download

The AgroSoft WinPig system enables you to import Packer data, either from a disk/file or via a modem. Read more about importing Packer data in sections 2-23 and 2-34.

Register/Date check/Check list

Date check

Select "Setup" under "General" and click on the "Register" tab to display the following screen.

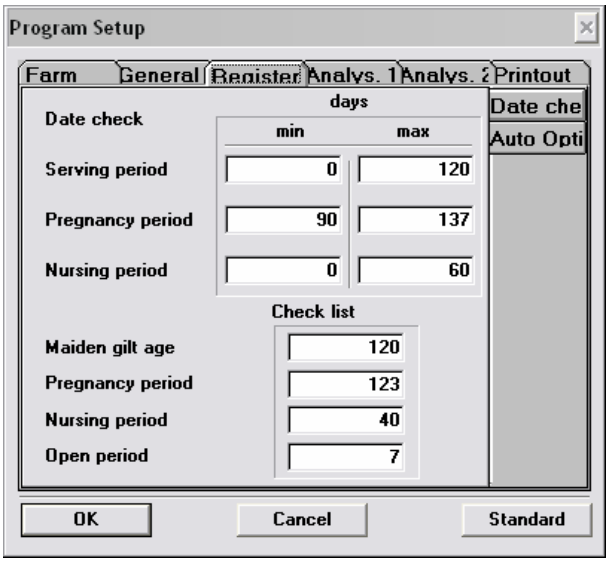


Figure 3-3. Shows date intervals and maximum limits.

Date check In order to avoid incorrect dates being entered, the program automatically checks whether dates fall within the interval specified in Setup.

Serving Period This is used to decide when a servicing may be made after the last weaning or entry into the herd. A servicing may not be entered outside of this interval.

Pregnancy period This is used to determine when a farrowing entry may be made after the last serving. A farrowing entry may not be entered outside of this interval.

Nursing period This is used to determine when a weaning entry may be made after a farrowing. A weaning may not be entered outside of this interval.

Check list Is used to check whether all events for sows/gilts have been recorded.

Maiden gilt age Sow will be printed if the number of days after its entry into the herd (Registration of Sows, "Entry") exceeds a period. The default is 90 days.

Pregnancy period Sow will be printed if the number of days after service exceeds a period. The default is set at 123 days.

Nursing period Sow will be printed if the number of days after farrowing exceeds a period. The default is set at 30 days.

Open period — Sow will be printed if the number of days after weaning exceeds a period. The default is set at 7 days.

Print check list — This list can be printed from the "Sow data" menu (see section 8-9).

Register/Auto Options

Select "Setup" under "General" and click on the "Registrations" tab. Next, click on "Auto Options" to display the following screen.

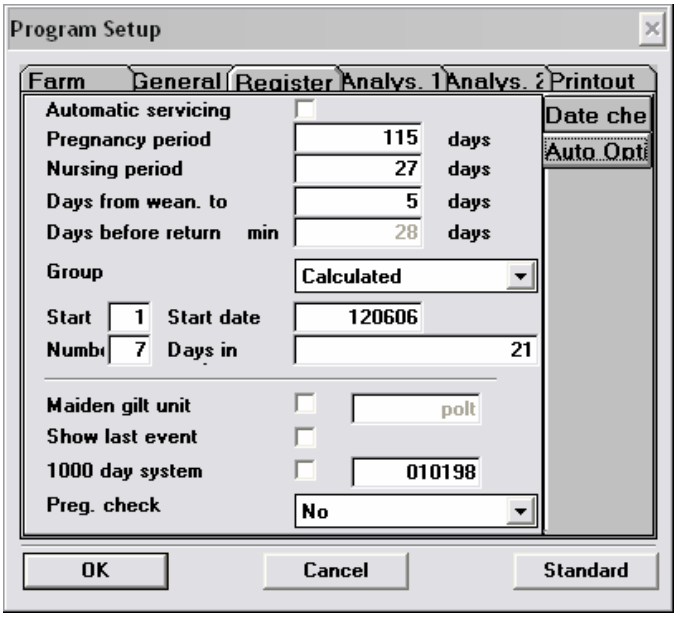


Figure 3-4. Shows how to set up error trapping.

Automatic servicing — Check the Automatic servicing option if you want the program to insert serving dates automatically. The program automatically inserts a serving date 5 days after weaning. When the farrowing date is subsequently entered, the program automatically sets up re-services after the pregnancy period and days before re-serving.

Pregnancy period — When the farrowing date is entered, the program automatically adjusts the servicing date to the farrowing date minus the amount of days for the pregnancy period.

Note! — ***The number of days is also used to calculate the expected farrowing date, even if you are not using the Automatic serving option.***

Days before return — If the number of days from the first service registration to the farrowing exceeds the time frame (pregnancy period + days before re-serving), the program automatically sets up return services.

Group	Here it is possible to choose, if you want to use service week number or the farrowing week number as the group number or if it must be calculated after a certain system. If you choose, that the group numbers must be calculated, you must define in the following four fields, how the program must divide the groups.
Start	Here you key in the group number that you wish to start with.
Start date	Here you enter the start date for the previously mentioned group number.
Number	Here you enter the number of groups.
Day interval	Here you type in the interval of days between the groups. For example, 21, 10, or 11 days may be used.
Note!	***For the program to understand that the group number is to be calculated, the following sum must balance.***
	Number of groups = (pregnancy period + nursing period + days from weaning to serving) * number of intervals /complete days in all intervals. ***For example, 7 = (115 + 27 + 5) * 1 / 21 or 14 = (115 + 27 + 5) * 2 / (10 + 11)***
	Group number is given when you type in the service and will not work in retrospective.
	If you want groups in retrospective, you must run a database check.
Database check	Go to ”Sow data” and ”Check list” to enter the date 010180 and click OK. The program runs and a dialogue box appears saying “No Registrations”. The animals are now in the correct groups.
Maiden gilts unit	Maiden gilts for your own breeding herd can be registered in the program with or without a number. The maiden gilts subsequently function as a maiden gilt pool/section. Read more about these two systems in section 4-2.
	To use the maiden gilts without an individual identification system, check the gilt section field and enter the required pen.
Show last event	The screen titled ”Last event” allows you to view the sow’s last event, active pen, Tag-ID and other information during the daily registration/modification of events for sows in ”Sows”.
	The following screen will appear when you check the Display last event option and click on **OK**.

Figure 3-5. Display last event.

1000 day system

In connection with maiden gilt control, you can select whether registrations should be made by date or according to the 1000-day system.

To employ the 1000-day calendar system, check mark the 1000-day system field and enter **120299** in the corresponding field.

Pregnancy check

In connection with registering the services and prenancy the program has the ability to document whether a sow is gestating or not. In the "Pregnancy test" you have the following three options:

No

Pregnancy test is not used in the program and the field "Pr" does not appear on the sow card.

Yes, NOT prenant

The animals are not automatically marked prenant. Instead you must mark the sows pregnant on the sow cards yourself as they are checked.

Yes, pregnant

The animals are automatically marked pregnant when the service is recorded. Afterwards you must remove the mark on your own, if they are not pregnant.

If you have chosen the pregnancy test, you can make control lists on animals that have been served but **not** tested for pregnancy (**status SE**) and animals that have been served and **have** been tested for pregnancy (**status PR**). Read more about the control list in section 2-16.

Analysis 1

Select "Setup" under "General" and click on the "Analysis 1" tab to display the following screen.

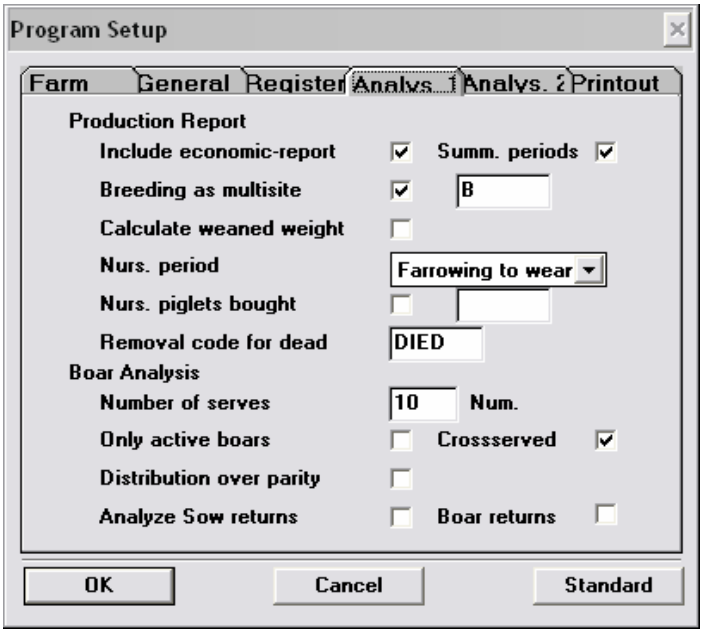


Figure 3-6. Shows analysis limits and setup.

Production report

Include economic- report

If you enter the prices for animals that have been purchased/transferred along with feed consumption and any other income/costs, the program can calculate the total result, the result per sow and the result per pig produced.

Summary periods

If you put a check mark in this item, and re-calculate the E-report for the sows or pigs for slaughter, the program will sum up the periods in the following principle:

E-report made:		by month or quarterly				
First column:	1 period	1	month	or	3	month
Second column:	3 periods	3	month	or	9	month
Third column:	6 periods	6	month	or	18	month
Fourth column:	12 periods	12	month	or	36	month
Total:	12 periods	12	month	or	36	month

Breeding as multisite

If you do not want piglets to be included in the sow batch report, you must check the "Breeding as multisite" option and sell/transfer all weaned pigs in the registration screen titled "Transferred/Sold live". Read more about multisite in section 6-4.

Calculated weaned weight

If you don't type in the weight of the weaners in the registration window "Weaning", you can have the program calculate a weight based on the age at weaning.

Do as follows:

Place a check mark in "calculated weaned weight" and write a small or a large B in the field [Test] in the window "Production report" next to the Breeding as multisite. Read more about the production reports in section 2-11.

Removal code for dead

Check the "Removeal code for dead" option and enter the code for dead sows to get the program to calculate the % of dead removed sows. Read more about removal codes in section 4-10.

Boar analysis

Number of serves

This option is used to limit the number of boars in the boar analysis. Boars must be used at least the number of times specified here in order to be included in the boar analysis.

Only Active Boars

"Only active boars" must be checked if you want to make an analysis only on boars that have been registered under "Boars" and "Entered" and have not been removed.

Cross served

The results show individual, multiple or combination matings. If you only want to see the results from individual or multiple matings with the same boar, you must remove the check mark in Cross served.

Distribution by parity

Results for individual boars are distributed according to litter age.

Re-services

Only re-services are included in the analysis. This enables you to check whether re-services have been successful.

Analysis 2

Select ”Setup under ”General” and click on the ”Analysis 2” tab to display the following screen.

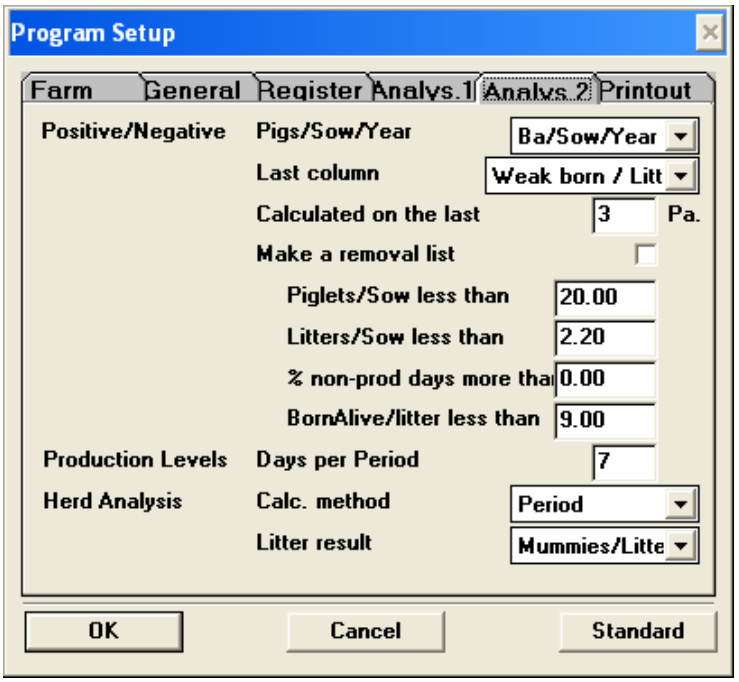


Figure 3-7. Shows analysis limits and setup.

Positive/Negative list

Pigs/Sow/Year — This option is used to determine how the rate of pigs/sow/year should be calculated for individual sows. Choose between: Born alive pigs/sow/year and Weaned pigs/sow/year.

Note! — ***The calculation for pigs/sow/year applies not only to the positive/negative list but also to the sow card.***

Calculate on the last x litters — This option is used to determine how many of the last litters the result should be based on. If you select 3, for example, only the last 3 litters for the sow will be included in the calculation.

Make a removal list — This option is used to determine whether the list should be created as a discard list. This allows you to set a number of minimum requirements for the sows. Sows that fail to meet these requirements will be included on the list.

Do as follows: — Check the ”Make a removal list” option and fill in the next four fields.

Note! ***The sows must fall below the given figures in all four cases before being included on the list. If you do not wish to set any limitations for one or more of the requirements, you can set the requirements so high that no sow will pass.***

Production level

Days per period — This option is used to determine the number of days used in a calculation for a period that you select in the production level report.

Note! ***The period selected for the calculation may be extended since it has to match the selected number of day.***

Herd analysis

Calculation method — You can analyze the herd either by period or by group.

If you select groups and enter the required week number in the [Pen (sow)] field, you can create a herd analysis every week on the basis of weaning only.

Litter result — On the basis of the farrowing results, you can choose between weak born/litter or born alive per litter.

Print

Select ”Setup” under ”General” and click on the ”Printout” tab to display the following screen.

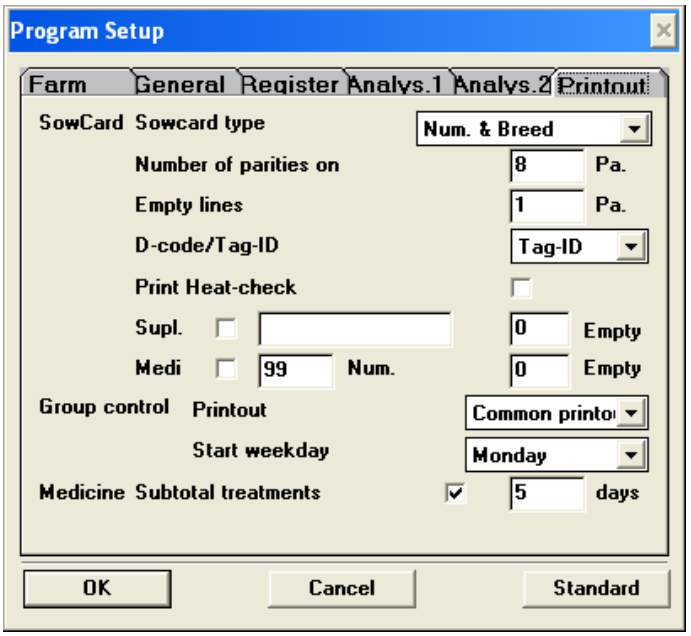


Figure 3-8. Shows the setup of sow cards and group control.

Sowcard

Sowcard type

Several options are available when printing sow cards:

Text in setup	Printed at top	Printed at bottom
Num. & Breed at top	Sow num. + breed	
Num. & Batch at top	Sow num. + batch num.	
Num. & A-code at top	Sow num. + A-code	
Num. & Farr. date	Sow num. + exp. farr. date	
2xNum. & Breed at top	Sow num. + breed	Sow num. + breed
2xNum. & Batch at top	Sow num. + batch num.	Sow num. + batch
2xNum. & A-code at top	Sow num. +A-code	Sow num. + A-code
2xNum. & Farr. date	Sow num. + exp. farr. date	Sow num. + exp. farr.
Minimal 2 per page	Several minimized sowcards are written on same side.	

Number of parities on report

Used to specify the number of litters required on the printout, calculated from the latest litters

Empty lines	Used to specify the number of empty rows required. These may be filled in manually.
D-code/Tag-ID	Used to choose between the titles A-code/Tag ID.
Note!	***The choice of A-code applies not only to the printout, but also to the screen titled "Sow card" and the registration screen titled "Entry" under "Sows".***
Print heat check	If you want to see the date for 3 and 6 weeks heat check on the printed sow card, you must select "print heat check".
Supl.	This option is used to determine whether you want earlier supplementary registrations printed on the sow card, and the number of empty rows required. These can be filled in manually if required.
Medi.	This option is used to determine whether you want earlier medicine registrations printed on the sow card, and the number of extra empty rows required. These can be filled in manually if required.

Group control

Printout	This option is used to determine the registrations required on the printout according to sow numbers. Choose between Pen, Breed or A-code.
Start weekday	This option is used to select the weekday on which you want the sow batches to start.
Note!	***If you select Friday as the week/batch start, the relevant week number will also begin on Friday.***

Medicine

Subtotal treatments	This option is used to determine whether you want to compile medicine registrations, and the maximum number of days that can elapse between registrations in connection with one treatment.

4 SOWS

The ”Sows” menu is used to access the registration screen that matches the event you want to enter for a particular sow/gilt.

Click on ”Sows” to display the following screen.

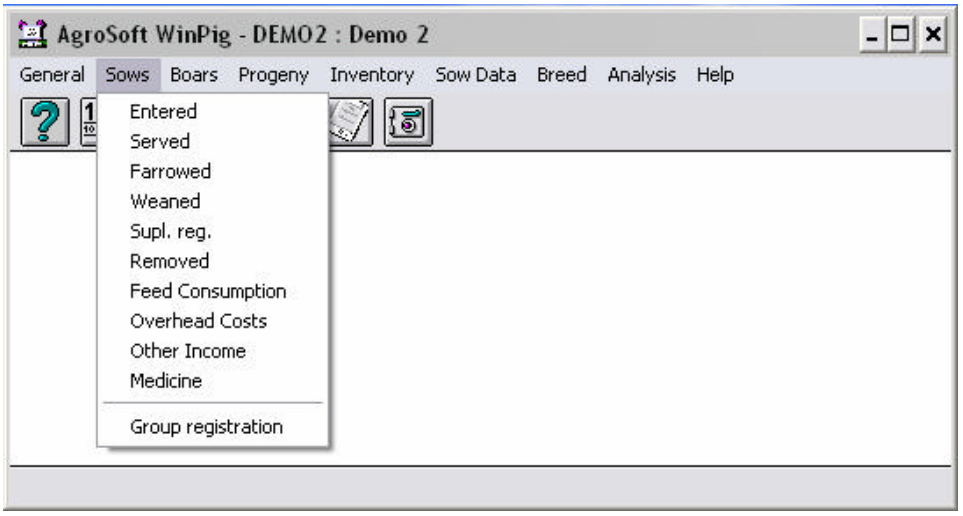


Figure 4-1. Shows the menu item available under Sows.

Do as follows

Select the required menu item using the mouse or the cursor keys and press **Enter** (↵).

Requirements !

These registrations must fulfill three requirements:

1) Data can only be entered for an animal that has been created under ”Entered”.

2) If you want to enter a servicing, farrowing or weaning then the registration must be later than the last registration for the animal in question.

3) The date that you wish to enter must be valid with regard to the date check (section 3-5).

Sow Card

Press **F7** or click on  , to display a sow card containing the actual data for the animal in question. You can enter/alter or delete all current data for that sow (see the section on Sow data, section 8-2).

Note!

You cannot register data for an animal that has been removed from the herd.

Entered

Maiden Gilts

The menu item ”Entered” is used to enter new animals that should be created for the herd.

Maiden gilts

Maiden gilts can be registered in two different ways:

Maiden gilts with numbers:

Gilts can be registered when purchased or transferred from the finishing barn with a number (Sow number), just as they would have received a number when they were first served.

This solution allows you to create control lists for your maiden gilts in the same way, and for sows/gilts using the last event as **EN** (entered) (see section 2-16).

Do as follows

Select ”Entered” from the ”Sows” menu and create the required number of maiden gilts that have been purchased/transferred, each with a unique number.

Note!

Ensure that maiden gilt section has not been selected under ”Auto Options” in the program setup.

Maiden gilts without numbers:

The gilts will not be registered when purchased or transferred, but only once they have been served.

This method is used to register the number of gilts in a ”pool” so that you can transfer (and register) them the day they are first served.

Do as follows

Choose ”Entered” from the ”Progeny” menu (for gilts purchased from another herd, see section 6-3) or the “Transferred/Sold Live” menu (for gilts transferred from your own herd, see section 6-4). Enter the date, number and price (if any), together with the pen number/name (e.g. gilt). When you create a new sow number, the program automatically registers the removal of one gilt from the “pool” under “Transferred/Sold Live”.

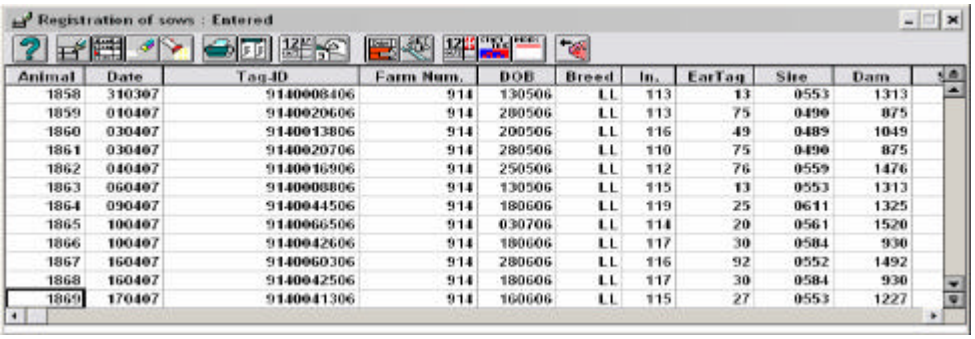
Note!

Ensure that gilt section has been selected under ”Auto Options” in the program setup, and that the pen number/name is the same as that used for your gilt ”pool” under the ”Young” menu.

Sows

The menu item ”Entered” is used to enter new animals in your herd, including numbered gilts.

Select ”Sows” from the main menu followed by ”Entered”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Animal	Date	Tag-ID	Farm Num.	DOB	Breed	In.	EarTag	Sire	Dam
1858	310307	9140008406	914	130506	LL	113	13	0553	1313
1859	010407	9140020606	914	280506	LL	113	75	0490	875
1860	030407	9140013806	914	200506	LL	116	49	0489	1049
1861	030407	9140020706	914	280506	LL	110	75	0490	875
1862	040407	9140016906	914	250506	LL	112	76	0559	1476
1863	060407	9140008806	914	130506	LL	115	13	0553	1313
1864	090407	9140044506	914	180606	LL	119	25	0611	1325
1865	100407	9140066506	914	030706	LL	114	20	0561	1520
1866	100407	9140042606	914	180606	LL	117	30	0584	930
1867	160407	9140060306	914	280606	LL	116	92	0552	1492
1868	160407	9140042506	914	180606	LL	117	30	0584	930
1869	170407	9140041306	914	160606	LL	115	27	0553	1227

Figure 4-2. Shows sow registrations entered in a herd.

Requirements ! These registrations must fulfill two requirements:

1) The minimum requirement when creating a new animal (sow/gilt) is an [Animal number] and a [Date] of entry.

2) Each animal number must be unique.

[Date] In the date column, enter the date on which the animal entered the herd.

[A-code] This column can be used to assign a notation to the animal, or to divide the animals into groups for later analysis and comparison (this can be used, for example, if you want to compare your own (O) gilts with purchased (P) gilts).

[Litter] If the sow that is being entered is not a maiden and you do not know more about it then the number of litters she has had before, then use the field [Litter] to tell how many litters she has had before now.

Amending data Use the cursor keys or click directly in a data field to amend any new registrations you have entered.

To amend an existing registration, click on  or press **F2**. The program will display all registered entries in date order.

You can scroll through these registrations using the cursor keys or **Page Up**, **Page Down**. Press **Ctrl** + **Home** to go to the first registration, and **Ctrl** + **End** to go to the last registration.

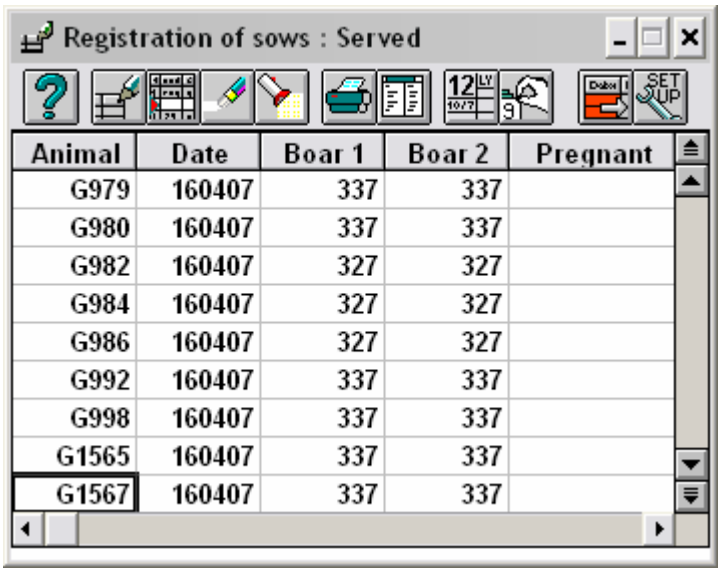
Printout

To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Served

The menu item ”Served” is used to enter animals that have been served/mated.

Select ”Sows” from the main menu followed by ”Serviced”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Animal	Date	Boar 1	Boar 2	Pregnant
G979	160407	337	337	
G980	160407	337	337	
G982	160407	327	327	
G984	160407	327	327	
G986	160407	327	327	
G992	160407	337	337	
G998	160407	337	337	
G1565	160407	337	337	
G1567	160407	337	337	

Figure 4-3. Shows the registrations for served animals.

For example

Sow/gilt number [2014] is served first on [28/12-98] by boar number [203] and second by boar number [9].

If you register a second service following another service, it is automatically registered as a repeat service.

Requirements !

These registrations must fulfill two requirements:

1) The minimum requirement when registering a service is an [Animal number] and a [Date].

2) In order to be able to serve an animal, the last registered event cannot be a farrowing or a removal.

Note!

Boars do not need to be created under ”Entered” ”Boars” in order to be registered for a service [1st to 3rd boar].

[Pregnant]

In the column [Pregnant] you can mark a sow pregnant or not pregnant. Read more about this in section 3-8.

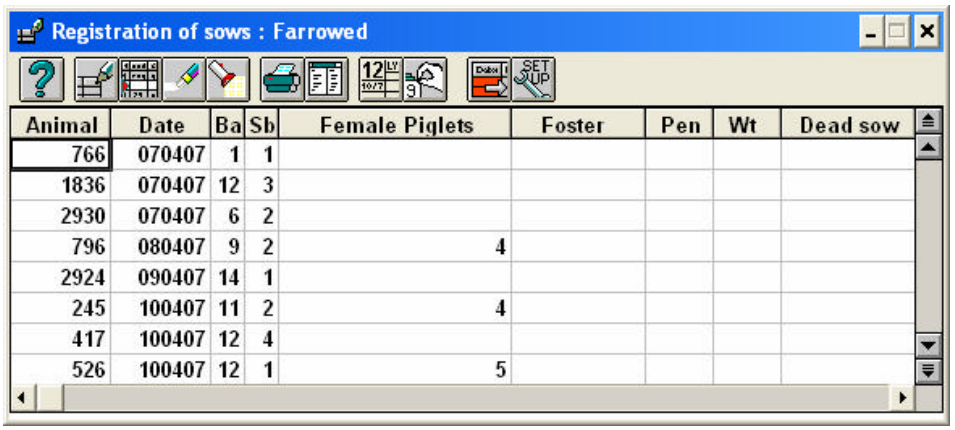
Printout

To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6**, and enter the required interval.

Farrowing

The menu item ”Farrowing” is used to enter the animals that have farrowed.

Select ”Sows” from the main menu followed by ”Farrowed”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Animal	Date	Ba	Sb	Female Piglets	Foster	Pen	Wt	Dead sow
766	070407	1	1					
1836	070407	12	3					
2930	070407	6	2					
796	080407	9	2	4				
2924	090407	14	1					
245	100407	11	2	4				
417	100407	12	4					
526	100407	12	1	5				

Figure 4-4. Shows the registrations for animals that have farrowed.

For example

Sow number [245] farrowed on [100407] and produced a total of 13 piglets, [12] were born alive and [1] was stillborn.

[Transferred]

This column is used to enter ”litter adjustment” figures. If you enter -2, 2 piglets are removed from the sow. Similarly, if you enter 2, 2 piglets will be added to her litter.

Requirements !

These registrations must fulfill two requirements:

1) The minimum requirement when registering a farrowing is an [Animal number] and a [Date]

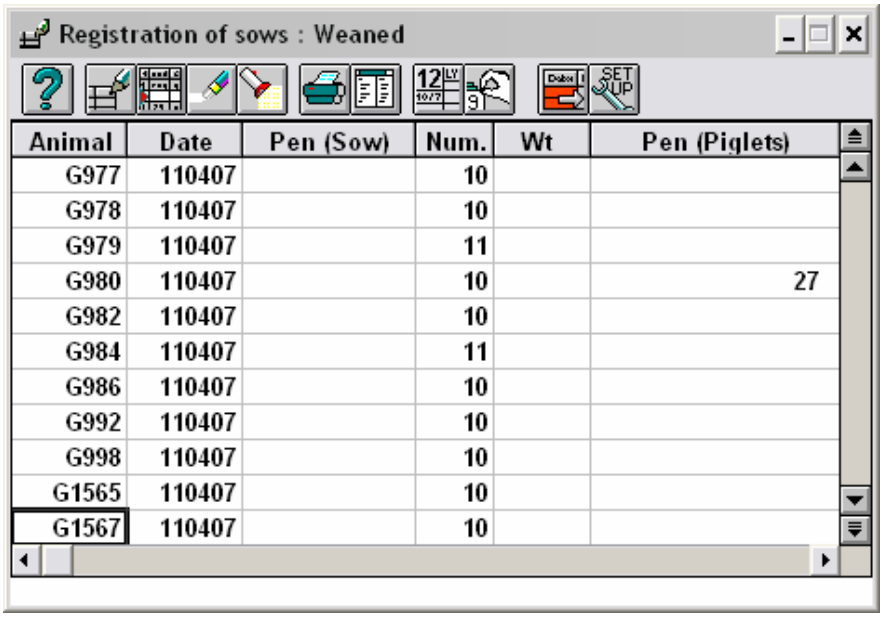
2) In order to register a farrowing, the last registration for the animal in question must be a service.

Printout

To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6**, and enter the required interval.

Weaning

The menu item ”Weaning” is used to enter animals that have weaned. Select “Sows” from the main menu followed by “Weaned”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Animal	Date	Pen (Sow)	Num.	Wt	Pen (Piglets)
G977	110407		10		
G978	110407		10		
G979	110407		11		
G980	110407		10		27
G982	110407		10		
G984	110407		11		
G986	110407		10		
G992	110407		10		
G998	110407		10		
G1565	110407		10		
G1567	110407		10		

Figure 4-5. Shows the registrations for sows that have weaned.

For example — Sow number [G1567] weaned on [110407]; [10] piglets were weaned.

[Weight] — This column is used to enter the total weight for the weaned piglets.

[Pen (piglets)] — This column can be used to enter the name of the pen into which piglets are transferred. The program automatically creates a Progeny registration for the transfer under “Entered”.

Requirements ! — These registrations must fulfill two requirements:

1) The minimum requirement when registering a weaning is an [Animal number] and a [Date].

2) In order to register a weaning or split weaning for an animal, the last registered event must be a farrowing or a weaning respectively.

Foster sow — You can register multiple weanings for a sow (split weaning). If you enter a minus (-) in the [Pen (Sow)] column, the current litter will not be calculated as finished. The program will therefore react accordingly with regard to checklists and other reports.

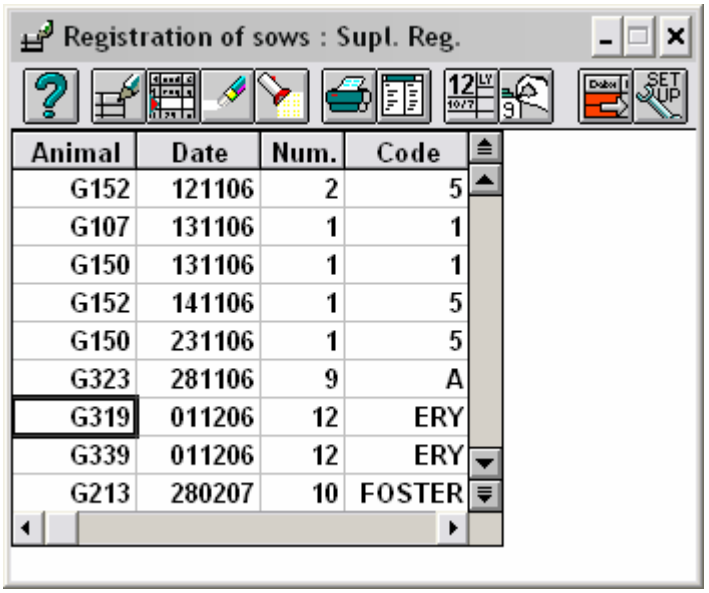
Note! — ***If you amend the data for a weaning, the program will also amend the connected ”Progeny” registration provided it can be located.***

Supplemental registrations

The menu item ”Supl. Reg.” is used to register additional information for a particular animal.

This information is used for subsequent analysis, including ”Cause of Death” or ”Frequency if Illness” reports found in the Heath Analysis module.

Select ”Sows” from the main menu followed by ”Supl. Reg.”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Animal	Date	Num.	Code
G152	121106	2	5
G107	131106	1	1
G150	131106	1	1
G152	141106	1	5
G150	231106	1	5
G323	281106	9	A
G319	011206	12	ERY
G339	011206	12	ERY
G213	280207	10	FOSTER

Figure 4-6. Supplementary registrations.

If you wish to analyze the cause of death for piglets that die in farrowing stalls, you can register all instances of death in piglets with a code and the number of deaths for each sow. The code states the cause of death, for example, 101 = infection, 102 = diarrhea. (see text for code on 2-22).

For example

Requirements ! These registrations must fulfill the following requirement:

1) The minimum requirement when registering a supplementary registration is an [Animal number] and a [Date].

F5 or  Shows the codes that have been created under ”Text for code”.

Note! ***If you delete the ”Entered” registration for a particular animal, all supplementary registrations will also be deleted since the animal no longer exists.***

Printout To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Registration of transferred piglets

You can register transferred pigs through supplementary registrations. This means that if you want to see the sum of the added/removed pigs, you can also see the movements at the sow.

First you must set up the following in ”General” under ”External Data registration” and ”System setup”. Type in the text as shown on the following picture. You can decide yourself, which codes you wish to use (for example 1 and 2 as in this example).

FosterOn= pigs added.
FosterOff= pigs removed.

Figure 4-7. Setting up codes for transferred piglets.

If you have set up the previous information correctly, the column ”FO” on the sowcard turns grey. Transferred pigs are typed in under Supplementary registrations.

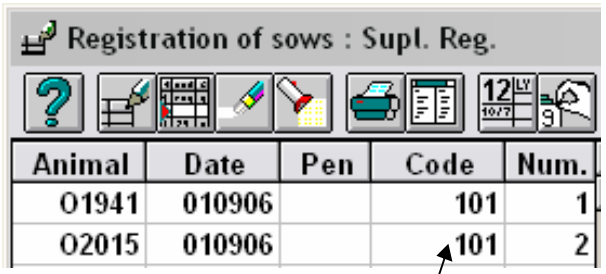


Figure 4-8. Supplemental registrations.

A pig is added to the sow, and 2 pigs are removed.

On the sowcard the sum of transferred pigs is shown.

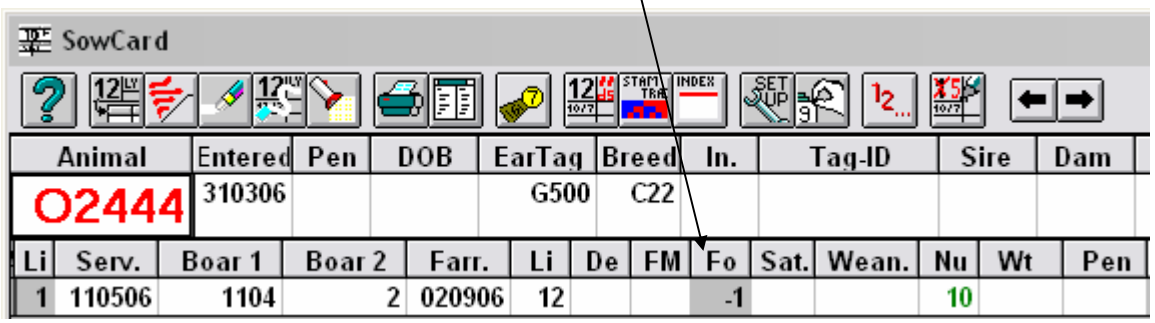


Figure 4-9. Showing transferred pigs on the sowcard.

Registration of dead piglets

You can also register dead piglets. In this case the number of piglets left at the sow will be shown in the column “At” (on the sowcard). The amount is written in green. If you make these writings, the number of registered dead piglets will also be shown on Week management “Dead”.

First the following must be set up under ”General” – ”Extern Data registration” and ”System setup”.

DeadPigletStartCode	10
DeadPigletEndCode	20

Figure 4-10. Setting up codes for dead piglets.

Example: Start with code 10. End with code 20.

Note! ***You can decide which codes you choose to use.***

Afterwards the codes must be established individually under ”General” – ”code setup” – ”codes”, (they must be in the interval you have set in the System Setup). The dead piglets can then be registered at the sows through supplementary registrations, where you use the codes that you set up.

The number of pigs that remain to weaning (born alive pigs +/- transferred – died) appears on the sowcard.

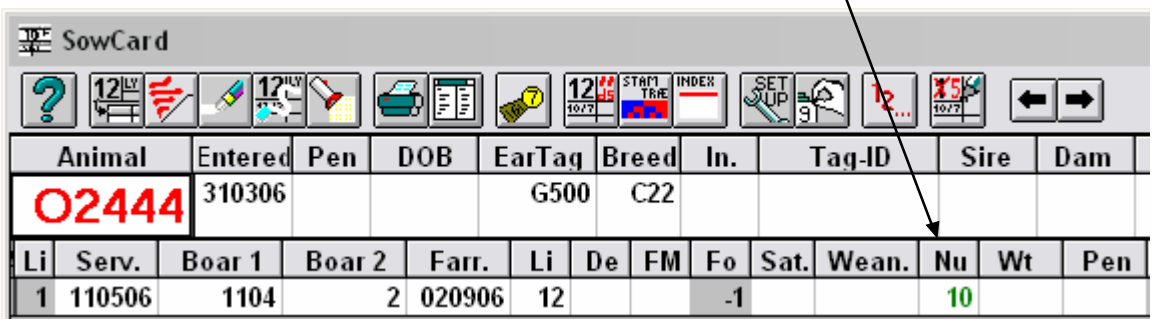
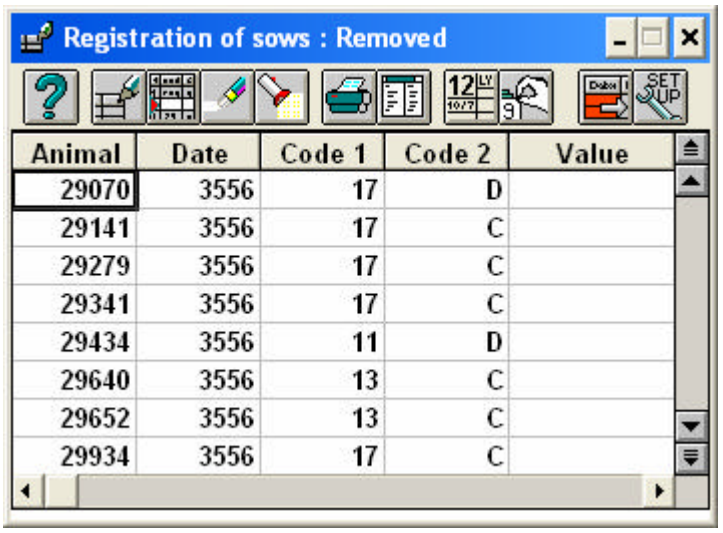


Figure 4-11. Shows the number of surviving pigs to weaning.

Removed

The menu item "Removed" is used to register sows/gilts that have been removed from the herd.

Select "Sows" from the main menu followed by "Removed". The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Animal	Date	Code 1	Code 2	Value
29070	3556	17	D	
29141	3556	17	C	
29279	3556	17	C	
29341	3556	17	C	
29434	3556	11	D	
29640	3556	13	C	
29652	3556	13	C	
29934	3556	17	C	

Figure 4-12. Shows registrations for sows that have been removed.

[1. code], [2. code] — The columns for the first and second codes are used to specify how and why a particular animal was removed.

For example — Sow number [29070] was removed on [3556] by code [17] (old age) because of code [D] (destroyed).

Sale of pregnant sows — If you sell pregnant animals, you must enter a [+] in the column for either code 1 or 2. This ensures that the program does not count the days since the last service as wasted feed days.

Requirements ! — These registrations must fulfill two requirements:

1) The minimum requirement when registering a supplementary registration is an [Animal number] and [Date].

2) You cannot register a removal for an animal if the last registered event was a farrowing.

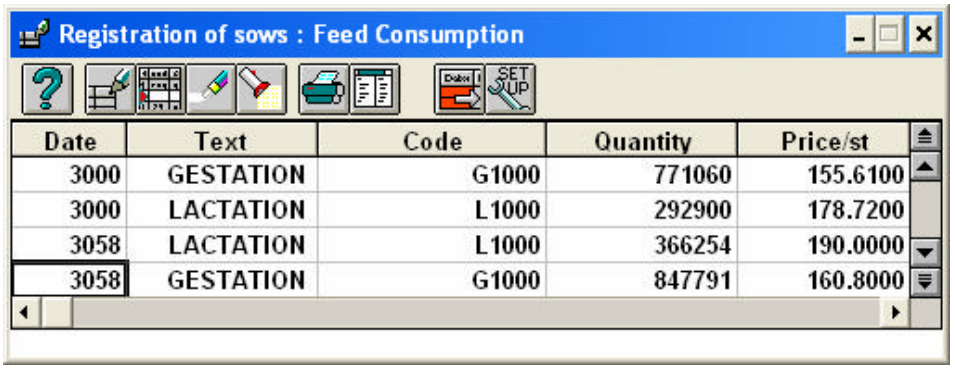
F5 or  — Displays the code database on screen so that you can select the required code.

Note! ***No further data can be registered for an animal once it has been removed.***

Feed consumption

The menu item ”Feed consumption” is used to register the consumption of animal feed for use in efficiency reports.

Select ”Sows” from the main menu followed by “Feed Consumption”. The following screen will be displayed if you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Text	Code	Quantity	Price/st
3000	GESTATION	G1000	771060	155.6100
3000	LACTATION	L1000	292900	178.7200
3058	LACTATION	L1000	366254	190.0000
3058	GESTATION	G1000	847791	160.8000

Figure 4-13. Shows feed consumption registrations.

For example

On [3058] the [Gestation] quantity was recorded as [847791] lb., the gestation diet price per short ton is [160.80] dollars.

Requirements!

The program can automatically calculate the total number of Feed Unit on the basis of the amount of feed and the number of Feed Unit/lb. You must complete all columns, with the possible exception of [Price/lb] and [Pen].

Balance of nutrients

If you along with the E-control report wish to be shown ”the account” of the balance of the nutrients in the barn for N and P, you must type in the feed content of phosphorus and % crude protein.

Inventory

If you have animals that you wish to register, you should register the remaining animals at the end of each period, inserting a minus sign in front of the amount. You must remember to register the start amount of stock in the normal fashion at the beginning of each period.

Feed database

If you register the feed ingredients in the menu ”Feed database” under ”Code setup” you only have to enter the date, code and amount. If you cannot remember the codes then use the find button  or press **F5** to find the right code.

Data transfer

If you have AgroSoft WinOpti installed on your computer, you can press **F5** or  to insert the feed products directly in the program.

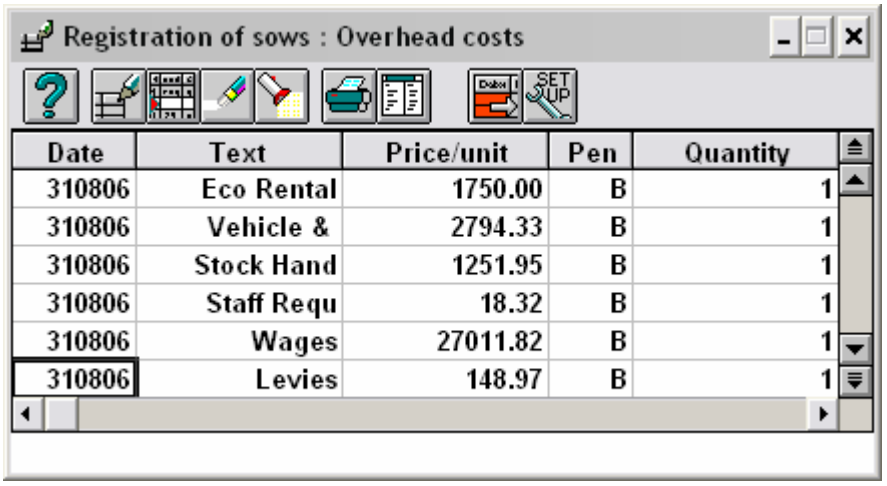
Note! ***Fed consumption registered in this window will not be used to calculate the efficiency report for "Progeny".***

Printout To print a period, click on or press **F6**, and enter the interval.

Overhead costs

The menu item "Overhead costs" is used to record all overhead costs and costs.

These typically include Vets, Medicine, Electricity and Wages. Select "Sows" from the main menu followed by "Overhead costs". The following screen will be displayed once you click on or press **F2.**



Date	Text	Price/unit	Pen	Quantity
310806	Eco Rental	1750.00	B	1
310806	Vehicle &	2794.33	B	1
310806	Stock Hand	1251.95	B	1
310806	Staff Requ	18.32	B	1
310806	Wages	27011.82	B	1
310806	Levies	148.97	B	1

Figure 4-14. Shows the documentation of overhead costs.

For example On [310806] , [Wages] were recorded at [27011.82].

Price database To ease the entering of expenses it is possible to enter all items of expenditure in a price database. The items are entered in the menu "Price database" that is found in the menu "General", submenu "Code Setup". The items of expenditure are transferred to "Overhead costs" with **F5** or click on . Read more about price database in section 2-21.

Requirements ! The program will automatically calculate the total price on the basis of the amount and price/item. You must therefore complete all columns, with the possible exception of [Pen].

[Amount] The minimum amount that can be entered is 1.

Note! ***Consumption registered using this screen will <u>not</u> be used in the efficiency report for "Progeny".***

Printout

To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and insert the required interval.

Other income

The ”Other income” option is used to register other incomes for the efficiency report.

Other income

Types of other income include payments in arrears and Ecological supplements.

From the main menu, select ”Sows” for the registration of sows. Next, select “Other income”. The following screen will be displayed when you press **F2** or click on  .

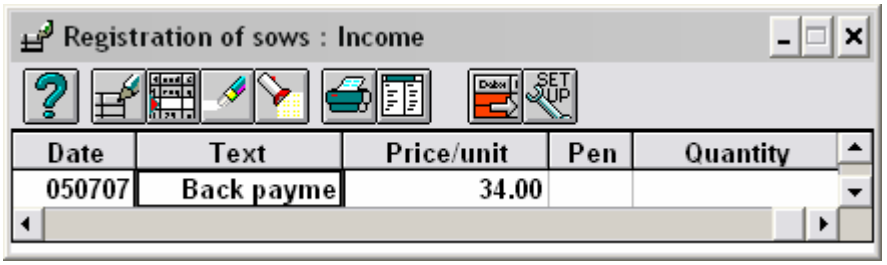


Figure 4-15. Shows registrations for other income, sows.

For example

On [050707] a [Back payment] for the period was received for [1] slaughtered sows which each brought in a total of [34.00] dollars.

Price index

In order to simplify data entry, you can list all income items in a price index. The index is accessed by selecting “Code setup” under “General”. The income items are transferred to other income using **F5** or by clicking on  . Read more about the price index in section 2-22.

Requirement !

The program automatically sums up the total price on the basis of the quantity and price/unit. It is therefore important that all figures are inserted except for the [Pen] field.

[Quantity]

A minimum figure of 1 must be inserted in the quantity field in order to include the amount since 0 times an amount is 0!

Note!

Other income registered in this screen <u>cannot</u> be used for efficiency reports for progeny.

Printout

To print the events for a particular period, click on  or press **F6** and then enter the required period.

Medicine

The ”Medicine option is used to register the sows and nursing pigs being treated using drugs.

From the main menu select ”Sows”, the option used to register sows. Next, select “Medicine”. The following screen will be displayed when you press **F2** or click on  .

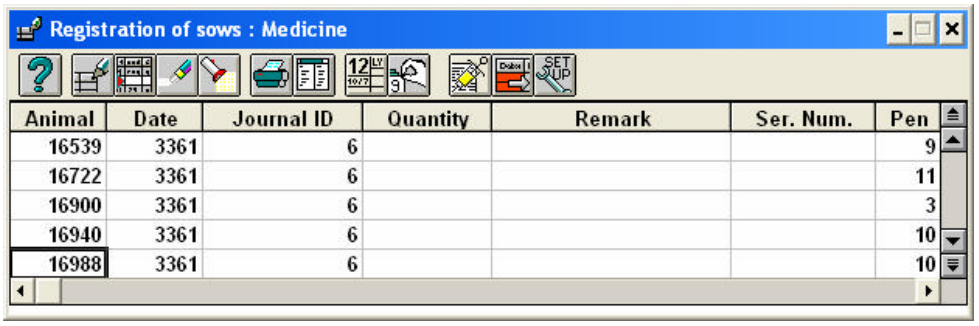


Figure 4-16. Shows registration of medicine usage for sows and nursing pigs.

For example

Sow number [16988] on [3361] was treated with PG600, a drug identified by journal ID [6].

Requirements !

The registration must fulfill one requirement:

1) The minimum requirement when registering medicine is an [Animal number] and [Date].

Note!

You must register the number of nursing pigs in the [Quantity] field when registering medicine in connection with the nursing pigs.

Printout

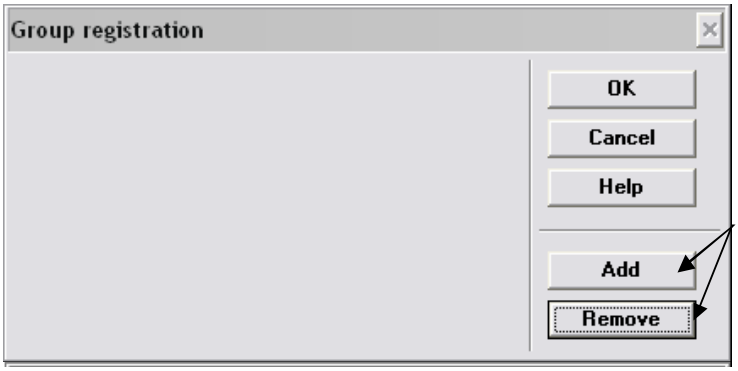
To print the events for a particular period, click on  or press **F6**. You can select the period to print and the journals required.

Treatment journals

By pressing on the icon  , you get the treatment journal shown.

Group registration

Under the item ”Group registration” you have the opportunity to register an event on an entire batch or a group of sows all at once.



Use this icon to add and place restrictions on which sows are in the report.

Figure 4-17. Group registration.

Limitation

To make a group registration you should create a list that limits the sows that you want to make registrations on. These limits can be selected under “Add” and after you have made your selection, click on **OK**.

Event

Afterwards you must choose which event you want to register and on which date. Afterwards you click on **OK**.

For example

”Last event” is farrowing and ”Event date” is in the interval 010607 to 080607. The event you want to register is a weaning on 050400.

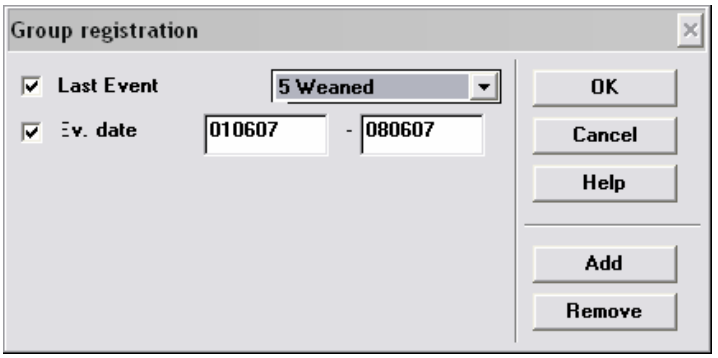


Figure 4-18. Shows how to specify the group.

Figure 4-19. Shows the event to select.

Writing

When you have clicked OK, the program will automatically place the event on the sows, when you have chosen the previous screen. After that, the following picture appears where you can type in the last information on your own.

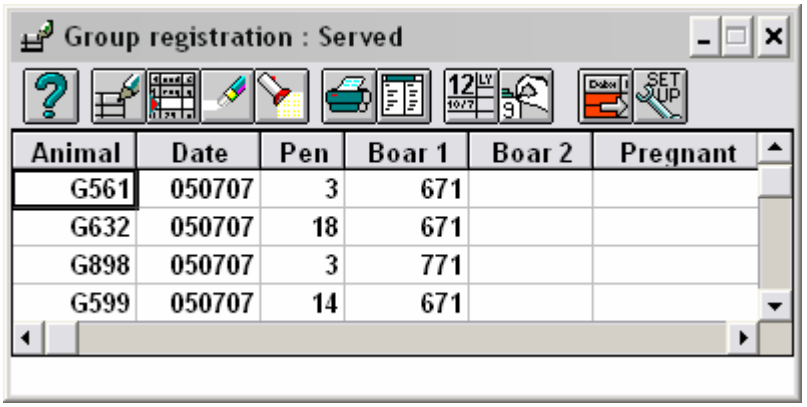


Figure 4-20. Shows the data entry screen.

Fill out the entire column

If you want to fill out an entire column with the same registration, for example weight at weaning, you must place the cursor in the column where you want to make the registration. Click on **F8** and a dialogue window appears. In this screen type in the information your information and click **OK**. The registration has now been made on all the sows in the screen..

Note!

The events are not registered in the window, until they have clicked on  ***or pressed on the F2 key.***

5 BOARS

The ”Boars” menu is used to access the registration screen that matches the event you wish to enter for a particular boar.

Click on “Boars” to display the following screen.

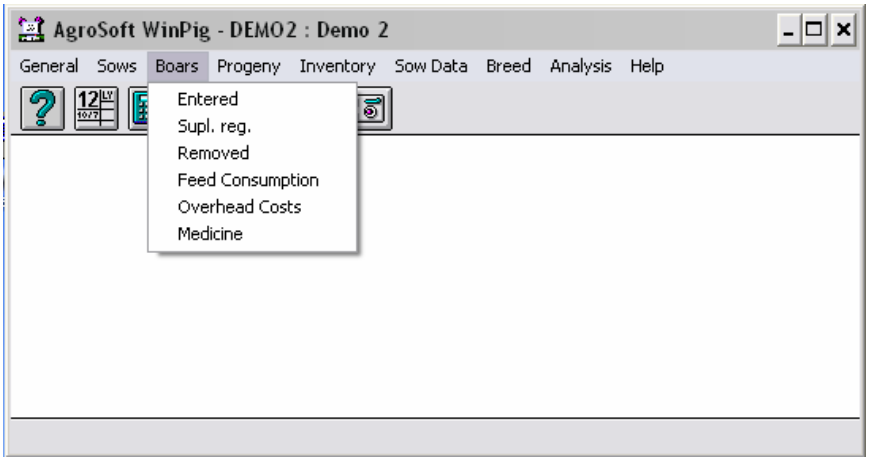


Figure 5-1. Shows the menu items available under ”Boars”.

Do as follows

Use the mouse or the cursor keys to select the required menu item and press **Enter** (↵).

Requirements !

These registrations must fulfill 2 requirements:

1) Data can only be entered for an animal that has been created under ”Entered”.

2) New registrations entered for an animal must be later than the last registered event..

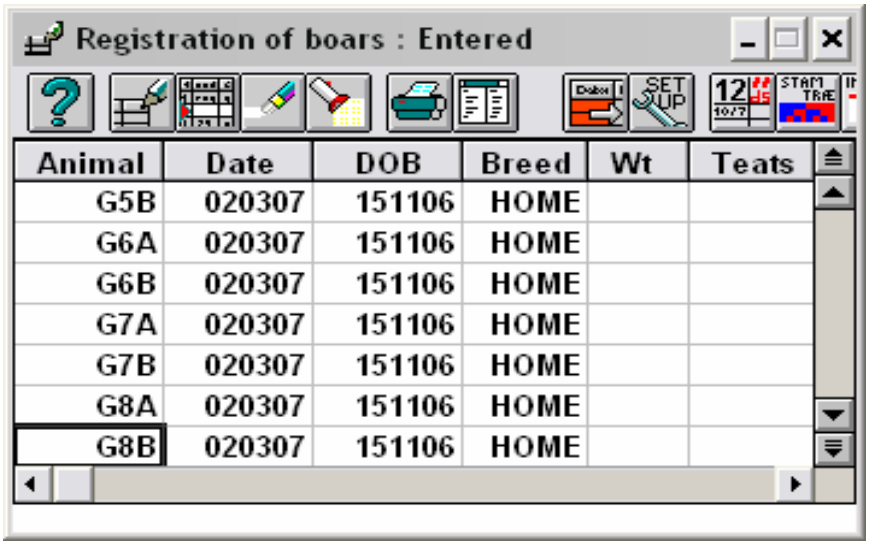
Note!

You cannot register data for an animal that has been removed from the herd..

Entered

The menu item ”Entered” is used to enter new animals that have been added to the herd.

Select ”Boars” from the main menu followed by ”Entered”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Animal	Date	DOB	Breed	Wt	Teats
G5B	020307	151106	HOME		
G6A	020307	151106	HOME		
G6B	020307	151106	HOME		
G7A	020307	151106	HOME		
G7B	020307	151106	HOME		
G8A	020307	151106	HOME		
G8B	020307	151106	HOME		

Figure 5-2. Shows the registrations of entered boars.

Requirements ! These registrations must fulfill 2 requirements:

1) The minimum requirement when creating a new animal (sow/gilt) is an [Animal number] and a [Date].

2) Each animal number must be unique.

[Date] Use the date column to enter the date on which the animal entered the herd.

Amending data Use the cursor keys or click directly in a data field to amend any new registrations you have entered.

To amend an existing registration, click on  or press **F2**. The program will display all registered entries in date order.

You can scroll through these registrations using the cursor keys or **Page Up**, **Page Down**. Press **Ctrl** + **Home** to go to the first registration, and **Ctrl** + **End** to go to the last registration.

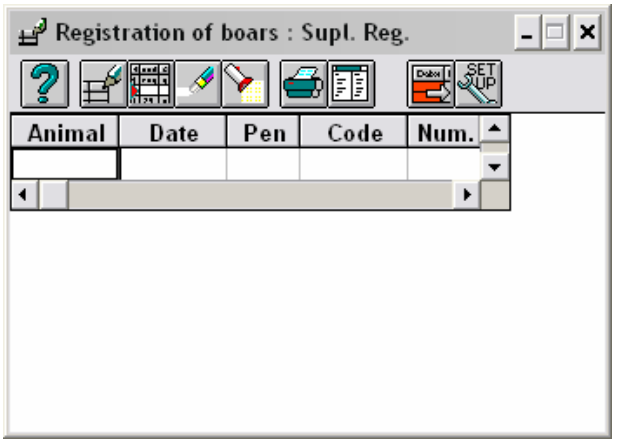
Printout To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Supplementary registrations

The menu item ”Supl. Reg.” is used to register additional information for a particular animal.

This information is used for subsequent analysis, including illnesses or comments that may highlight problems in the servicing section.

Select ”Boars” from the main menu followed by ”Supl. Reg.”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Analysis can be carried out for a specific period on the basis of the registered codes and the number of times (total) these are entered.

Figure 5-3. Supplementary registrations.

Requirements ! These registrations must fulfill the following requirement:

1) The minimum requirement when registering a supplementary registration is an [Animal number] and a [Date].

Note! ***If you delete the ”Entered” registration for a particular animal, all supplementary registrations will also be deleted since the animal number no longer exists.***

Printout To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Removed

The menu item ”Removed” is used to register those boars that have been removed from the herd.

Select ”Boars” from the main menu followed by ”Removed”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .

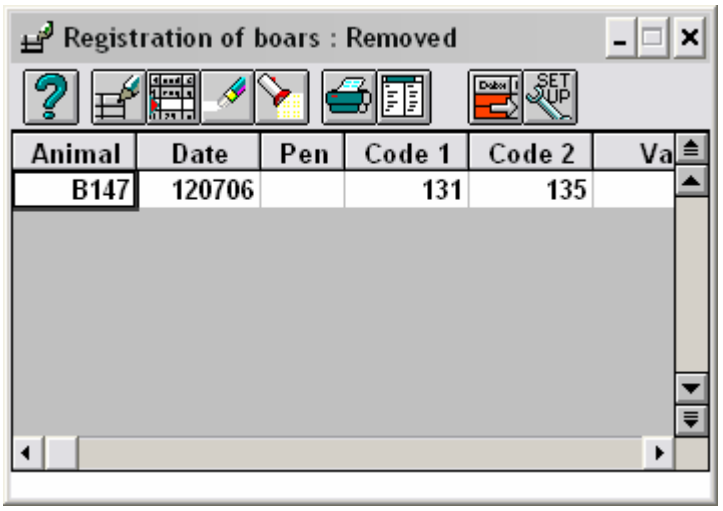


Figure 5-4. Shows registrations for boars that have been removed.

[1. code], [2. code] The columns for the first and second codes are used to specify how and why a particular animal was removed.

For example Boar number [B147] was removed on [120706] by code [131] (slaughtered) and code [135] (low semen viability).

Requirements ! These registrations must fulfill the following requirement:

1) The minimum requirement when registering a supplementary registration is an [Animal number] and [Date].

F5 or  Displays the code database on screen so that you can select the required code.

Printout To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Feed Consumption

The menu item ”Feed consumption” is used to register the consumption of animal feed for use in efficiency reports.

Select ”Boars” from the main menu followed by ”Feed Consumption”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .

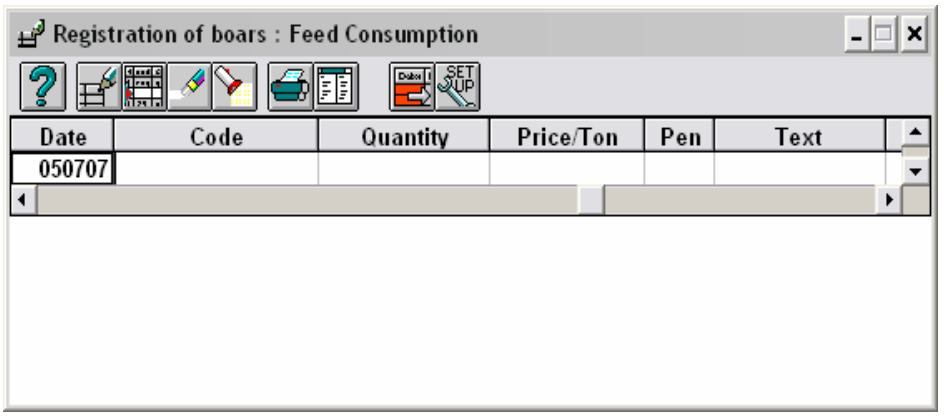


Figure 5-5. Shows registration of feed consumption for boars.

Requirements!

The program can automatically calculate the total number of Feed Unit on the basis of the amount of feed and the number of Feed Unit/lb. You must therefore complete all columns, with the possible exception of [Price/lb] and [Pen].

Inventory

If you have animals that you also wish to register, you should register the remaining animals at the end of each period, inserting a minus sign in front of the amount. You must remember to register the start amount of stock in the normal fashion at the beginning of each period.

Feed database

If you record the ingredients in the menu ”Feed database” under ”Code setup” you only have to enter the date, code and amount. If you cannot remember the codes then use the  or press **F5** to find the right code.

Data transfer

If you have installed AgroSoft WinOpti on your computer, you can use **F5** or  to insert the feed products directly into the program.

Note!

It is not necessary to divide the feed consumption between sows and boars if you record a total feed consumption for the pen. It is enough to simply enter the feed consumption under Registration of Sows.

Overhead costs

The menu item "Overhead costs" is used to record all overhead costs and costs.

Other consumable

These typically include AI and marking spray.
Select "Boars" from the main menu followed by "Overhead costs". The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .

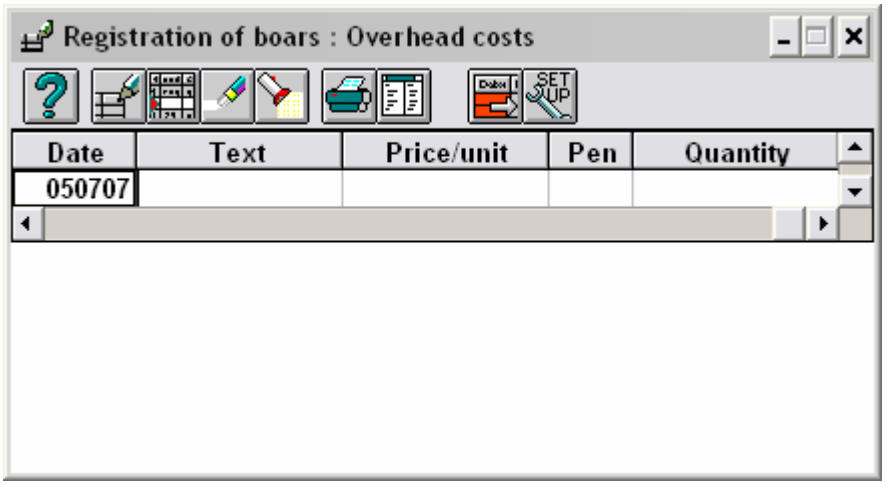


Figure 5-6. Shows the documentation of overhead costs.

Requirements !

The program will automatically calculate the total price on the basis of the amount and price/item. You must therefore complete all columns, with the possible exception of [Pen].

The minimum amount that can be entered is 1.

Note!

It is not necessary to divide the costs of overhead costs between sows and boars if you would prefer to record all such expenses collectively. Simply register all expenses under "Overhead costs" –" Sows".

Consumption registered using this screen will not be used in the efficiency report for "Progeny".

Printout

To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6**, and enter the required interval.

Medicine

The ”Medicine” option is used to register the boars treated using drugs.

From the main menu select ”Boars”, the option used to register boars. Next, select “Medicine”. The following screen will be displayed when you press **F2** or click on  .

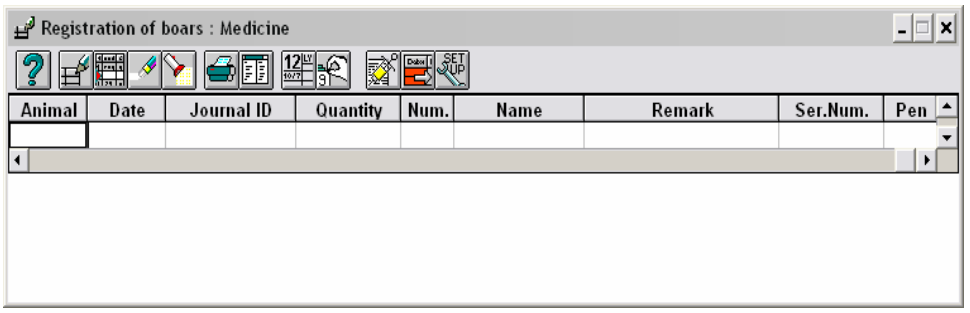


Figure 5-7. Shows registrations for medicine consumption for boars.

Requirements ! The registration must fulfill 1 requirement:

1) The minimum requirement when registering medicine is an [Animal number] and [Date]

Printout To print the events for a particular period, click on  or press **F6**. You can select the period to print and the journals required.

Treatment journals By pressing on the icon  , you will be shown the treatment journal.

6 PROGENY

”Progeny” is a common term for weaned piglets, growers, slaughter pigs in the finishing barns and maiden gilts held in a pool awaiting entry into your own herd.

The menu item ”Progeny” is used to enter the movements (rotation) for the various types of young animals.

Click on ”Progeny” to display the following screen.

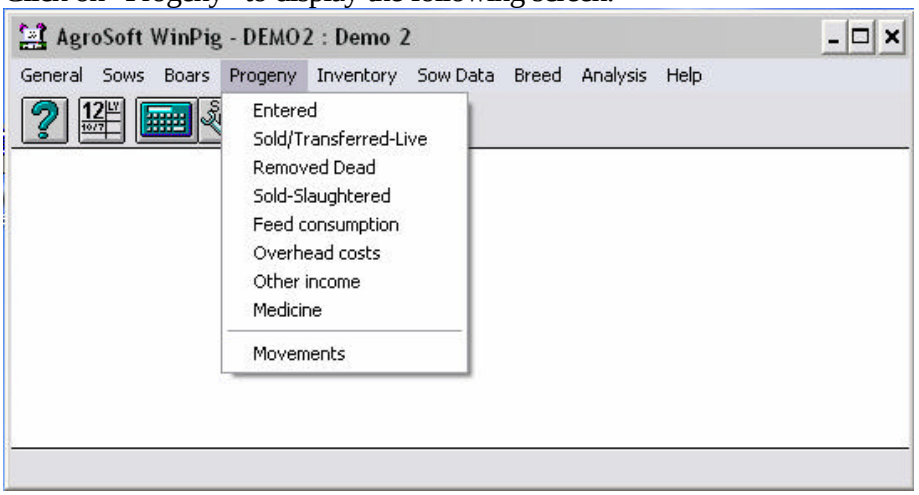


Figure 6-1. The menu options available under ”Progeny”.

Do as follows

Select the required menu item using the mouse or the cursor keys and press **Enter** (↵).

Pen/Barn name

You can create separate efficiency reports by using different pen names for each barn group/section.

Standard pen/barn names:

⇨	**Multisite:**	**m**	or	**1**
⇨	**Nursery:**	**n**	or	**2**
⇨	**Growers:**	**g**	or	**3**
⇨	**Pigs to slaughter/finishing barn:**	**s**	or	**4**
⇨	**Maiden gilt pool:**	**gilt**	or	**5**

You must register the correct pen/barn name for the event in question. If you make an error during registration, the difference in inventory figures will affect future efficiency reports.

Note! ***The program distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase letters.***

PDAl

If you use the AgroSoft PDA, or if you are planning at a later time to start using a PDA, identification should only be numeric.

Delete multiple events

Under the items ”entered”, ”Sold/transferred live”, ”Removed dead” and ”Sold slaughtered” it is possible to delete more than one event at a time.

Do as follows

Move to the screen (”Entered”, ”Sold/transferred live”, ”Removed dead” or ”Sold slaughtered”), where there are events you wish to delete. Open the table with the previously entered events by pressing **F2**. (See functions for typing in section 1-10). Click with the right hand mouse in one of the cells and a gray menu appears. Select to “Delete multiple” with the left mouse button.

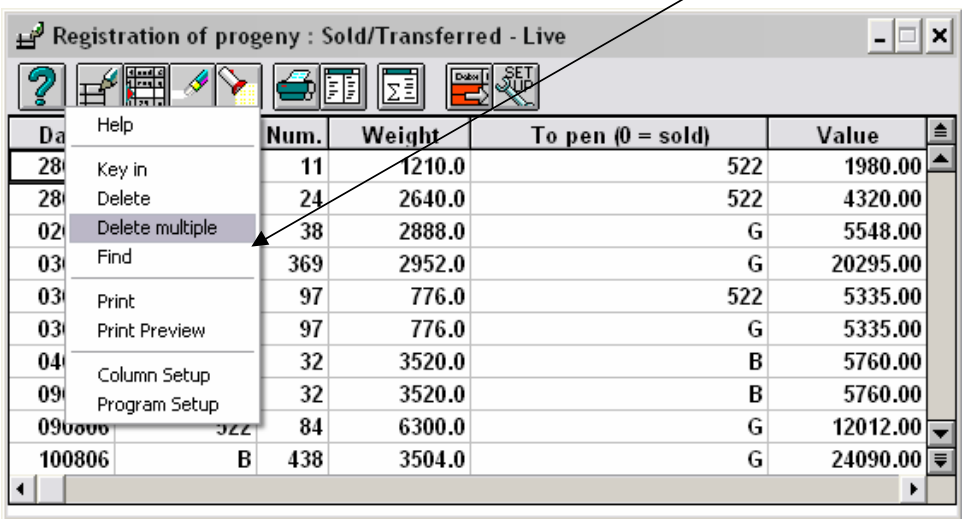


Figure 6-2. Delete multiple events.

In the following picture, you can define which period and pen you want to reset events in. Click **OK** to start deleting data.

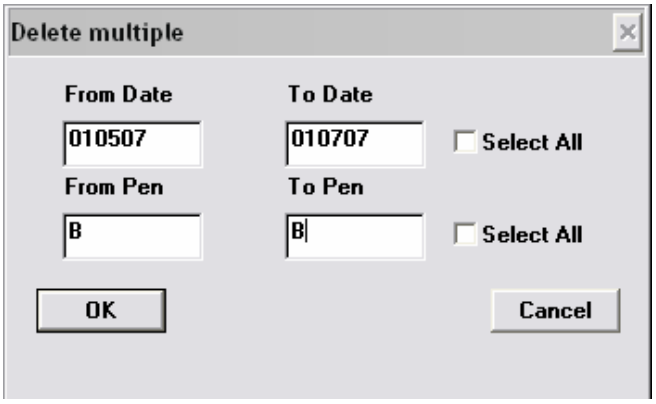


Figure 6-3. Type in period and pen.

Entered

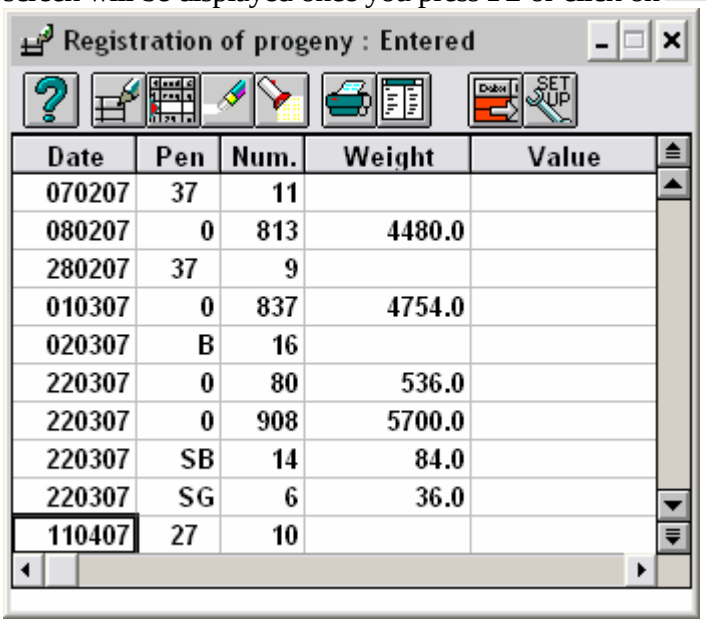
The menu item ”Entered” is used to register weaned piglets, growers or gilts that are purchased in a pen or room.

Auto registration

Weaned piglets that are registered with a pen/room name in the [pen (piglets)] column are automatically registered under ”Entered – Progeny”.

Animals that are transferred to a pen/room name under ”Transferred/sold live” (section 6-4), are also automatically registered s entered under the new pen/room name.

Select ”Progeny” from the main menu followed by ”Entered”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Pen	Num.	Weight	Value
070207	37	11		
080207	0	813	4480.0	
280207	37	9		
010307	0	837	4754.0	
020307	B	16		
220307	0	80	536.0	
220307	0	908	5700.0	
220307	SB	14	84.0	
220307	SG	6	36.0	
110407	27	10		

Figure 6-4. Shows the registration of entered ”Progeny”.

For example

On [220307] [6] piglets weighing a total of [36] lbs. were transferred to barn section [SG]. This registration occurred automatically as a result of a weaning (see section 4-6).

Note!

Please note that you should always register the total weight and the total price.

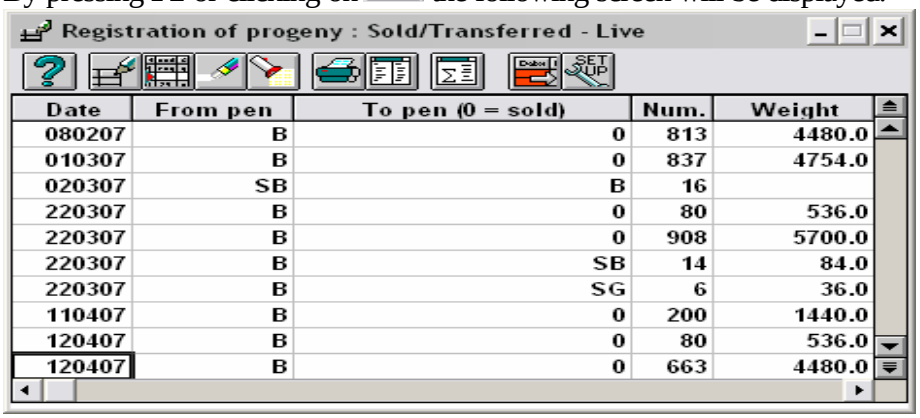
Printout

To print a registration period. Click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Sold/transferred - live

The menu item ”Sold/transferred – live” is used to register weaned piglets or growers that are moved live i.e. moved to another section on the farm or sold to another herd.

Select ”Progeny” from the main menu followed by ”Sold/transferred – live”. By pressing **F2** or clicking on  the following screen will be displayed.



Date	From pen	To pen (0 = sold)	Num.	Weight
080207	B	0	813	4480.0
010307	B	0	837	4754.0
020307	SB	B	16	
220307	B	0	80	536.0
220307	B	0	908	5700.0
220307	B	SB	14	84.0
220307	B	SG	6	36.0
110407	B	0	200	1440.0
120407	B	0	80	536.0
120407	B	0	663	4480.0

Figure 6-5. Shows the registration of sold/transferred progeny.

For example

On [120407], [80] pigs weighing a total of [536] lbs. were transferred from [N] (nursery) to [0] (because they were sold).

Sale price

Once you have entered the number and weight of animals sold/transferred, the program automatically calculates the price based on the information entered in the ”Program setup”.

You can replace the price that has been calculated if required simply by overwriting the figure. A price will only be entered when you enter a weight and number if the [Price] column is empty.

Note!

Please note that you always enter the total live weight of the animals.

Multisite

If all pigs are sold/transferred directly from the farrowing house only enter the [Date] (=date of weaning) and [From Pen]. The program will automatically calculate [Number], [Weight] and [Price].

If not all pigs are sold/transferred to the same place, then enter the number, weight and price on the pigs that leave to the first place in the first line. On the next line, enter the [Date] and [From Pen] again and the program will show the number of pigs left. Repeat the above until all pigs are accounted for.

[To pen]

Enter a pen/barn name in this column if you want the registration to enter automatically under ”Entered” – ”Progeny”. If no transfer is required, simply press Enter in this column and it will remain empty.

Summary printout (progeny)

If you want to see where pigs from a particular barn (for example the nursery) are moved to, open ”Progeny” – ”sold/transferred live” and click on  . Afterwards you decide which period the printout should be made for. Note that if you wish to see the movements for pen 4, then you must write 4 in both “from pen” and “to pen”.

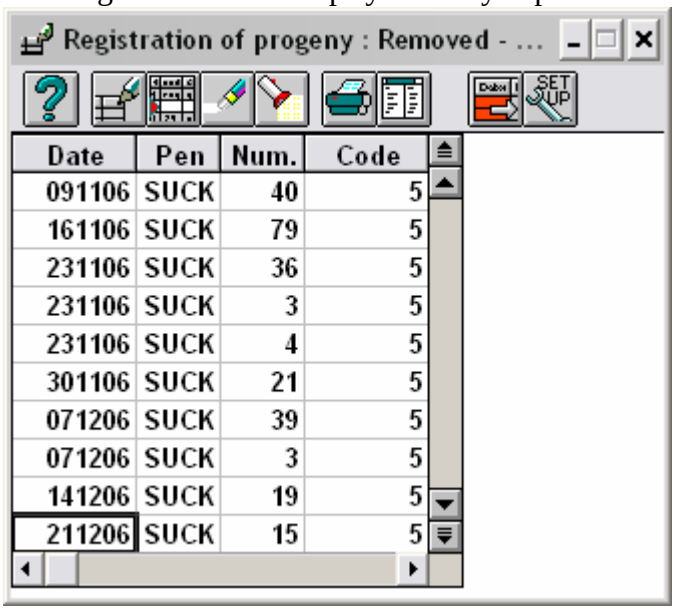
From pen	To pen (0 = sold)	Num.	Wt	Value
G	B	257	28270.0	46260.0
G	522	876	13026.0	55555.0
522	G	1324	40704.0	113382.0
		2457	**82000.0**	**215197.0**

Figure 6-6. Shows the summary for progeny transferred.

Removed dead

The menu item “Removed dead” is used to register weaned piglets, growers, slaughter pigs and maiden gilts that die in a particular pen/room.

Select ”Progeny” from the main menu followed by ”Removed dead”. The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Pen	Num.	Code
091106	SUCK	40	5
161106	SUCK	79	5
231106	SUCK	36	5
231106	SUCK	3	5
231106	SUCK	4	5
301106	SUCK	21	5
071206	SUCK	39	5
071206	SUCK	3	5
141206	SUCK	19	5
211206	SUCK	15	5

Figure 6-7. Shows registrations for removed dead progeny.

[Code] You can, if required enter a code in this column that specifies how and why the animal died. This information can be used at a later date to analyze the cause of death in the Health Analysis module (see section 2-22).

For example On [211206] there were [15] piglets that died of code [5] (Diarrhea) and died in [Suckling pen] (nursery).

F5 or  Displays the code database on screen so you can select the required code.

Note! ***Please note that you should enter the total weight and <u>remember</u> the pen/room name.***

Printout To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

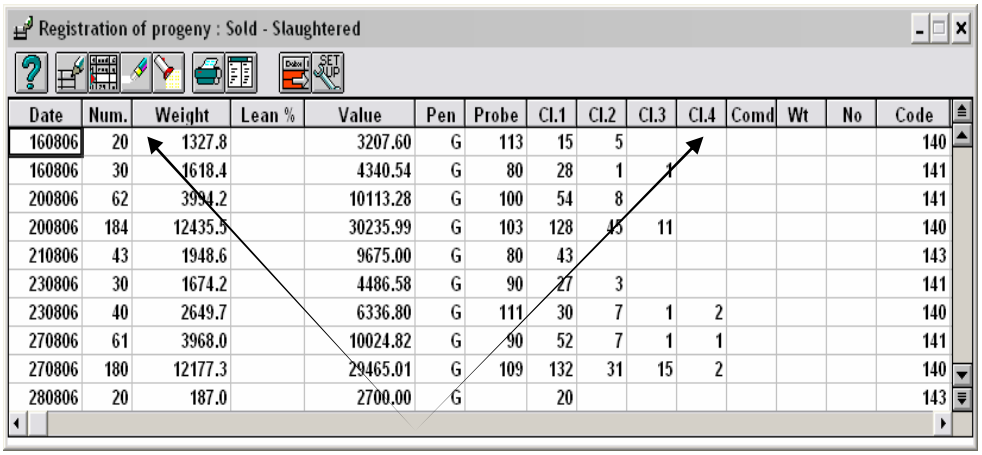
Sold - slaughtered

The menu item ”Removed dead” is used to register growers and slaughter pigs that are sent to the slaughter house.

If you have an internet connection with your computer, you can download packer data through the internet. See more in section 2-34.

Select ”Progeny” from the main menu followed by ”Removed slaughtered”.

The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Num.	Weight	Lean %	Value	Pen	Probe	Cl.1	Cl.2	Cl.3	Cl.4	Comd	Wt	No	Code
160806	20	1327.8		3207.60	G	113	15	5						140
160806	30	1618.4		4340.54	G	80	28	1	1					141
200806	62	3994.2		10113.28	G	100	54	8						141
200806	184	12435.5		30235.99	G	103	128	45	11					140
210806	43	1948.6		9675.00	G	80	43							143
230806	30	1674.2		4486.58	G	90	27	3						141
230806	40	2649.7		6336.80	G	111	30	7	1	2				140
270806	61	3968.0		10024.82	G	90	52	7	1	1				141
270806	180	12177.3		29465.01	G	109	132	31	15	2				140
280806	20	187.0		2700.00	G		20							143

Figure 6-8. Shows the registration of animals delivered to the packer.

For example

On [160806] 50 slaughter pigs were sent to the packing house from section [G] (pigs to slaughter from the finishing barns).

⇨ [20] of the pigs weighed a total of [1327.8] lbs. and were worth a value of [3207.60] dollars.

⇨ [30] of the pigs weighed a total of [1618.4] lbs. and were worth a value of [4340.54] dollars.

[OB] Is the quantity of pigs over basis price.

[BN] Is the quantity of pigs matching the basis price.

[UB] Is the quantity of pigs under/outside the basis price.

[H] Is the total quantity of male pigs on this delivery.

[-H] Is the quantity of sorted make pigs.

[Comd.] [Lb] Is the number of condemned pigs and the slaughter weight.

[Num.] [Code] Is the number of packer remarks with a particular code.

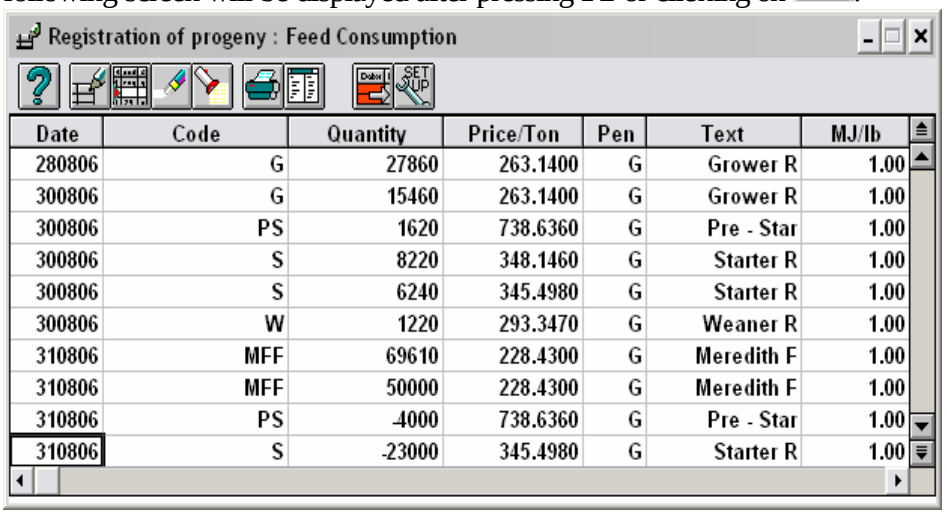
Note! ***Please note that the weight given should be the total slaughter weight. The program will automatically multiply this figure by a factor or 1.31 to calculate the live weight when necessary.***

Remember to enter the pen/room name.

Feed consumption

The menu item "Feed consumption" is used to register the consumption of animal feed for use in efficiency reports.

Select "Progeny" from the main menu followed by "Feed Consumption". The following screen will be displayed after pressing **F2** or clicking on  .



Date	Code	Quantity	Price/Ton	Pen	Text	MJ/lb
280806	G	27860	263.1400	G	Grower R	1.00
300806	G	15460	263.1400	G	Grower R	1.00
300806	PS	1620	738.6360	G	Pre - Star	1.00
300806	S	8220	348.1460	G	Starter R	1.00
300806	S	6240	345.4980	G	Starter R	1.00
300806	W	1220	293.3470	G	Weaner R	1.00
310806	MFF	69610	228.4300	G	Meredith F	1.00
310806	MFF	50000	228.4300	G	Meredith F	1.00
310806	PS	-4000	738.6360	G	Pre - Star	1.00
310806	S	-23000	345.4980	G	Starter R	1.00

Figure 6-9. Shows the registration of feed consumption for progeny.

For example

On [300806] [MFF] was recorded at [1620] lbs., and the price per Ton. is [738.6360] dollars. This consumption was recorded in room [G] (Grower).

Requirements!

The program can automatically calculate the total number of Feed Units on the basis of the amount of feed and the number of Feed Units per lb. You must therefore complete all columns, with the possible exception of [Price/lb] and [Pen].

Inventory

If you have animals that you also wish to register, you should register the remaining animals at the end of each period, inserting a minus sign in front of the amount. You must remember to register the start amount of animals in the normal fashion at the beginning of each period.

Note!

Feed consumption registered in this window is used to calculate the efficiency report for "Sows" if pen/room names are registered correctly.

Balance of nutrients

If you want to use the E-control report to see the nutrient balance for N and P, you must enter the feed content of phosphorus and % crude protein.

Feed database

If you register the feed ingredients in the menu "Feed database" under "Code setup" you only have to key in the date, code and amount. If you cannot remember the codes then use the  or press **F5** to find the right code.

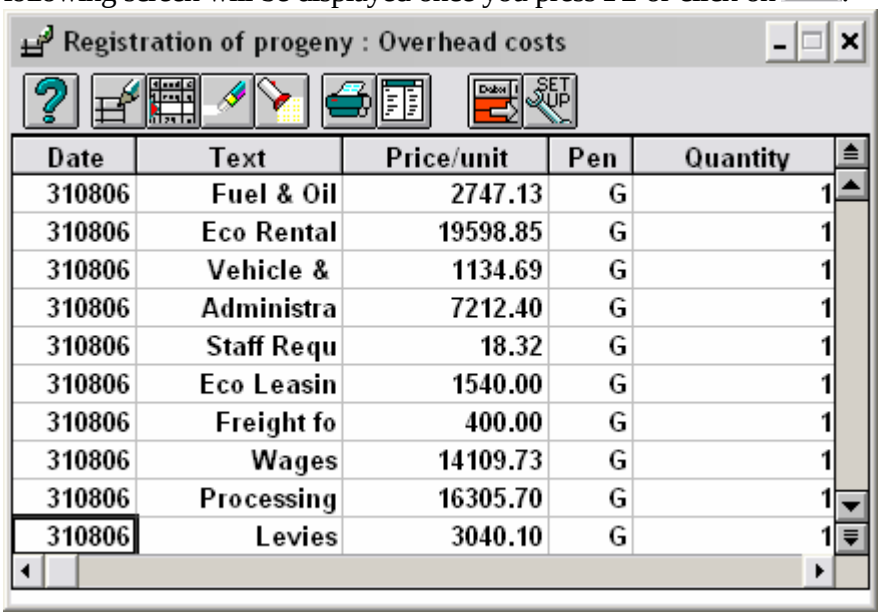
Data transfer

If you have installed AgroSoft WinOpti on your computer, you can press **F5** or  to insert the feed products directly into the program.

Overhead costs

The menu item "Overhead costs" is used to register all other costs for use in efficiency reports.

Select "Progeny" from the main menu followed by "Overhead costs". The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Text	Price/unit	Pen	Quantity
310806	Fuel & Oil	2747.13	G	1
310806	Eco Rental	19598.85	G	1
310806	Vehicle &	1134.69	G	1
310806	Administra	7212.40	G	1
310806	Staff Requ	18.32	G	1
310806	Eco Leasin	1540.00	G	1
310806	Freight fo	400.00	G	1
310806	Wages	14109.73	G	1
310806	Processing	16305.70	G	1
310806	Levies	3040.10	G	1

Figure 6-10. Recording overhead costs for progeny.

For example — On [310806], [Wages] expenses were paid at a cost of [14,109.73]. This was registered under room section [G] (Grower pigs).

Requirements ! — The program will automatically calculate the total price on the basis of the amount and price/item. You must therefore complete all columns, with the possible exception of [Pen].

[Amount] — The minimum amount that can be entered is 1.

IMPORTANT !!!!! — ***Remember to record pen designation.***

Note! — ***Expenses registered using this screen will be included in the sow efficiency report if the pen/room name is recorded correctly. You do not have to divide expenses between sows and piglets if you prefer to record these expenses collectively. Simply record all expenses under the registration of sows.***

Printout — To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Other income

The ”Other income” option is used to register other income for the efficiency report. Types of other income include payments in arrears and bonuses.

From the main menu, select ”Progeny” for the registration of young animals. Next, select “Other income”. The following screen will be displayed when you press **F2** or click on  .

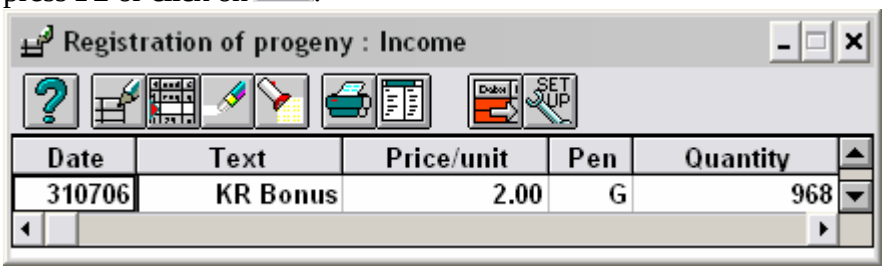


Figure 6-11. Shows registrations for other income.

For example — On [310706] a [Bonus] for the period was received for [968] sold nursing pigs which each brought a total of [2.00] dollars.

Price index — In order to simplify data entry, you can list all income items in a price index. The index is accessed by selecting “Code setup” under “General”. The income items are transferred to other income using **F5** or by clicking on  . Read more about the price index in section 2-22.

Requirements ! — The program automatically sums up the total price on the basis of the quantity and price/unit. It is therefore important that all figures are inserted except for the [Pen] field.

[Quantity] — A minimum figure of 1 must be inserted in the quantity field in order to include the amount since 0 times an amount is 0!

IMPORTANT !!!!! — ***Remember to register the pen definition.***

Note! — ***Other income registered in this screen will be included on efficiency reports for sows if the pen definition is registered correctly. It is not necessary to divide the other income between sows and piglets if you have a total income for the stall. Simply register the entire consumption under sows.***

Printout — To print the events for a particular period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required period.

Medicine

The ”Medicine” option is used to register the progeny and slaughter pigs being treated with drugs.

From the main menu select ”Progeny”, the option used to register young animals. Next, select “Medicine”, and the following screen will be displayed when you press **F2** or click on  .

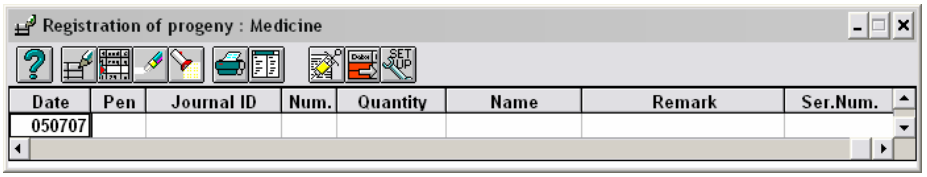


Figure 6-12. Shows medicine usage for progeny/slaughter pigs.

Requirement ! The registration must fulfill one requirement:

1) The minimum requirement when registering medicine is a [Date].

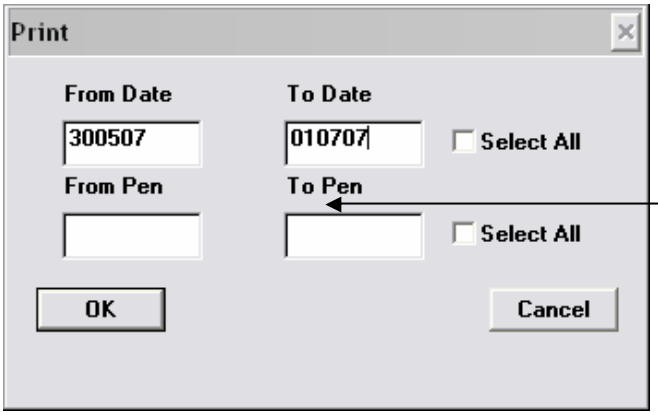
Note! ***The [Pen] field can refer to a whole section or a particular pig pen.***

Print To print the events for a particular period, click on  or press **F6**. You can select the period to print and the journals required.

Treatment journals By pressing on the icon  , you will have the treatment journals shown.

Movements

Under the item ”Movements” you can see an overview of the turnovers of all movements that has been entered for ”progeny” within a given period. This could be a help to finding errors, but will also provide a view of how many pigs have been moved from one room to another.



If you are moving to a single pen, you need to fill in both the from pen and to pen.

Figure 6-13. Movements.

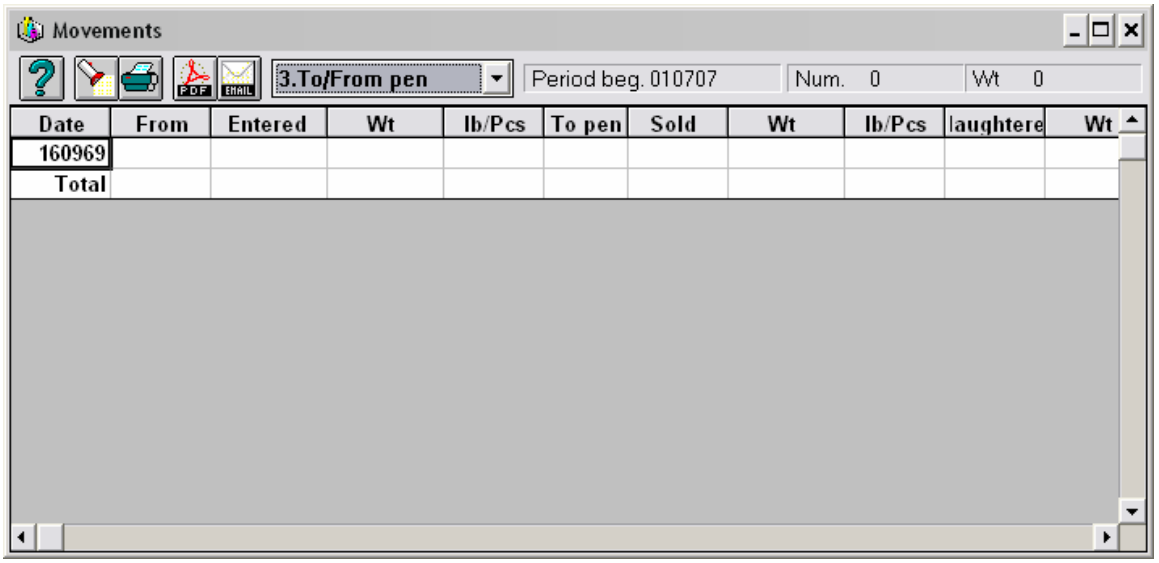


Figure 6-14. Showing the turnover.

The turnover can also be saved as a PDF-FIL and/or be sent as an e-mail. Note that if the turnover must be sent as an e-mail, you must set up the address that you want to send it to. This is set up under “General” – “E-mail database”.

7 INVENTORY

The menu item “Inventory” is used to register the required periods for efficiency reports. Select “Inventory sows/boars” to register a period end for the breeding house, or select “Inventory Progeny” to register a period end for the feeding houses (weaned piglets/growers/slaughter pigs).

Click on ”Inventory” to display the following screen.

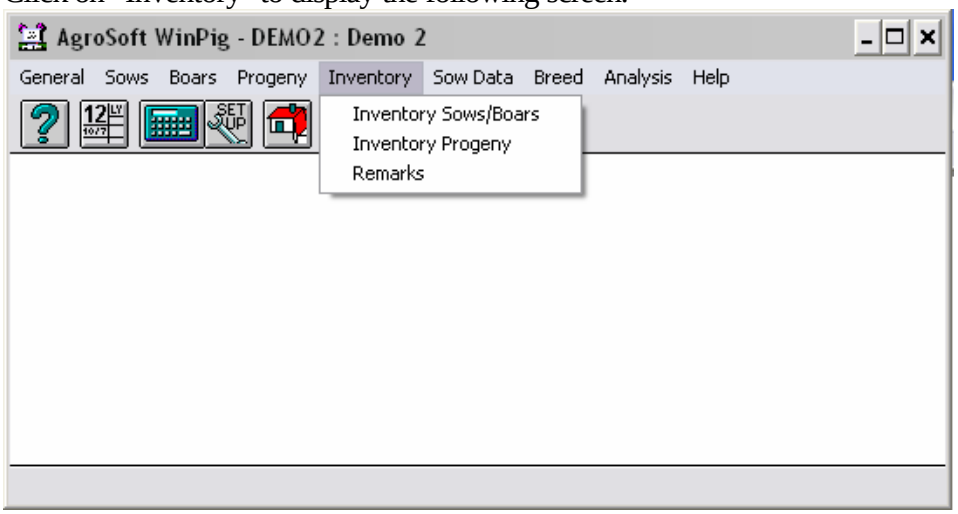


Figure 7-1. The menu items available under inventory.

Do as follows

Use the mouse or cursor keys to select the required menu item and press **Enter** (↵).

Requirement !

To create an efficiency report, a minimum of 2 periods must be recorded in order for there to be a period start and a period end.

If there are 8 period end registrations, the program will use the 5 latest to create 4 periods in the efficiency report.

Note!

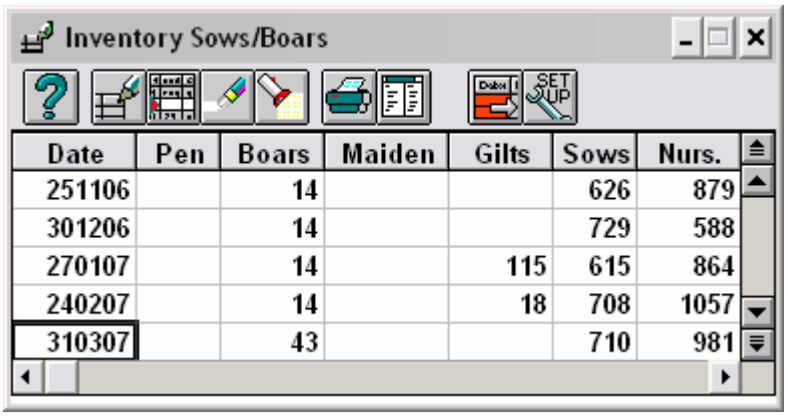
When recording inventory, you must remember to document the correct pen designation.

Inventory Sows/Boars

The menu item "Inventory Sows/Boars" is used to register the period end for animals used in the creation of efficiency reports for the breeding barn.

Select "Inventory" from the main menu followed by "Inventory Sows/Boars".

The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Pen	Boars	Maiden	Gilts	Sows	Nurs.
251106		14			626	879
301206		14			729	588
270107		14		115	615	864
240207		14		18	708	1057
310307		43			710	981

Figure 7-2. Shows the period end registrations for the breeding house.

For example

At the last period end [240207] all animals were counted. The results of the inventory were as follows for the breeding barn:

⇨ There were [14] boars, [708] sows, [18] gilts, and [1057] nursing piglets.

Note!

The number of animals registered is only used to compare with the number of animals found by the computer.

The weight that is registered of weaning pigs and nursing pigs is the <u>total</u> weight.

Minus (-)

A minus (-) in "Pen" tells the program that it must not include the inventory in mention. If you, for example wish to put several periods together, you place a minus in "Pen" at the intervening periods.

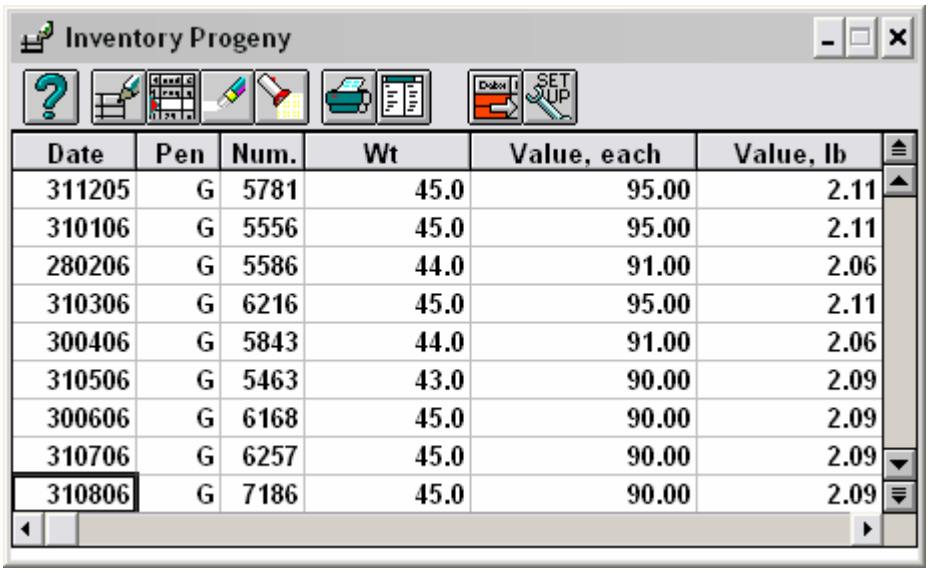
Printout

To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Inventory Progeny

The menu item "Inventory Progeny" is used to register the period end for animals used in the creation of efficiency reports for the finishing barn.

Select "Inventory" from the main menu followed by "Inventory Progeny". The following screen will be displayed once you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Pen	Num.	Wt	Value, each	Value, lb
311205	G	5781	45.0	95.00	2.11
310106	G	5556	45.0	95.00	2.11
280206	G	5586	44.0	91.00	2.06
310306	G	6216	45.0	95.00	2.11
300406	G	5843	44.0	91.00	2.06
310506	G	5463	43.0	90.00	2.09
300606	G	6168	45.0	90.00	2.09
310706	G	6257	45.0	90.00	2.09
310806	G	7186	45.0	90.00	2.09

Figure 7-3. Shows the period end registrations for progeny.

For example

At the last period end [310806], all the pigs were counted. The results were as follows:

⇨ There were [7186] pigs with an average weight of [45] lbs., in the [G] grower.

Note!

The weight of the animals registered on this screen must be the average weight/animal.

You can make multiple registrations on the same day with the same pen/room name. The program simply calculates a total for the registrations along with the average weight.

Printout

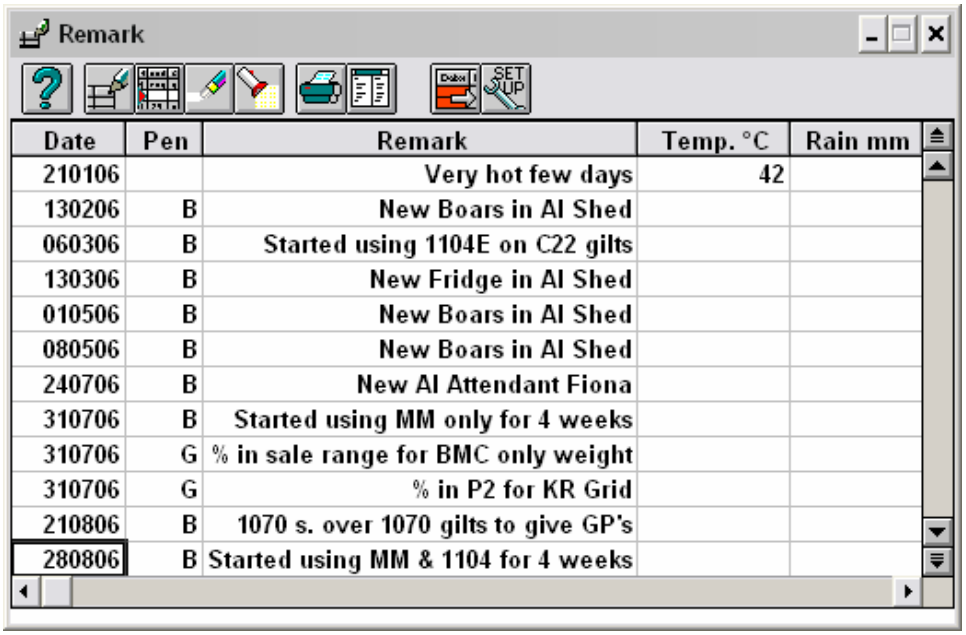
To print a registration period, click on  or press **F6** and enter the required interval.

Remarks

Under the item ”Remarks” you can record all sorts of comments that are not specific to individual pigs.

The window is designed for registration of the weather, but also can be used for registration of visits to the barn.

In the main menu you choose the item ”Inventory”, after that you choose the item ”Remarks”. The following screen window will appear when you press **F2** or click on  .



Date	Pen	Remark	Temp. °C	Rain mm
210106		Very hot few days	42	
130206	B	New Boars in AI Shed		
060306	B	Started using 1104E on C22 gilts		
130306	B	New Fridge in AI Shed		
010506	B	New Boars in AI Shed		
080506	B	New Boars in AI Shed		
240706	B	New AI Attendant Fiona		
310706	B	Started using MM only for 4 weeks		
310706	G	% in sale range for BMC only weight		
310706	G	% in P2 for KR Grid		
210806	B	1070 s. over 1070 gilts to give GP's		
280806	B	Started using MM & 1104 for 4 weeks		

Figure 7-4. Showing examples on remarks.

The typing happens as normal (see type in functions article 1-10).

8 SOW DATA

The majority of the reports/lists and data entry sheets that are used on a daily basis are generated using this menu.

Click on ”Sow Data” to display the following screen.

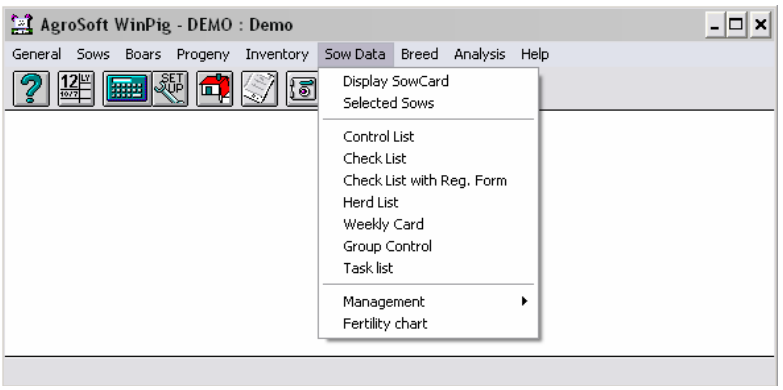


Figure 8-1. The menu items available under Sow data.

All functions called using this menu are connected to the data that has been registered for sows/gilts.

Do as follows

Select the required menu item using the mouse or the cursor keys and press **Enter** (↵).

Display sow card

The menu item ”Display sow card” is used to display all data entered for individual sows/gilts. You can add/amend and delete data using this screen.

Press **F7**, or click on  or select ”Sow Data” followed by ”Display sow card” to display the following screen.

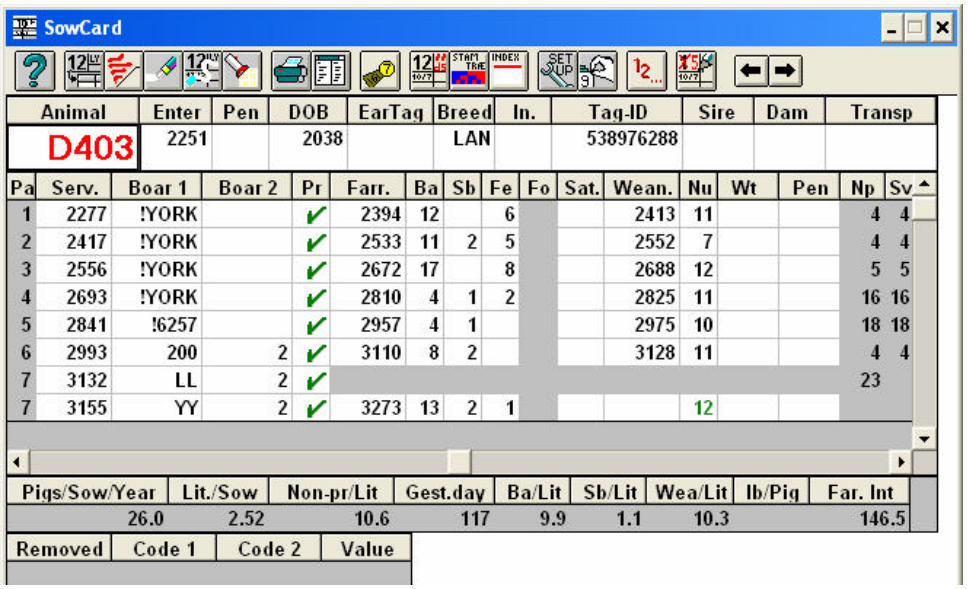


Figure 8-2. Shows a sample sow card with data.

Animal number

The animal number is displayed in red in the top left-hand corner in red.

The first time you access this screen, the system displays the animal with the lowest number. If you access the screen from a registration screen, the system will display the data for the current animal number.

Home & End

Irrespective of where on the sow card the cursor is placed the **Home** key will move the cursor to the sow number and **End** will move the cursor to the next expected event.

Pregnancy test

If the field ”Pregnancy test” in the ”Program Setup” is active, it is possible to mark the sows pregnant or not pregnant. Read section 3-8 and 4-4.

Mu/ Fe

The field ”Mu” is used to register mummies. You must still count the pigs under the amount of born alive pigs. If you have the breeding model in the program, the column will instead be called “Fe” and is used to track the number of female pigs in the litter.

Sat.

The field ”Sat.” is only used in connection with the breeding model.

Np

Shows the number of non-productive days by parity.

Pigs/sow/year

Pigs per sow per year can either be calculated as born alive pigs or as weaned pigs per sow per year. Under "General" – "Program setup" – "Analysis 2" – "Positive/Negative list" –"Pigs/sow/year" you choose the desired calculation.

Create a new animal

If you enter a new sow number, the information for that animal will be displayed on screen. If the sow number cannot be found, the program will ask if you wish to create the animal. If you answer **Yes**, a new empty Sow card will be created.

Scroll through sow numbers.

Once a sow is displayed on screen, you can scroll to the data for the next sow using **Page Down** or click on  . If you wish to scroll to the data for the previous sow use **Page Up** or click on  .

Amend data

If you wish to amend specific data for a particular animal, simply click directly in the required field or use the cursor keys to access the field and enter the new value.

New data

When you have entered a new value and pressed **Enter** (↵), the cursor will jump to the next available field on the card. Press **TAB** (⇥) to jump to the next available registration (date field), or press **Shift** (⇧) + **TAB** (⇥) to return to the previous registration (date field).

The requirements governing the registration/amendment of data on sow cards are the same as the requirements governing the registration of data on standard registration screens. The sow card, however, is restricted so that you can only move your cursor to the next valid new registration.

Expected farrowing

If the last registered event for a sow is a servicing, the expected farrowing date will be displayed (in day/month format) in green text.

Delete event

To delete a registration for a particular sow, place the cursor in the date field relating to the registration and press **F4** or click on  . The program will ask whether you wish to delete the registration. You can either accept by clicking on **OK** or cancel by clicking on **CANCEL**.

Note!

You can only delete the last registration for a particular sow.

Delete sow card

Click on  if you wish to delete all registrations for a particular sow, including the sow number.

Note!

Once you have deleted an animal, all information pertaining to that animal will be gone. Do not, therefore, delete sows/gilts with registrations that are applicable within the current efficiency report period.

Supl. reg.

You can view and register supplementary information for individual sows using the sow card.

Do as follows:

Choose the required sow number and click on  or press **F2**. You can now add, amend and delete registrations as you would on a standard registration screen.

Medicine registration

On the sow card it is possible to both register and see all earlier medicine registrations made on the sow.

Do as follows:

Select a sow and click on  or press **F3**. A small window will appear where you can see, correct and make new registrations, as you would do in a normal registration window. (For more read section 4-14).

Groups

On the sow card it is possible to put the sow in one or several groups with other sows that have something in common. The group numbers can also be included on the control lists.

Do as follows:

Click on  . Afterwards team numbers and group numbers are keyed in or changed. Click **Ok** to store the writing of information.

Changing sow number

If you wish to change a sow number, you click on  and type in the sows new number. Click **OK** to accomplish the correction.

Selected sows

The "Selected sows" option is used to select specific sows. This allows you to print the sows on sow cards or on a list. It also enables you to delete **all** data registered for the selected sows.

Note! ***Many of the analysis modules allow you to select sows, thereby giving you access to the options described above.***

Do as follows From the main menu, select "Sow data" followed by "Selected Sows". The following screen will be displayed.

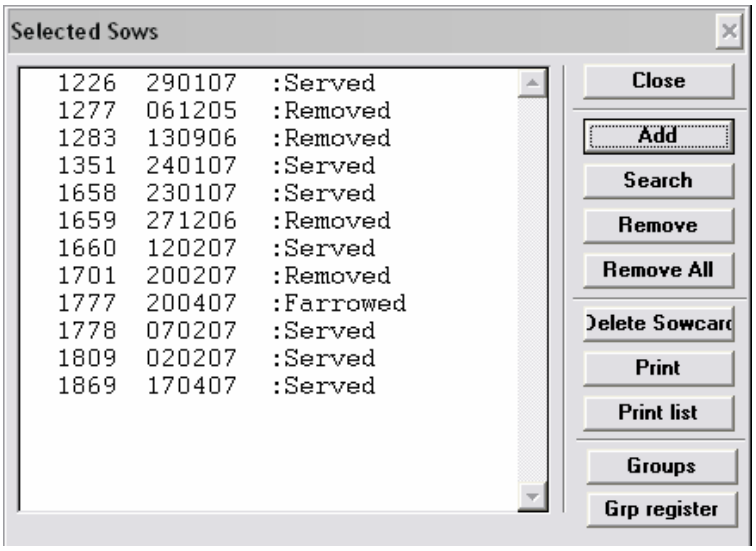


Figure 8-3. Shows a number of arbitrarily selected sows.

Add (individual sows) Begin by adding the sow numbers. You can do so directly by entering the numbers under **Add** (Figure 8-1) or indirectly by highlighting the sows in a registration screen, placing the cursor on the relevant sow numbers and clicking on  . Alternatively, double-click on the sow number to select it.

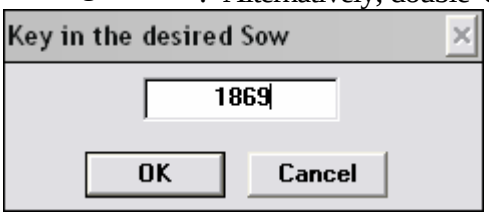


Figure 8-4. Shows selected sow.

Remove If you change your mind about a selected sow and wish to remove it again, simply highlight the sow and click on **Remove**.

Remove all To remove all selected sows <u>without</u> deleting their data, click on **Remove all**.

Search (several sows)

You can select a group of sows that all have one or more factors in common, e.g. a specific breed, a specific litter number, a specific interval of sow numbers or all pigs for whom the last event is weaned. To do so, click on **Search**.

The screen that appears when you press Search is used to limit the sows. The sows that match the given criteria will automatically be found by the program.

Do as follows

Click on **Search** to display the following screen:

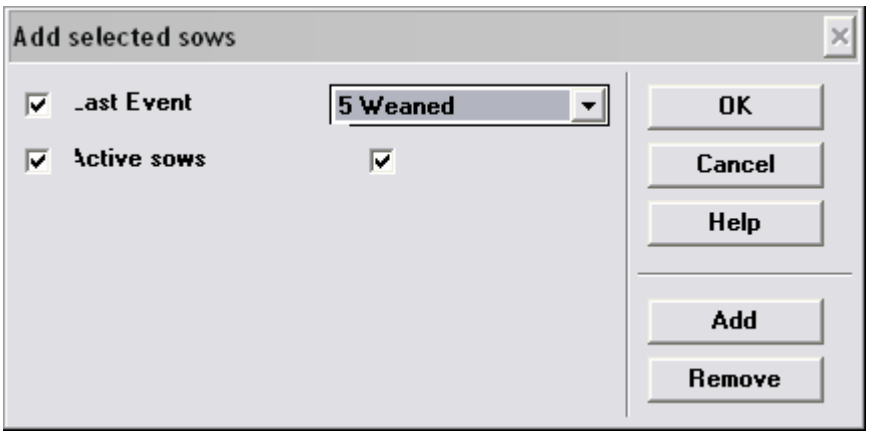


Figure 8-5. Shows selected restriction.

Add or remove the analysis limits as required. Then enter/select the limits and click on **OK**.

Select/deselect

Click on the check fields to select whether the analysis limits should be active or inactive, if you do not wish to remove them fully.

Add limit

To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on **Add**, the program displays the following screen.

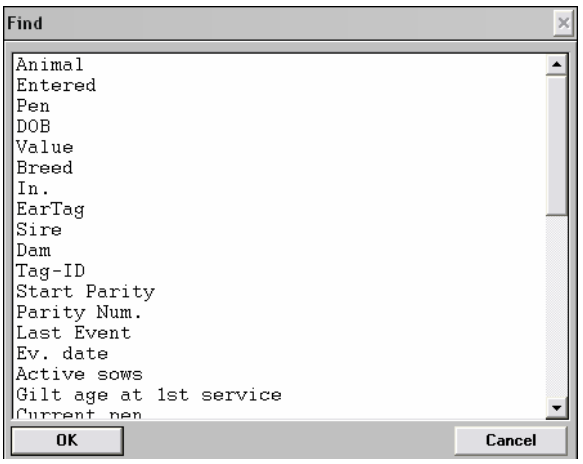


Figure 8-6. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows

Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click on **OK**. Review the image in Figure 8-5.

Remove limit

To remove one or more limits, do as follows:
Deselect the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

Delete

Click on **Delete** to delete **all** data for the sows, including their sow numbers.

Note about deleting!

Once you delete a sow, all information pertaining to that animal will be gone. Do not, therefore, delete sows/gilts with registrations that are applicable within the efficiency report period.

Back up

It is always a good idea to make a backup copy of your data before you delete too many animals ("create backup to diskette" section 2-4).

Print/Sow cards

Click on **Print** to print all data for the sows on sow cards.

Note about printing!
Double-click one of the selected sows to display the sow card for the relevant sow on screen.

Print list

Click on **Print list** to print the selected sows along with the date for the last event for each animal.

Groups

By clicking on **Groups** you get the opportunity to change the group numbers of the sows that are chosen.

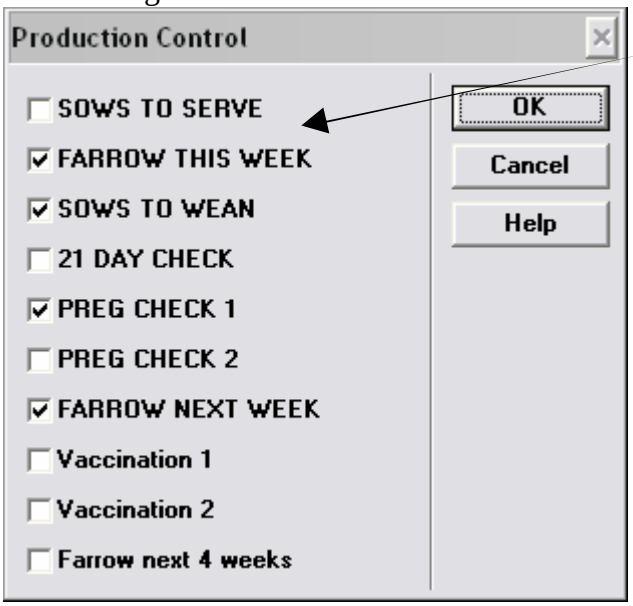
Grp. register

By clicking **Grp. register** you get the chance to register the same event on the sows that are chosen.

Control list

The menu item ”Control lists” is used to print work lists, data entry forms, etc. For the sows/gilts that need to be controlled, vaccinated, moved, etc. on a particular day or week.

Select ”Sow Data” from the main menu followed by ”Control lists” to display the following screen.



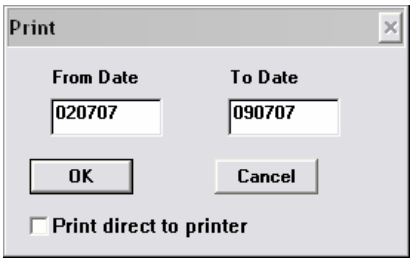
Lists are defined using the menu item ”Production control” (section 2-16).

Figure 8-7. Shows the possible control lists.

Do as follows

Click on the required control list title and click on **OK**. A check mark (√) indicates that a report has been selected and will be printed..

When you click on **OK**, the system displays the following screen.



Enter the period over which you want the control list to be generated and click on **OK**.

The program will locate any active animals that match the requirements specified under ”Production control”.

Figure 8-8. Report interval.

Print preview

Once the appropriate animals have been found, the program will display the lists on screen in the ”Print Preview” window (read more about this in section 1-13).

Check list

The menu item ”Check list” is used to generate printouts of all sows/gilts showing a longer period than normal between two events. The program uses the definitions entered in the program setup to determine the standard period of time between two events.

Select “Sow Data” from the main menu followed by “Check list” to display the following screen.

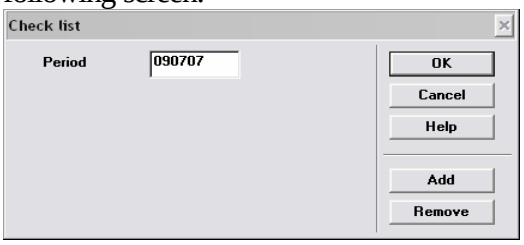
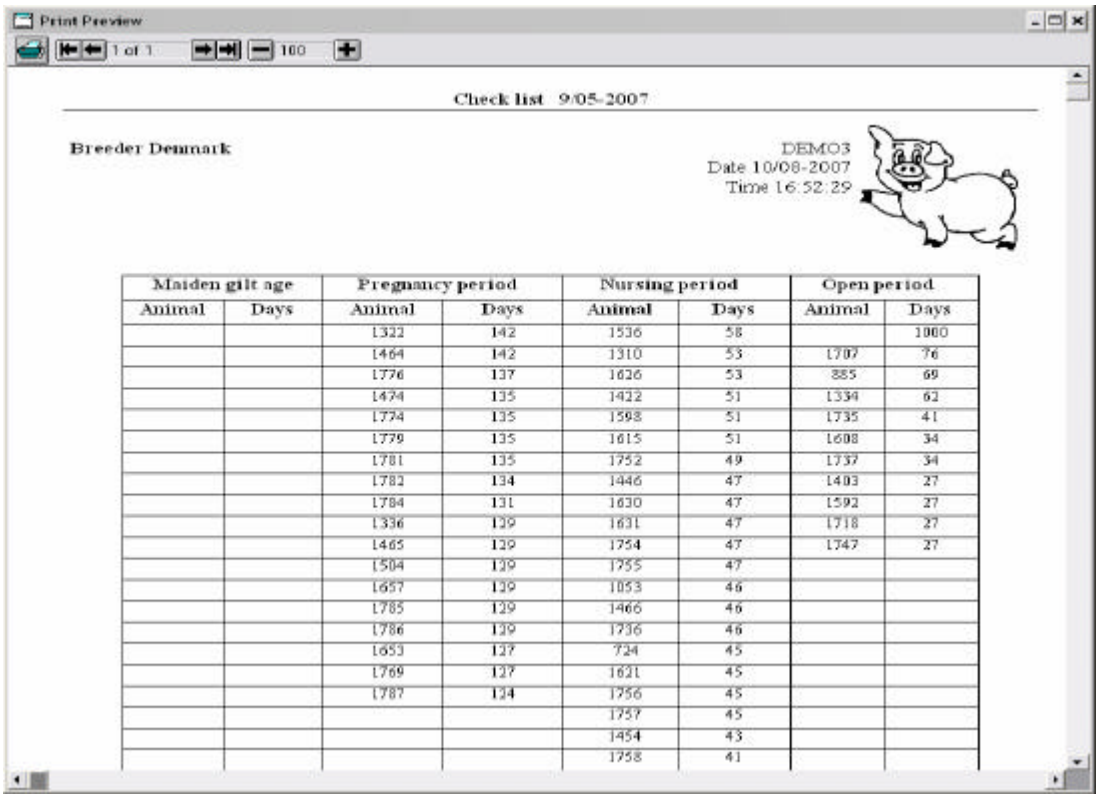


Figure 8-9. Enter a date.

Do as follows — Enter the date up to which data has been entered.

Program Setup — Check that the parameters entered in the program setup match the standards used in your herd. Select Program setup by pressing on **F11** or by clicking on  and select ”Register” (see more in section 3-5).

Print preview — When the animals are found, the program will show the list on the screen as ”Show printout” (Read more about this in section 1-13).



Maiden gilt age		Pregnancy period		Nursing period		Open period	
Animal	Days	Animal	Days	Animal	Days	Animal	Days
		1322	142	1536	58		1060
		1464	142	1310	53	1707	76
		1776	137	1626	53	885	69
		1474	135	1422	51	1334	62
		1774	135	1598	51	1735	41
		1779	135	1615	51	1608	34
		1781	135	1752	49	1737	34
		1782	134	1446	47	1403	27
		1784	131	1630	47	1592	27
		1336	129	1631	47	1718	27
		1465	129	1754	47	1747	27
		1504	129	1755	47		
		1657	129	1053	46		
		1785	129	1466	46		
		1786	129	1736	46		
		1653	127	724	45		
		1769	127	1621	45		
		1787	124	1756	45		
				1757	45		
				1454	43		
				1758	41		

Figure 8-10. Showing an example of a check list.

Check list with Reg. Form

The menu item ”Check list with Reg. Form” is used to print standard ”Check list” with the addition of a form on which you can note down new registrations for sows/gilts showing a longer period than that specified in the program setup.

Select ”Sow Data” from the main menu followed by ”Check list” for data entry to display the following screen.

Figure 8-11. Enter a date.

Do as follows

Enter the date up to which data has been entered.

Setup

Check that the parameters entered in the program setup match the standards used in your production. Select program setup by pressing **F11** or by clicking on 

and select “Register” (see more in section 3-5).

Print preview

Once the appropriate animals have been found, the program will display the lists on screen in the ”Print Preview” window (read more about this in section 1-13).

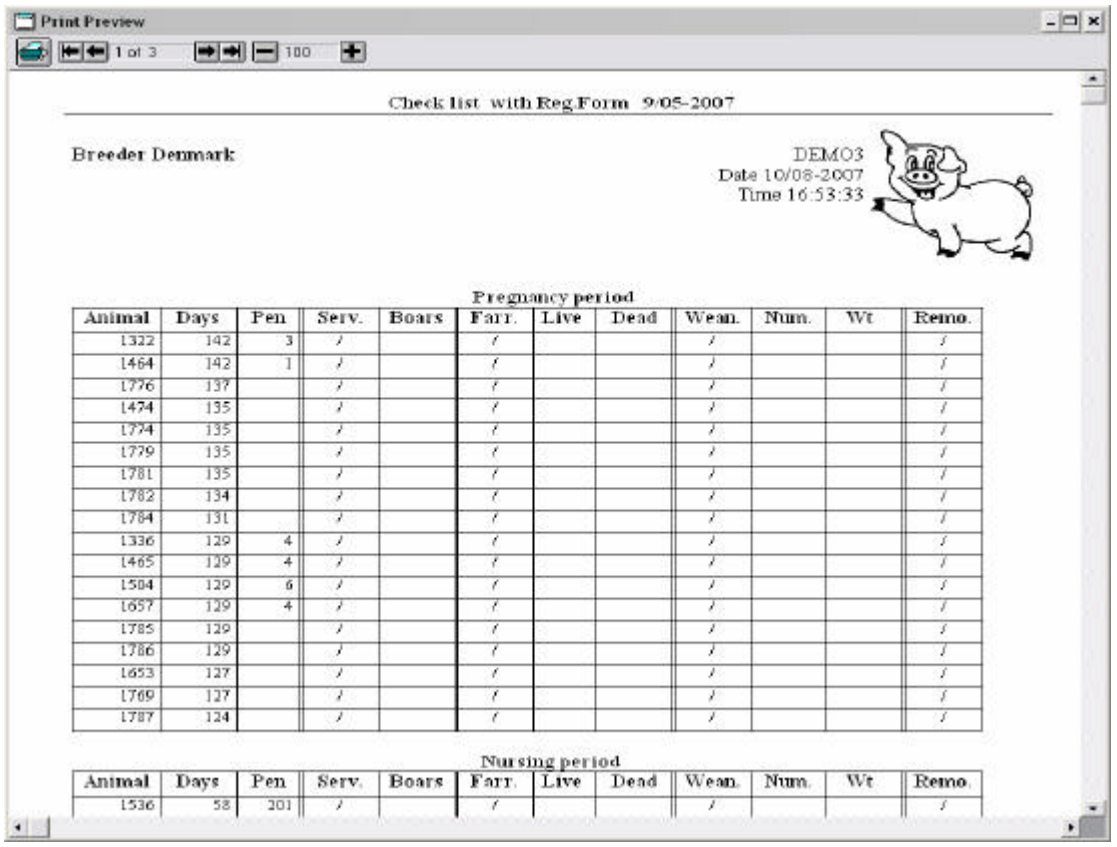


Figure 8-12. Shows an example of a checklist for data entry.

Herd list

The ”Herd list” option is used to generate a list of all active animals (boars/sows/gilts and maiden gilts). The list can also include the age distribution for sows, the total number of sows/boars for today’s date, or the total number of progeny for today’s date.

This list is designed to enable you to compare the entered data with the actual situation in the pen if barn if differences in the status for sows/boars/(sow batch report) are found or if differences in the status for progeny (slaughter pigs report) are found.

Age distribution

The list also contains the age distribution for sows, i.e. the number of sows distributed by parity and also by percentage.

Note!

If you have entered the breed of the sows, they will also e distributed by breed in the section “age of herd”. If you have set up more than four different breeds (the program will recognize a difference if the breed codes are in capital or lower case letters), the division will only be shown for the four breeds used the most.

Inventory

The list contains the number of boars, served gilts/pregnant, pregnant sows, nursing sows, open sows, maiden gilts, nursing pigs and pigs under and over 50 lb, (the last part requires that the program is set up for this as described in

section 2-11, the production report). This option is used when reporting figures for statistics, etc.

Sows and boars for slaughter

This line describes how many sows and boars have been removed (a from date and a to date) and where the herd list is calculated.

Inventory

This list contains an inventory of all pen definitions defined in the last two columns **F.pen** and **T.pen** in the section on production reports. Besides the inventory, the list also gives you an estimate on the average weight at the different sites and how many animals there are in each of the following weight classes: <30 lb, 30-60 lb and >60 lb.

Do as follows

From the main menu, select ”Sow data” followed by ”Herd list” to display the following screen.

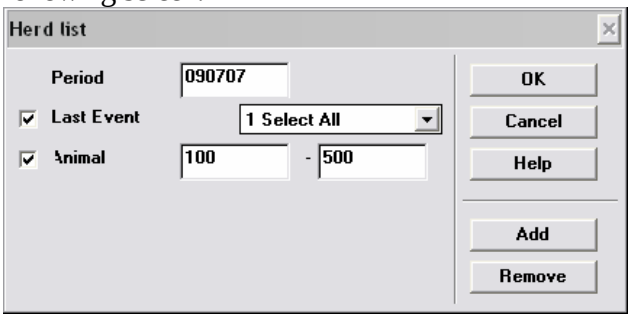


Figure 8-13. Date selection and potential restrictions.

Insert the required date and click on **OK**.

Limits

In addition to entering the required date, you can restrict the sows you want on the list.

Select/deselect

Click on the check fields to select whether the analysis limits should be active or inactive, if you do not wish to remove them totally.

Add restriction

To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on **Add**, the program displays the following screen.

Figure 8-14. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows

Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click on **OK**. This screen appears when you click on **Add** in Figure 8-13.

Remove limit

Deselect the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

When the following has found all active animals for the relevant date, the following screen will be displayed.

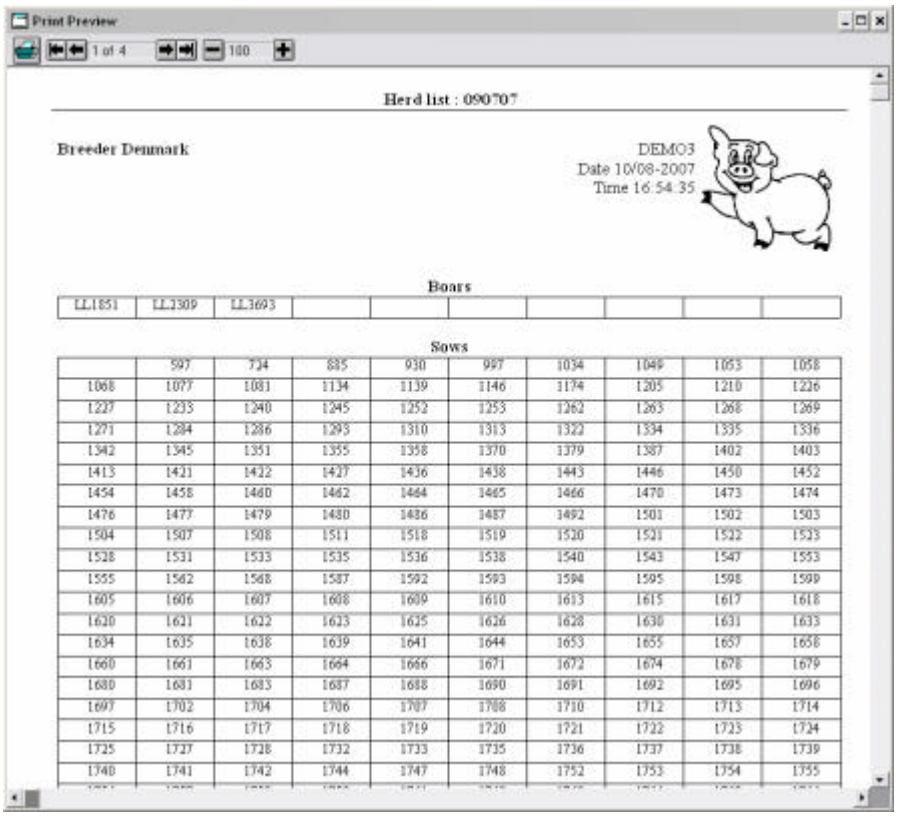


Figure 8-15. Shows an example of a farm list.

Denmark's Statistics

If you have an internet connection and wish to send data to Denmark's statistics, click on the icon  . In the picture that appears, you type in the CVR-number of the farm and click on **OK**, afterwards the numbers from the farm list (Inventory) is sent to the pig count for Denmark's statistics.

If you have written your e-mail address under "General" and "Program Setup",

you will receive a confirmation to your e-mail account from Denmark's statistics center, after they have received your information.

Weekly Card

The menu item ”Week Card” is used to generate a list of all animals serviced in a particular week.

The list contains the animal numbers along with an empty form that can be used to note new events, and a user-defined checklist on which you can register vaccinations and other necessary controls.

Select ”Sow Data” from the main menu followed by ”Week Card”, and the following screen will appear.

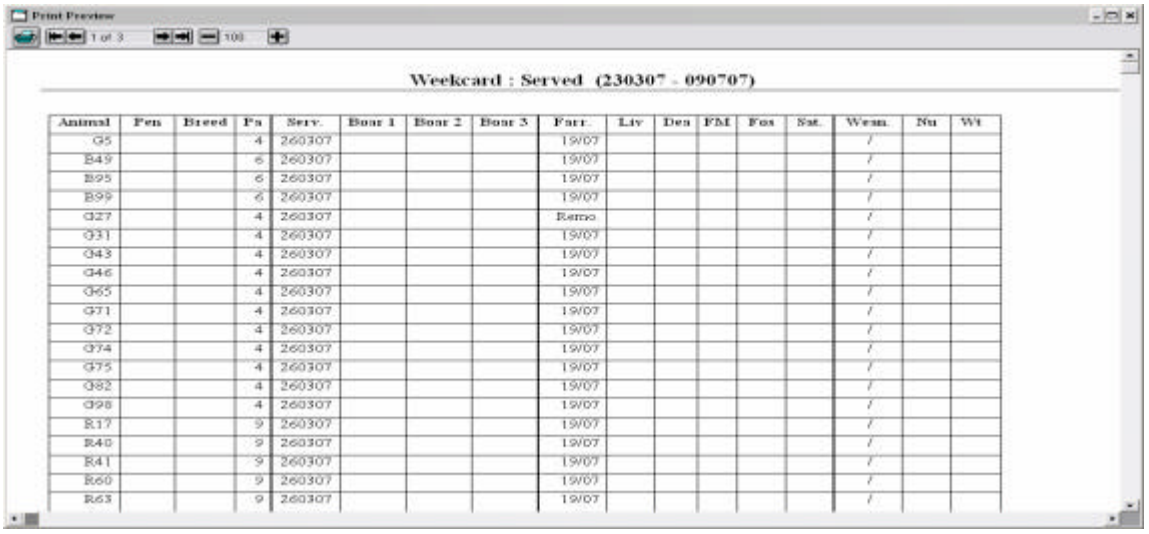
Figure 8-16. Choose the required day.

Do as follows — Enter a date from the required week and click on **OK**.

Print preview — Once the appropriate animals have been found the program will display the lists on screen in the ”Print Preview” window” (read more about this in the print preview section 1-13).

Week card setup — You can select the fields you wish to include on the report along with the required check boxes.

Note! — ***The week starts on the day chosen in the program setup under ”Print”.***



Animal	Pen	Breed	Ps	Serv.	Boar 1	Boar 2	Boar 3	Farr.	Liv	Den	FM	Fos	Sat.	Wean.	Nu	Wt
G5			4	260307				19/07						/		
B49			6	260307				19/07						/		
B95			6	260307				19/07						/		
B99			6	260307				19/07						/		
G27			4	260307				Retro						/		
G31			4	260307				19/07						/		
G43			4	260307				19/07						/		
G46			4	260307				19/07						/		
G65			4	260307				19/07						/		
G71			4	260307				19/07						/		
G72			4	260307				19/07						/		
G74			4	260307				19/07						/		
G75			4	260307				19/07						/		
G82			4	260307				19/07						/		
G98			4	260307				19/07						/		
R17			9	260307				19/07						/		
R40			9	260307				19/07						/		
R41			9	260307				19/07						/		
R60			9	260307				19/07						/		
R63			9	260307				19/07						/		

Figure 8-17. Shows an example of a week card.

Group control

The menu item ”Group control” is used to generate a list of all sows/gilts in groups based on the date of the last registered event.

The animals are distributed into the following 4 groups:

⇨ Maiden gilts (last event was ”Entered”)
⇨ Pregnancy period (last event was ”Serviced”)
⇨ Nursing period (last event was ”Farrowed”)
⇨ Empty period (last event was ”Weaned’)

All animals with the same last event (for example serviced) in the same week will be in the same group.

Animals that have gone too long since their last event will be collected into a check group.

Select ”Sow data” from the main menu followed by ”Week Card” to display the following screen.

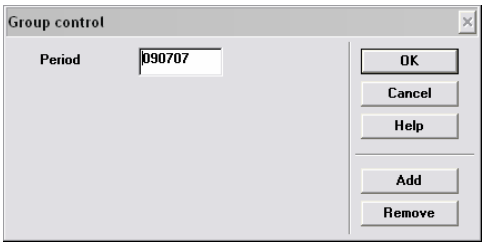


Figure 8-18. Shows chosen weekday.

Do as follows:
Enter a date from the week you wish to have the lists represent and click **OK**.

Note! ***If an animal number is written in bold with an exclamation mark (!) before the number, it indicates that the animal has been Re-served.***

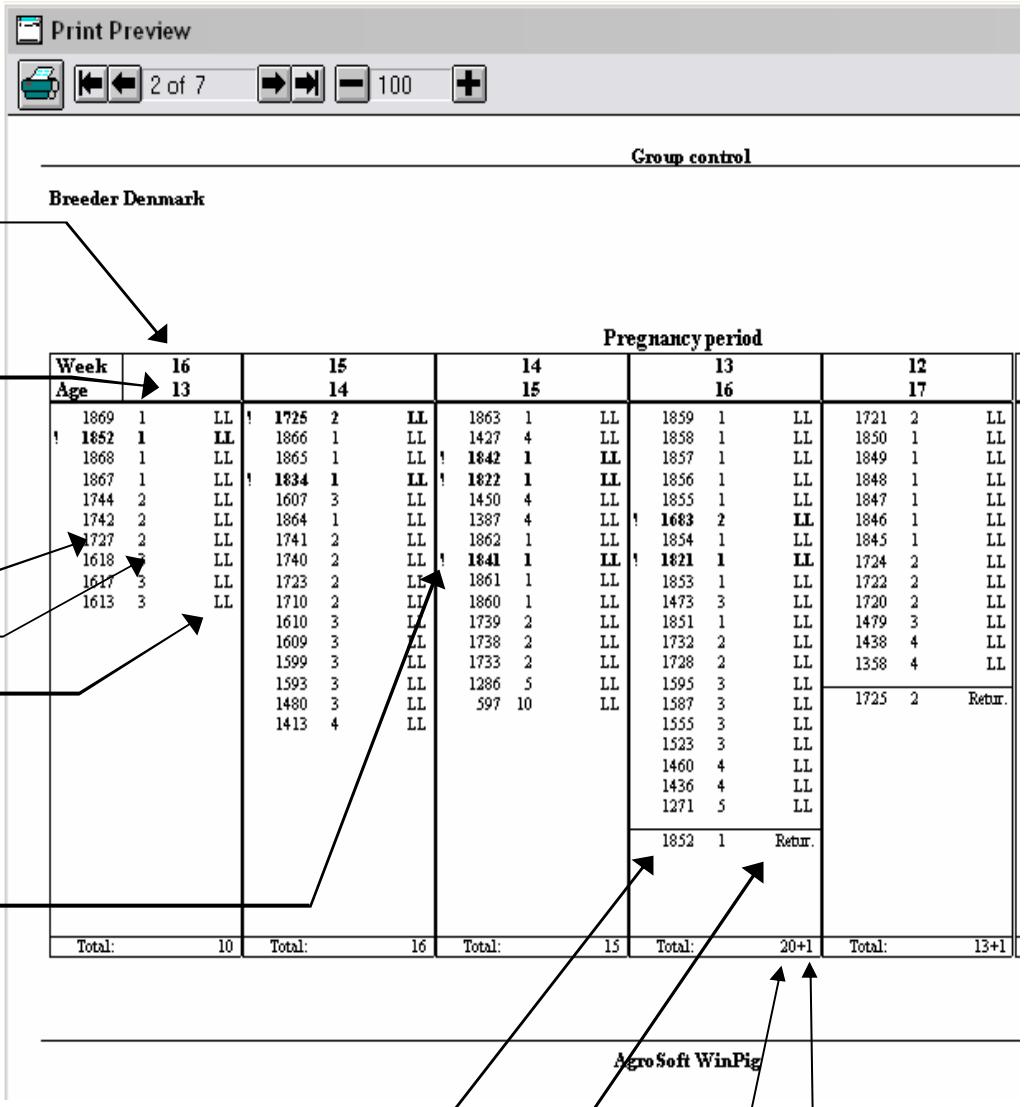
Print types

You can choose between 3 different types of printouts (selected in the ”Print” section of the ”Program Setup”)”:

⇨ Common printout
⇨ Rotated 90º + Pen
⇨ Rotated 90º + Breed
⇨ Rotated 90º + A-code

Print preview

Once the appropriate animals have been found, the program will display the lists on screen in the ”Print Preview” window (read more about this in the print preview section 1-13).



Week which the event is entered.

Number of weeks after the last event (includes the first week).

Sow

Parity

Breed, Pen, or A-Code.

Re-served

Figure 8-19. Shows an example of a group control list.

Sows under the line have moved to another group.

Reason for move.

Num. of sows in a group.

Num. of sows moved to another group.

Print

If you wish to print a group control list, simply click on  or press **F6**.

Tasklist

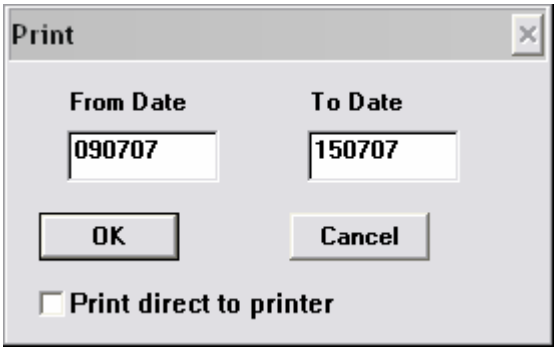
You can print job lists for which you can define the weekday(s) on which different job routines should be carried out and in which order.

The task list can include a list of all sows that relate to a particular job.

Job lists

Job lists are set up and defined using ”Task lists” option under ”General”. Read more about Job list in section 2-30.

Click on ”Sow data” followed by ”Task list” to display the following screen.



The program automatically selects a period of 7 days from today’s date. Select the required period, and specify whether you want to output job lists directly to the printer.

Figure 8-20. Period selection for task

Click on **OK** and the following picture appears, where you can choose all the job assignments on the list or just some selected ones.

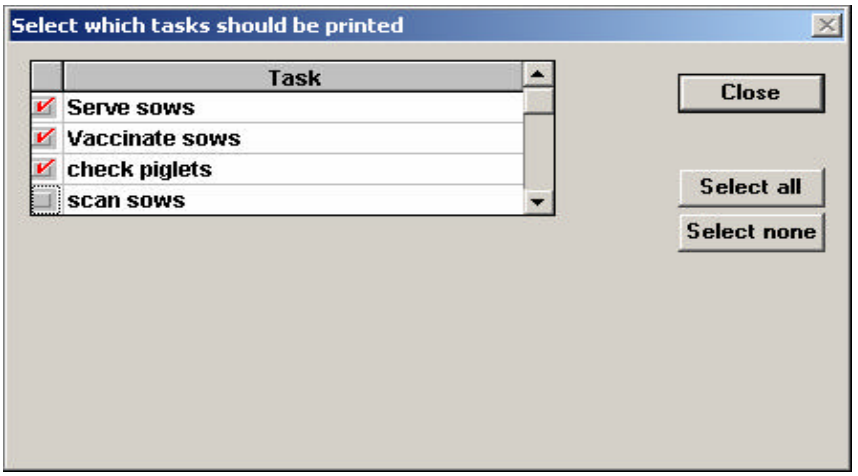


Figure 8-21. Select work assignments.

When the work assignments you wish to print out are marked, you click on ”Close” and the printout is shown on the screen.

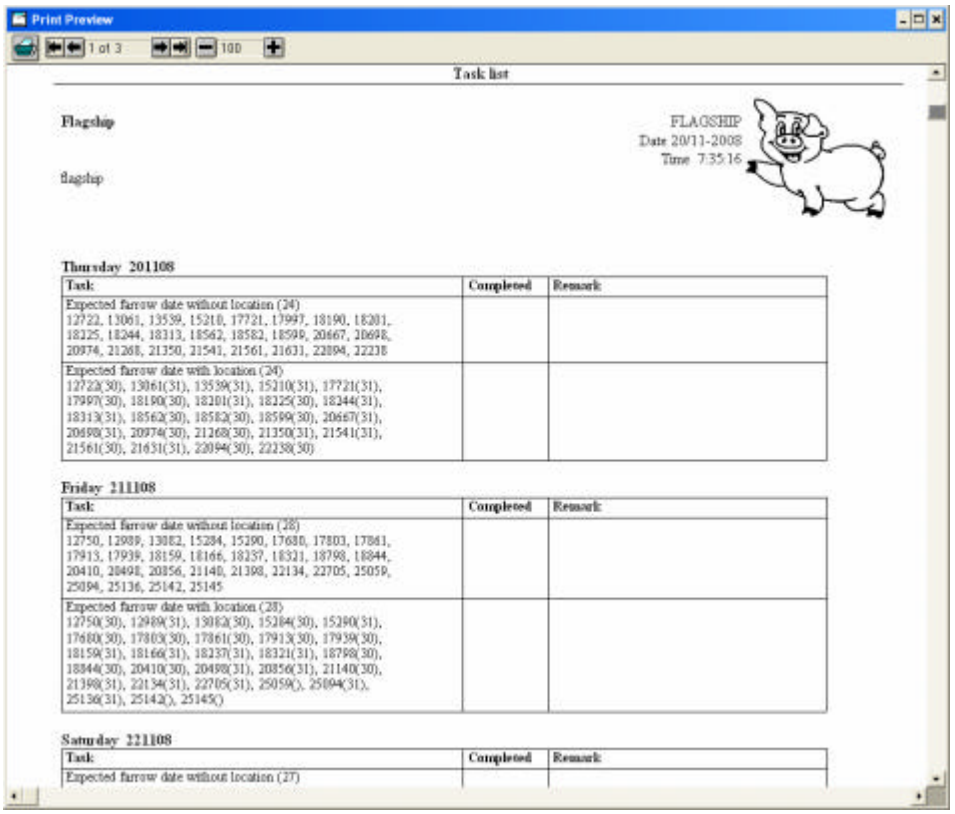


Figure 8-22. Showing a print out example of task lists.

Printout

To print job lists, click on  or press **F6**.

Management

Under the item ”Management” there are two options, ”The week report” and ”The year report”. The reports illustrate how many events (serving, farrowing, etc.) have taken place in the past weeks and which results have been accomplished (number of weaned pigs, mortality percent in the farrowing barn and so forth).

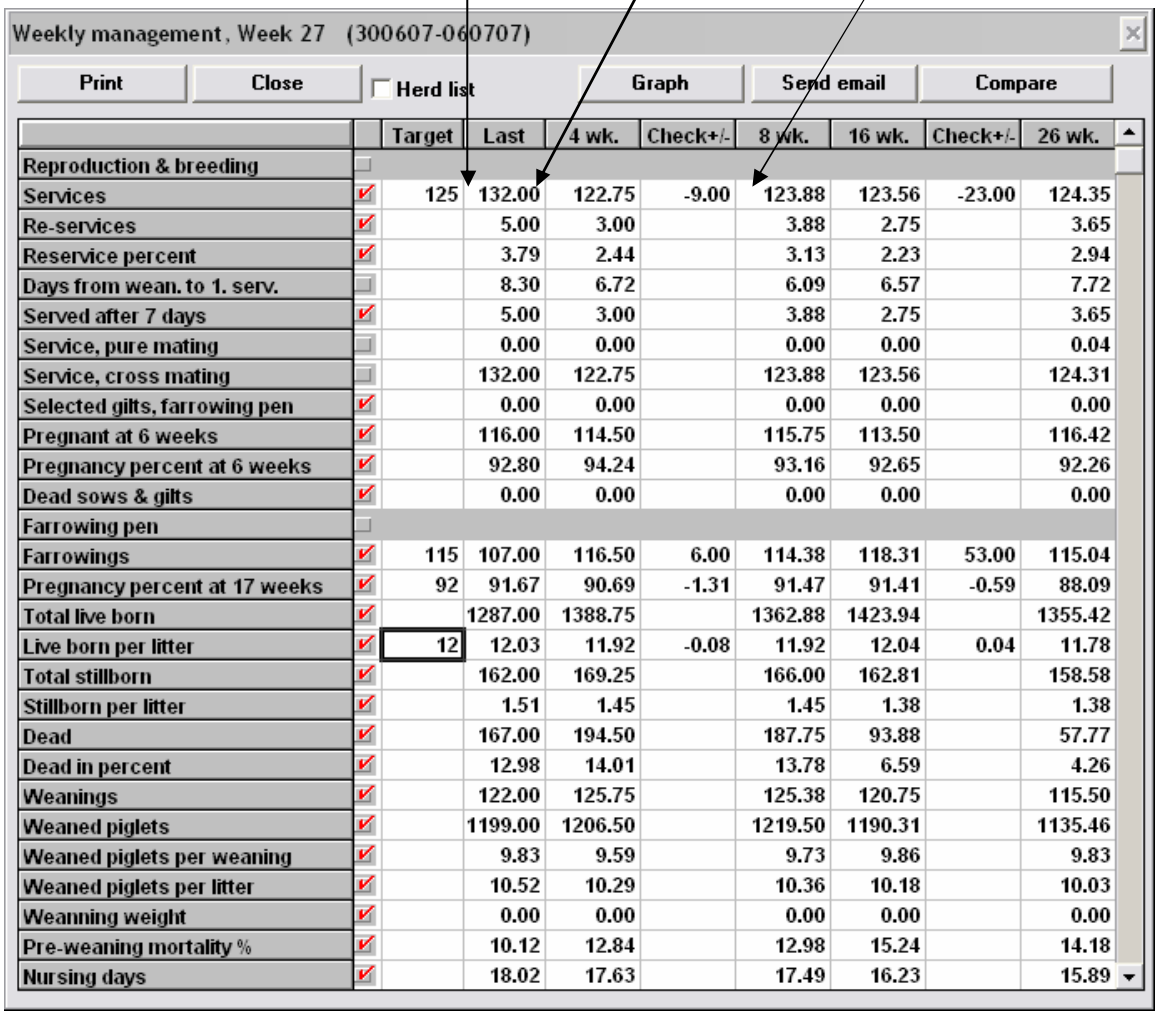
Week

This report shows the key figures for the actual week (in relation to the date) and an average for the last 4, 16, an 26 weeks results.

Here you can enter the target for the herd.

Key figures for the actual week.

Difference in target and last week.



Weekly management, Week 27 (300607-060707)

Print | Close | Herd list | Graph | Send email | Compare

		Target	Last	4 wk.	Check+/-	8 wk.	16 wk.	Check+/-	26 wk.
Reproduction & breeding									
Services	☑	125	132.00	122.75	-9.00	123.88	123.56	-23.00	124.35
Re-services	☑		5.00	3.00		3.88	2.75		3.65
Reservice percent	☑		3.79	2.44		3.13	2.23		2.94
Days from wean. to 1. serv.	☐		8.30	6.72		6.09	6.57		7.72
Served after 7 days	☑		5.00	3.00		3.88	2.75		3.65
Service, pure mating	☐		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.04
Service, cross mating	☐		132.00	122.75		123.88	123.56		124.31
Selected gilts, farrowing pen	☑		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00
Pregnant at 6 weeks	☑		116.00	114.50		115.75	113.50		116.42
Pregnancy percent at 6 weeks	☑		92.80	94.24		93.16	92.65		92.26
Dead sows & gilts	☑		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00
Farrowing pen	☐								
Farrowings	☑	115	107.00	116.50	6.00	114.38	118.31	53.00	115.04
Pregnancy percent at 17 weeks	☑	92	91.67	90.69	-1.31	91.47	91.41	-0.59	88.09
Total live born	☑		1287.00	1388.75		1362.88	1423.94		1355.42
Live born per litter	☑	12	12.03	11.92	-0.08	11.92	12.04	0.04	11.78
Total stillborn	☑		162.00	169.25		166.00	162.81		158.58
Stillborn per litter	☑		1.51	1.45		1.45	1.38		1.38
Dead	☑		167.00	194.50		187.75	93.88		57.77
Dead in percent	☑		12.98	14.01		13.78	6.59		4.26
Weanings	☑		122.00	125.75		125.38	120.75		115.50
Weaned piglets	☑		1199.00	1206.50		1219.50	1190.31		1135.46
Weaned piglets per weaning	☑		9.83	9.59		9.73	9.86		9.83
Weaned piglets per litter	☑		10.52	10.29		10.36	10.18		10.03
Weanning weight	☑		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00
Pre-weaning mortality %	☑		10.12	12.84		12.98	15.24		14.18
Nursing days	☑		18.02	17.63		17.49	16.23		15.89

Figure 8-23. The week report.

Click on ”Print” to print out the report or ”Close” to return to the main screen.

If you register dead piglets under supplementary registrations, you can read Dead in percent. Dead in percent is the number that died during the week as a percentage of the pigs born during the week.

Remember to fill in the fields ”DeadPigletStartCode” and ”DeadPigletEndCode” in the System setup.

The quantity from **Died in Percent** must not be confused with **Percent died in farrowing section**, which is the percentage of dead for the last weaned litter.

Graphs by week.

In the week report/week management you can see the individual key figures graphically. However, you must have access to production analysis and herd analysis.

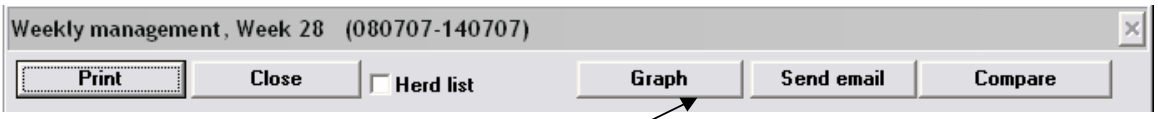


Figure 8-24. Graphs.

By pressing on graph you can choose a **maximum of four graphs** at a time. The graph represents 12 weeks before the date entered in weekly management.

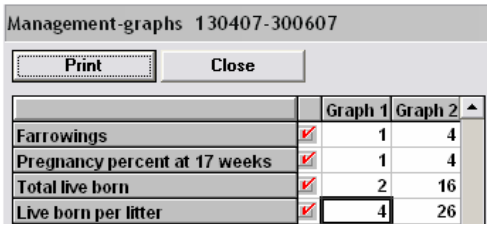


Figure 8-25. Graph selection.

In the columns under Graph 1 and Graph 2 enter the number of weeks to take an average of.

Example: Graph 1is set to 1and Graph 2 is set to 4.

Graph 1 (blue curve)
Shows the weeks services, re-services and so forth.

Graph 2 (red curve)
Shows an average of the week’s actual data and the last 3 week’s data (is counted as a continuous average) on the same curve.

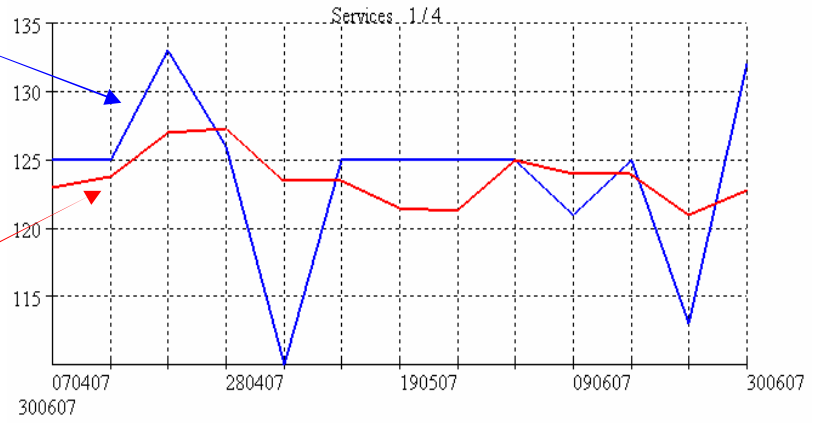


Figure 8-26. Shows a graph.

Week management If you have entered a value in the field Target, you will get a green line/graph, representing **the target** in weekly management.

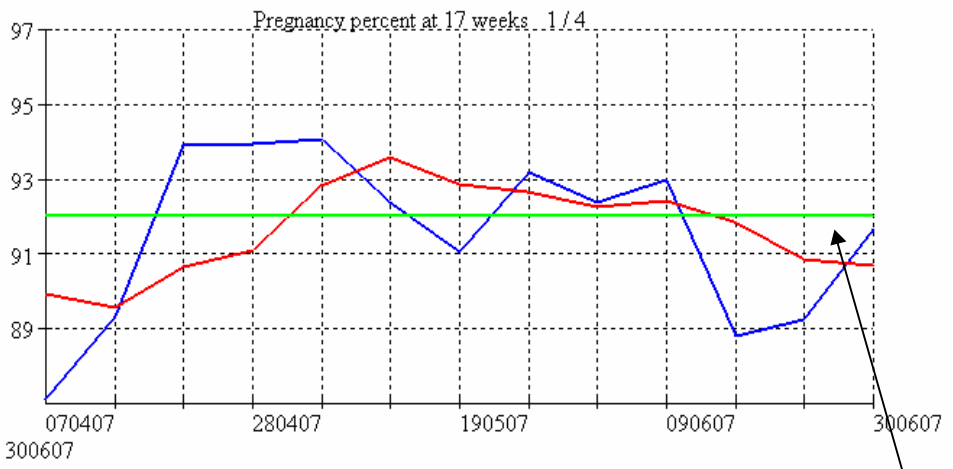
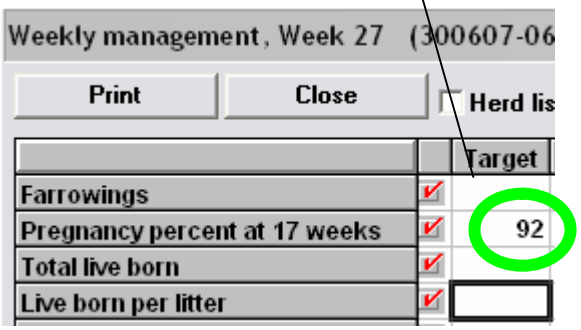


Figure 8-27. Target numbers on your graph.



Comparison of ”Weekly management”

Groups can be compared with other producers through ”Weekly management”. To do this you need to be set up with a comparison group. Every week you submit data to the AgroSoft server via the internet and then a report with your average and the top 5 in the group is sent back to you.

If you want to set up such a group (for instance your Management-Group), you must call AgroSoft to sign up.

In order to compare with the group, you press on ”Compare” in weekly management.

If you want others to receive this information via e-mail, you must add their e-mail address under ”General” and E-mail addresses.

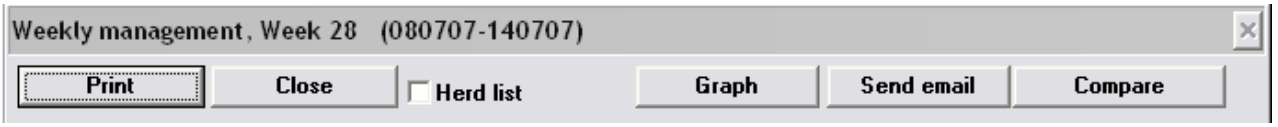


Figure 8-28. Showing ”Send Mail” in Weekly management.

If you want to send data from ”Weekly management”, you click on ”Send e-mail”.

Click on ”Compare” to compare data with the others in the group. Then a new column appears with the average of the 5 best in the group.

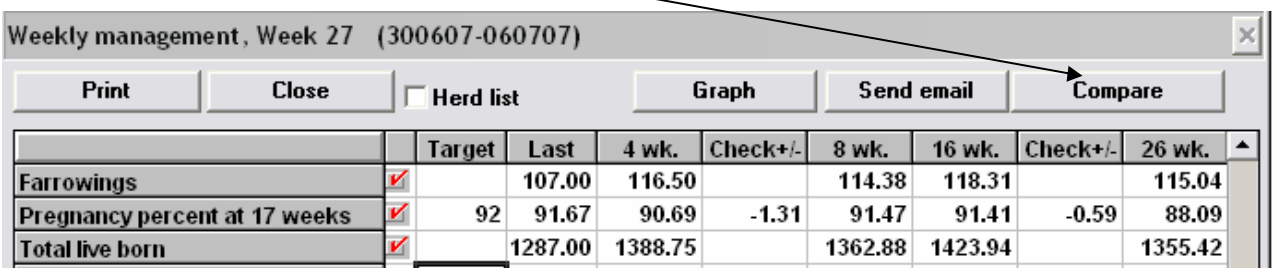


Figure 8-29. Shows the comparison of Weekly management.

If you click on ”Print” you are shown the week management report and also a report with the number of services on a weekly basis, how many of the week’s targets that are still pregnant and how many remaining animals you expect to farrow.

Week Num.	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
Services	132	113	125	121	125	125	125	125	110
Farrowing Rate %	100	100	99	98	99	95	93	97	93
Exp.Farrow	132	113	124	119	124	119	116	121	102

Figure 8-30. Shows a printout of Weekly management.

You are also shown the top 5 of 4 chosen key figures.

Top 5

Liveborn per litter	4 wk. Ave.
6429	14.6
193	14.2
7382	14.1
8340	13.9
6643	13.7
Average	14.1

Weaned piglets per litter	4 wk. Ave.
3699	13.5
6429	13.3
193	12.7
1043	12.4
8340	12.2
Average	12.8

Pre-weaning mortality %	4 wk. Ave.
3699	-6.4
7382	7.4
1043	7.3
1060	8.8
8333	9.6
Average	5.4

Pregnancy percent at 6 weeks	4 wk. Ave.
193	96.1
8333	93.6
3083	93.4
7382	92.0
3600	90.7
Average	93.2

Figure 8-31. Showing the top 5 of individual key figures.

Year

The yearly management report shows the results for each week. This is based on the previous events and target figures that you can type in yourself. The program also gives you an estimate for the following weeks.

Besides that you can print out weekly cards for the sows that have been served in a certain week.

In the main menu you choose the item ”Sow data” – ”Management” and ”Year”. After which the following screen appears.

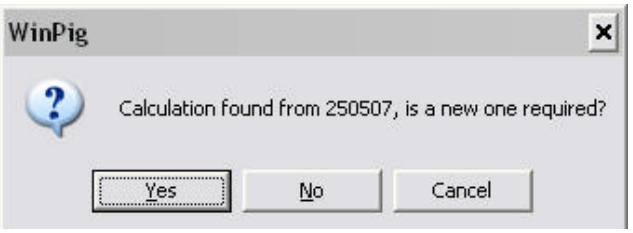


Figure 8-32. Gives you a choice whether to make a new calculation or use the previous one.

Do as follows

If you wish to see the last calculation, you click on **No** or press on **N** on the keyboard. The program will show the calculation on the screen.

If you want to make a new calculation, click on **Yes** or click **Y** on the keyboard. Figure 8-30 will appear on your screen.

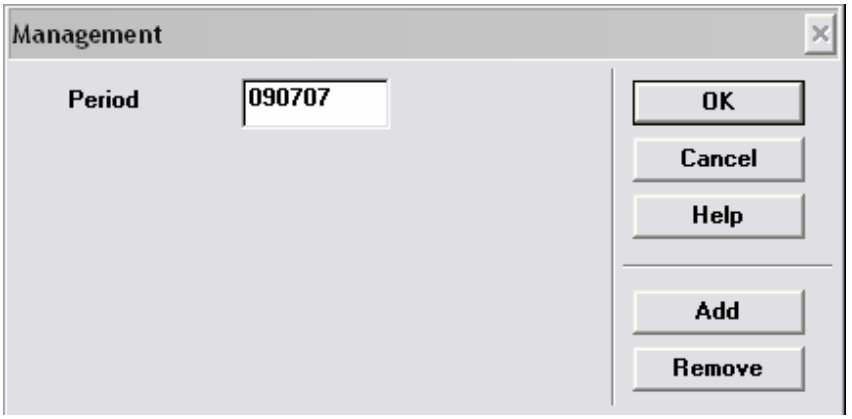


Figure 8-33. Shows the set up screen for ”Management”.

Period

Period is saved for the date you want the report to be made.

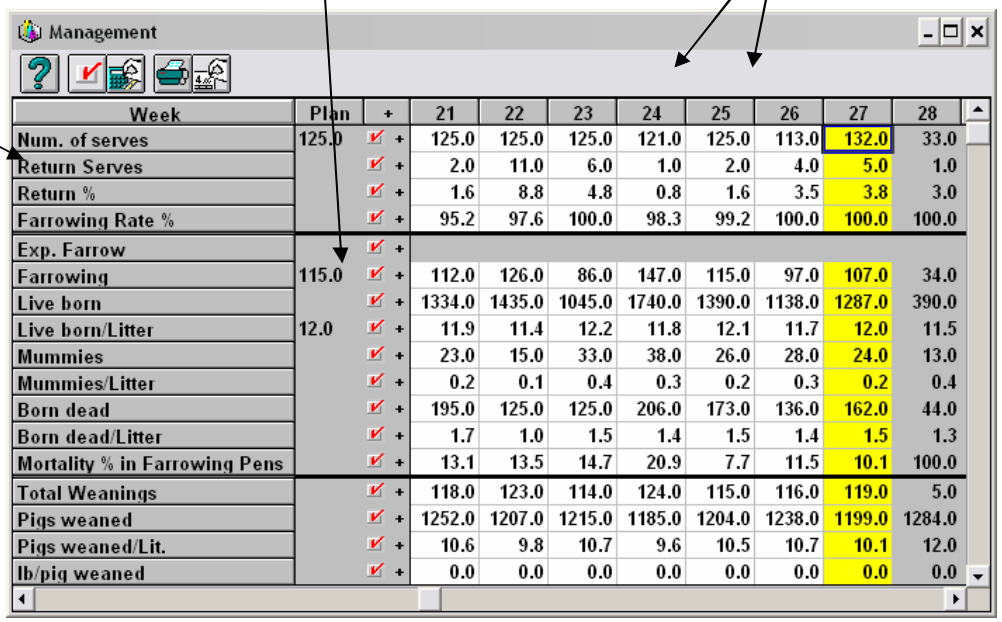
Management schedule

After the period is selected, click on **OK** and the following screen appears.

Typed in target numbers.

Week

Number of times a sow has been re-served



Week	Plan	+	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Num. of serves	125.0	+	125.0	125.0	125.0	121.0	125.0	113.0	132.0	33.0
Return Serves		+	2.0	11.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	1.0
Return %		+	1.6	8.8	4.8	0.8	1.6	3.5	3.8	3.0
Farrowing Rate %		+	95.2	97.6	100.0	98.3	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Exp. Farrow		+								
Farrowing	115.0	+	112.0	126.0	86.0	147.0	115.0	97.0	107.0	34.0
Live born		+	1334.0	1435.0	1045.0	1740.0	1390.0	1138.0	1287.0	390.0
Live born/Litter	12.0	+	11.9	11.4	12.2	11.8	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.5
Mummies		+	23.0	15.0	33.0	38.0	26.0	28.0	24.0	13.0
Mummies/Litter		+	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Born dead		+	195.0	125.0	125.0	206.0	173.0	136.0	162.0	44.0
Born dead/Litter		+	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
Mortality % in Farrowing Pens		+	13.1	13.5	14.7	20.9	7.7	11.5	10.1	100.0
Total Weanings		+	118.0	123.0	114.0	124.0	115.0	116.0	119.0	5.0
Pigs weaned		+	1252.0	1207.0	1215.0	1185.0	1204.0	1238.0	1199.0	1284.0
Pigs weaned/Lit.		+	10.6	9.8	10.7	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.1	12.0
lb/pig weaned		+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 8-34. Shows "Management".

Column

The **white** columns show figures for the past weeks.

The **yellow** column shows the actual week, (in relation to the date the report has been made from).

The **gray** columns show projected numbers for future weeks (see the section "Target").

Plan

On the column named "Plan" you can enter an expected target or goal that is expected in the future. Afterwards the program will calculate an estimate of the most recent weeks.

Re-calculate

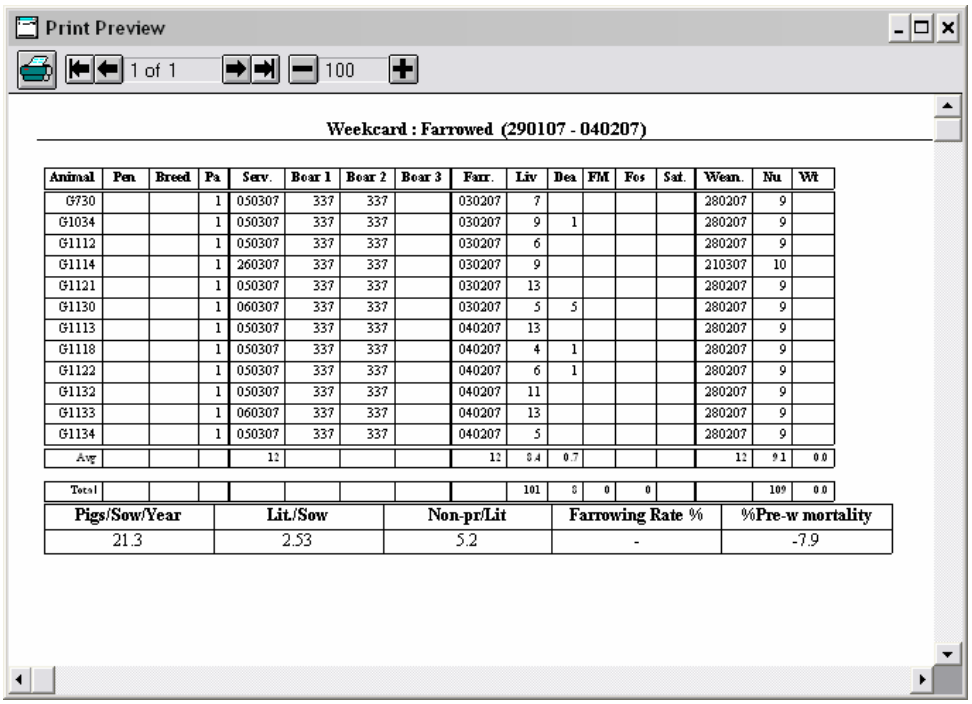
If you wish to re-calculate the management report, click on  after which you re-enter information represented in Figure 8-30 again.

Print

If you want the report to be printed out, click on  .

Weekly card

If you click on  , a weekly card appears on the screen representing the events your cursor was on.



Weekcard : Farrowed (290107 - 040207)

Animal	Pen	Breed	Pa	Serv.	Boar 1	Boar 2	Boar 3	Farr.	Liv	Dea	FM	Fos	Sat.	Wean.	Nu	Wt
G730			1	050307	337	337		030207	7					280207	9	
G1034			1	050307	337	337		030207	9	1				280207	9	
G1112			1	050307	337	337		030207	6					280207	9	
G1114			1	260307	337	337		030207	9					210307	10	
G1121			1	050307	337	337		030207	13					280207	9	
G1130			1	060307	337	337		030207	5	5				280207	9	
G1113			1	050307	337	337		040207	13					280207	9	
G1118			1	050307	337	337		040207	4	1				280207	9	
G1122			1	050307	337	337		040207	6	1				280207	9	
G1132			1	050307	337	337		040207	11					280207	9	
G1133			1	060307	337	337		040207	13					280207	9	
G1134			1	050307	337	337		040207	5					280207	9	
Avg				12				12	8.4	0.7				12	9.1	0.0
Total									101	8	0	0			109	0.0

Pigs/Sow/Year	Lit./Sow	Non-pr/Lit	Farrowing Rate %	%Pre-w mortality
21.3	2.53	5.2	-	-7.9

Figure 8-35. Shows an example of a weekly card for farrowing.

Printout

If you wish to print out the weekly card, click on  .

Fertility chart

With this feature you can see/print out a report that illustrates the progress of the services that you have made in a period.

The set up of the ”Fertility chart” is done under the menu item ”Sow data”, in which the following screen appears:

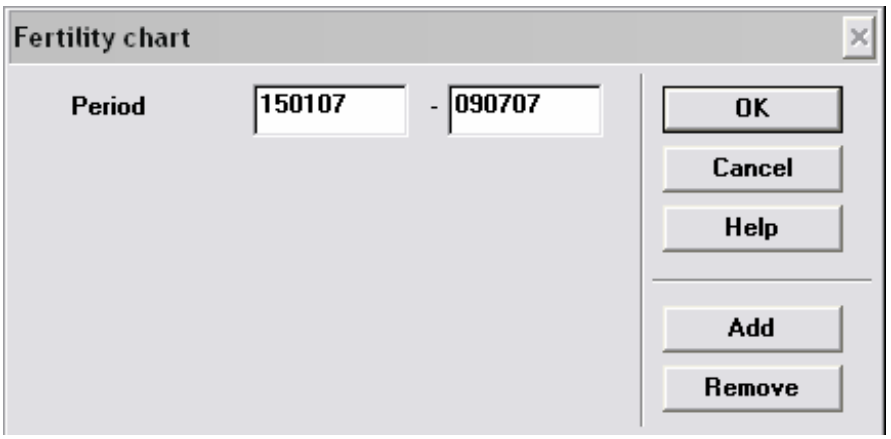


Figure 8-36. Shows the set up screen for the fertility chart.

Period — This is defined within the date parameters you want in the report.

Add — Here you can limit which sows you want to include in the report by adding some restrictions.

Remove — Here restrictions can be removed.

Fertility chart — When the period (and restriction) is selected, you must click **OK**, after which the following screen appears:

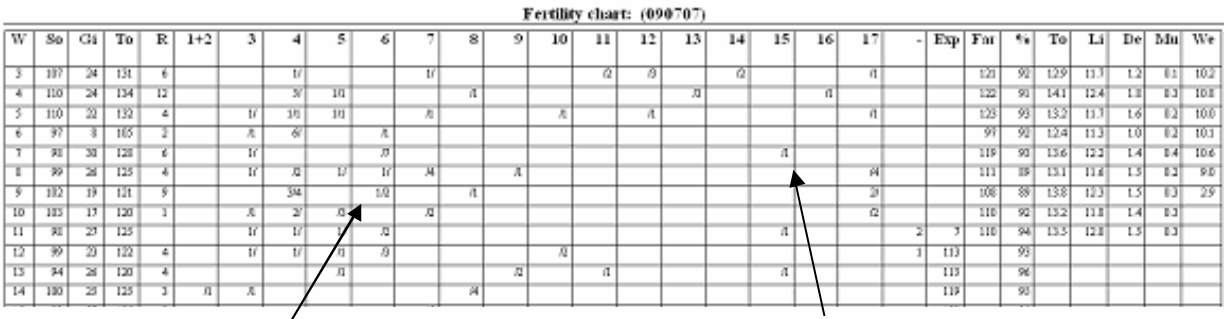


Figure 8-37. Shows one page of the fertility chart.

1/ The number one in front of a slash indicates a sow that has been reserved.

/1 The number one behind a slash indicates that a sow that has been removed.

Key figure

On the first page you can see the following key figures:

The **total** number of servings during the week.

Number of **R**e-services (shows how many servings you had on sows that were served again).

Expected number of sows to farrow on a weekly basis.

The actual number of **Far**rowing and the farrowing %.

Total born/litter, Born alive/litter, dead at birth/litter and pigs weak at birth.

Dropout

On the second page of the fertility chart there is an overview of sows that have dropped out after being served.

Fertility chart: (090707)

Week	Date	SowNum.	Parity Num.	Empty days	Dropout date	Dropout reason	Removed reasons
3	190107	162	3	18	060207	Repeat service	
	170107	296862	1	42	280207	Repeat service	
	170107	296993	1	69	270307	Removed	Laid On
	190107	296333	1	70	300307	Removed	Laid On
	160107	2540	3	79	050407	Removed	Code 48
	160107	2097	3	79	050407	Removed	Laid On

Figure 8-38. Shows the second page of the fertility chart.

The schedule shows:

The **sow number.**

Parity number.

Number of non-productive days (**empty or wasted days**)

Dropout reason (either re-served or removed)

Removal reasons (if the event is registered with a code).

Groups

If you have selected for the sows to move in groups under program setup, the fertility chart will show group numbers instead of week numbers.

9 EFFICIENCY REPORT

This menu is used to select the analysis you wish to generate for your herd.

You can set parameters/limits for some analysis modules; this will be described in detail for each separate analysis.

Click on ”Analysis” to display the following screen.

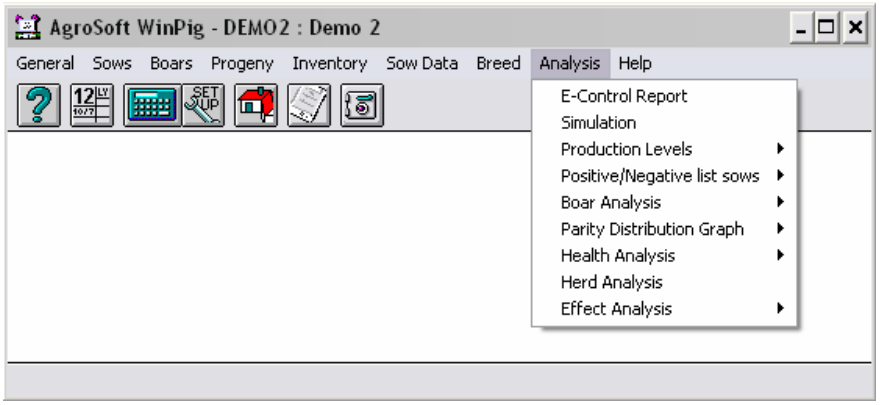


Figure 9-1. Shows the possible analysis modules.

Do as follows — Select a point on the analysis and click with the left mouse button.

Economic report — If you want your efficiency report to contain a result/economic report, check the ”Include economic-report” option in the Analysis 1 section in the ”Program Setup”.

Password — Furthermore you can hide the economic page on the E-report + various price columns using an optional password.

This function is activated by putting a check mark next to ”EconomyPassword”, which is found under ”General” – ”External data registration” and ”System Setup”.

Now you can hide the economics by moving the checkmark in ”Include economic” under ”General”-”Program setup”-”analysis 1” and type in the password you want to use and ”Ok” to accept. In order to have the economics shown again, you must put a check mark next to “Include economic report” and type in the code word.

Note! — ***The price columns are hidden/ appear first, when you have restarted WinPig.***

E-control Breeding herd

The analysis option E-control report is used to select the reports you want to have calculated. The availability of report options depends on the definitions listed under the menu item "Production report", section 2-11.

Click on "Analysis", select E-control and click on **OK** to display the following screen.

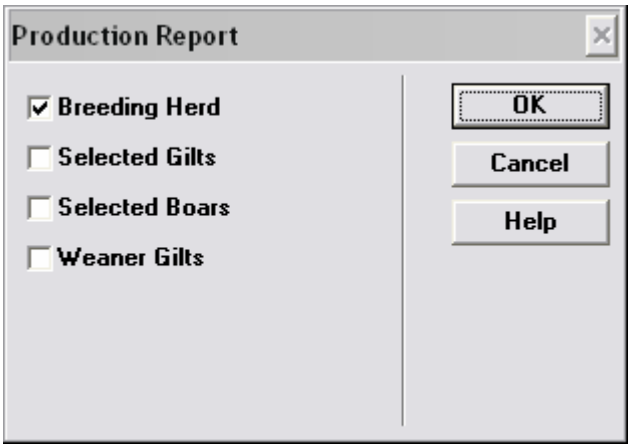


Figure 9-2 Shows the possible E-reports

Do as follows

Click on the required report title and then click on **OK**. A check mark (√) means that the report has been selected and will be generated.

Note!

3 requirements must be fulfilled in order to generate an efficiency report:

1) A report must have been defined under the menu item "Production report" (section 2-11), and a **Y** must have been set in the [Sows] column.
2) Two periods must have been registered under the menu item "Inventory Sows/Boars" (section 7-2).
3) Events must have been registered for the chosen period.

If you have previously generated an E-report, the following will be displayed.

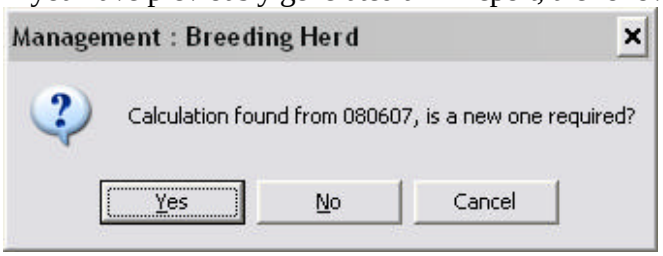


Figure 9-3. Gives the choice of generating a new report or not.

Do as follows

To view the previous report, click on **No** or press **N**. The report will be displayed in the "Print Preview" window.

If you wish to generate a new report, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

Inventory: Breeding herd

If you answered **Yes** when asked whether you wanted to generate a new report, Figure 9-4 will be displayed..

”Inventory: Breeding herd” compares registered data with the period end information entered under the menu item ”Inventory Sows/Boars”.

If you have entered **Y** under the [test] column and **Y** in the [Sows] column, the following screen will be displayed once the E-report has been generated.

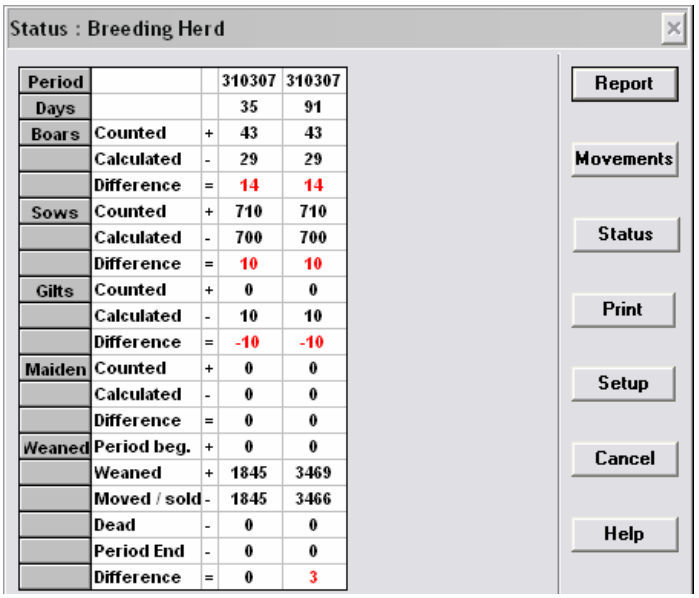


Figure 9-4. Shows ”Inventory: Breeding herd”.

[Report] Generates and displays the efficiency report.

[Movements] Double-click the required columns and use the ”Movements” function to display a list of movements in the chosen periods.

[Balance] Shows figures for balance.

[Print] Prints out the inventory figures.

[Setup] In the setup it is possible to select and deselect the different key figures and calculations.

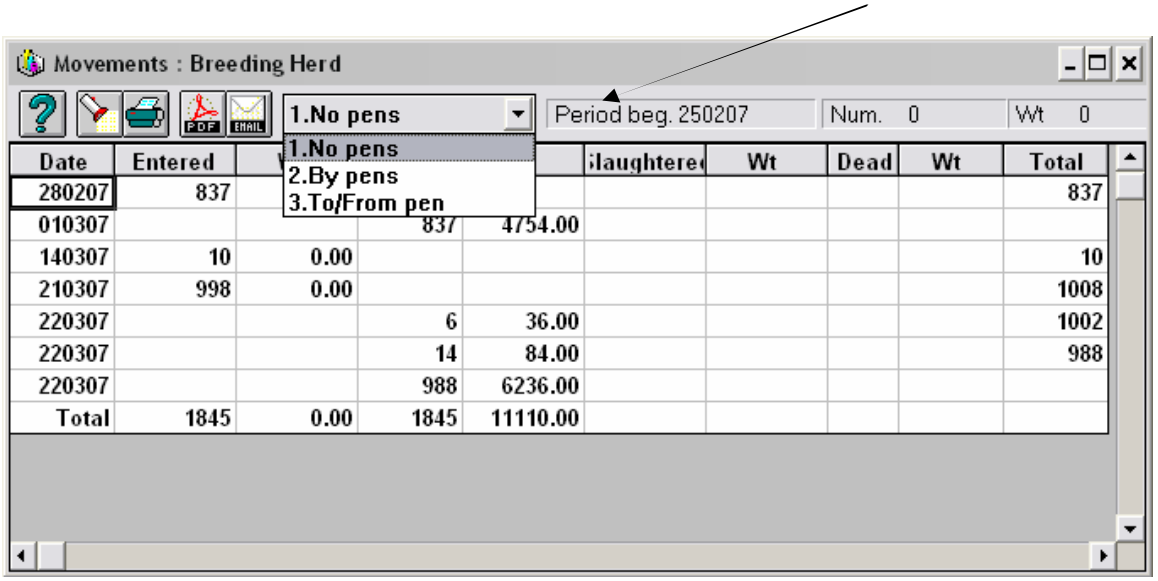
Note! ***Difference must be 0. The E-report is <u>not</u> generated using the period end registration, but the data registered during the period.***

Difference If there is a difference, the program will show these in red numbers on the inventory figures and with a question mark (?) on the E-report.

Eventually you should try to correct the difference for the following report. If the difference is not corrected, the result of this balance will only get worse. **It is therefore very important that inventory is in balance.**

Movements

When you have calculated a new report and get the inventory figures on the screen, it is possible to make an individual set up of the movements. If you first double click on the columns and after that on movements, an overview appears of the movements for the period. Here you can choose between three separate possibilities to set up.



Date	Entered				Slaughtered	Wt	Dead	Wt	Total
280207	837								837
010307			837	4754.00					
140307	10	0.00							10
210307	998	0.00							1008
220307			6	36.00					1002
220307			14	84.00					988
220307			988	6236.00					
Total	1845	0.00	1845	11110.00					

Figure 9-5. Shows the inventory for sows.

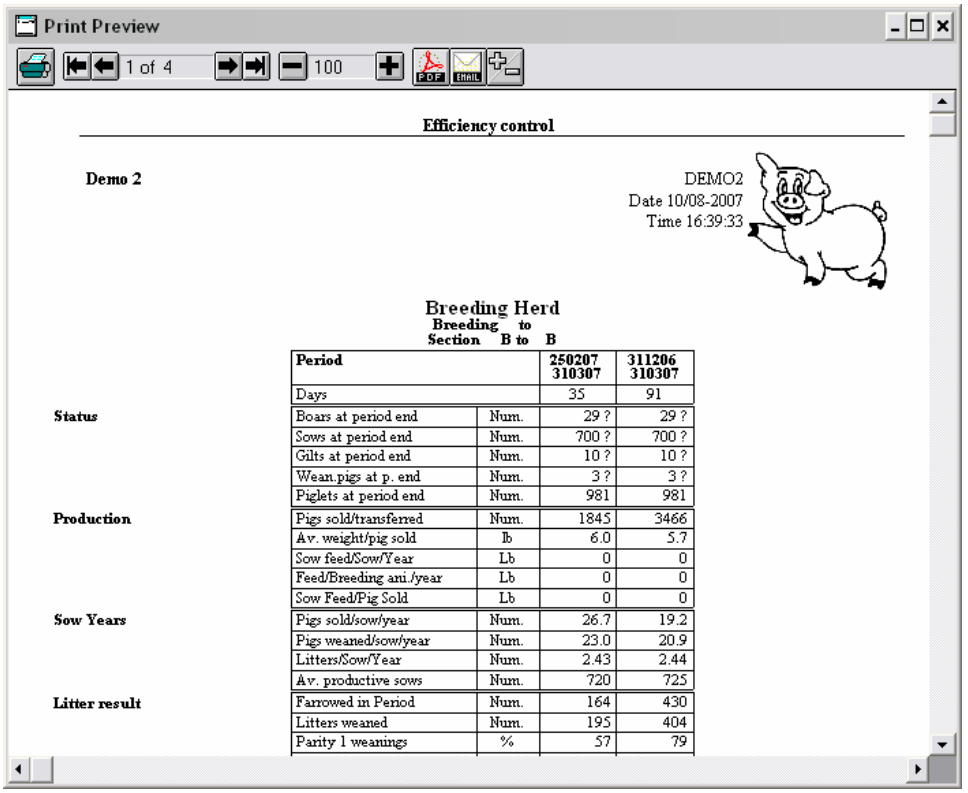
1. No pens: For each date a line without pen designation appears.

2. By pens: For each date a line per pen appears. Furthermore the columns ”Pen” and ”To Pen” appears.

3. To/from Pen: For each date a line appears with that includes many things. Among them are columns for ‘from pen” and “lbs/pcs”.

Show printout

Once you have completed the inventory and clicked on the ”Report” button, the program will create the report and display it in the ”Print Preview” window (Read more about printouts in section 1-13).



	Period		250207 310307	311206 310307
	Days		35	91
Status	Boars at period end	Num.	29 ?	29 ?
	Sows at period end	Num.	700 ?	700 ?
	Gilts at period end	Num.	10 ?	10 ?
	Wean.pigs at p. end	Num.	3 ?	3 ?
	Piglets at period end	Num.	981	981
Production	Pigs sold/transferred	Num.	1845	3466
	Av. weight/pig sold	lb	6.0	5.7
	Sow feed/Sow/Year	Lb	0	0
	Feed/Breeding ani./year	Lb	0	0
	Sow Feed/Pig Sold	Lb	0	0
Sow Years	Pigs sold/sow/year	Num.	26.7	19.2
	Pigs weaned/sow/year	Num.	23.0	20.9
	Litters/Sow/Year	Num.	2.43	2.44
	Av. productive sows	Num.	720	725
Litter result	Farrowed in Period	Num.	164	430
	Litters weaned	Num.	195	404
	Parity 1 weanings	%	57	79

Figure 9-6. Shows a preview of the E-report for the breeding herd.

?

A question mark on the efficiency report indicates that there is a discrepancy between the status figures.

Next report

You can either return to the menu or start the next report by pressing **ESC** or clicking on  in the top right corner.

Note!

All periods displayed in the report are calculated on the basis of the registrations that have been entered. An old report can easily be changed if the registered data has changed in relation to the last time the report was calculated.

E-control Feeding/finishing herd

The analysis item ”E-control report” is used to select the report you wish to generate. The availability of report options is determined by the definitions listed under the menu item ”Production report”, section 2-11.

Click on ”Analysis”, choose E-control and click on **OK** to display the following screen.

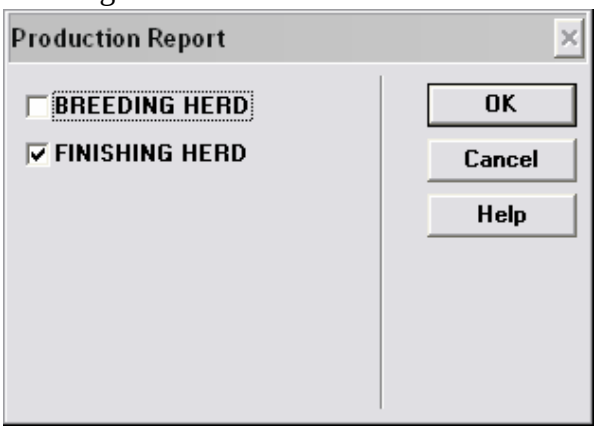


Figure 9-7. Shows the possible reports.

Do as follows

Click on the required report title and then click on **OK**. A check mark (√) indicates that the report has been selected and will be generated..

Requirements !

Three requirements must be fulfilled in order to generate an efficiency report:

1) A report must have been defined under the menu item ”Production report” (section 2-11), and an **N** must have been set in the [Sows] column.
2) Two completed periods must have been registered under the menu item ”Inventory Progeny” (section 7-3).
3) Events must have been registered for the chosen period.

If you have previously generated an E-report, the following will be displayed.

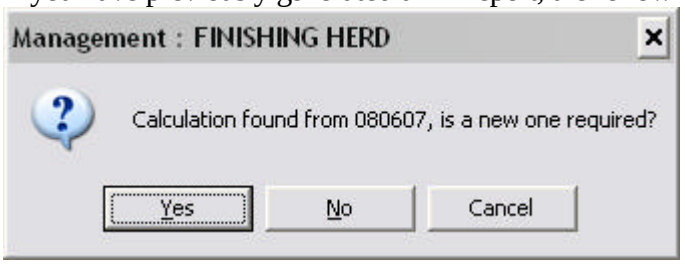


Figure 9-8. Gives the choice between generating a new report or not

Do as follows

To view the previous report, click on **No** or press **N.** The report will be displayed in the “Print Preview” window.

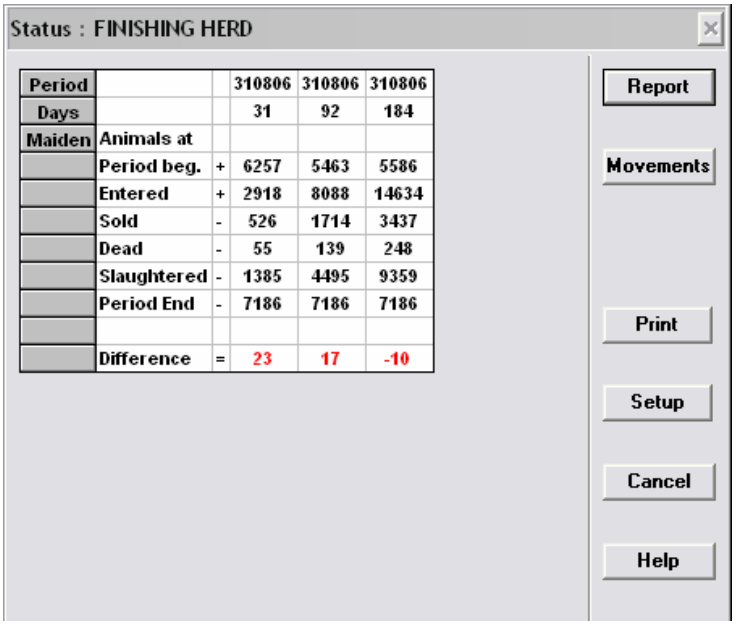
If you wish to generate a new report, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

Inventory: Feeding/finishing herd

If you answered **Yes** when asked whether you wanted to generate a new E-report, **Figure** 9-9 will be displayed.

"Inventory: Feeding/finishing herd" compares recorded data with the period end information entered under the menu item "Inventory Progeny".

If you have entered **Y** under the [test] column and **N** in the [Sows] column, the following screen will be displayed once the E-report has been generated.



Period			310806	310806	310806
Days			31	92	184
Maiden	Animals at				
	Period beg.	+	6257	5463	5586
	Entered	+	2918	8088	14634
	Sold	-	526	1714	3437
	Dead	-	55	139	248
	Slaughtered	-	1385	4495	9359
	Period End	-	7186	7186	7186
	Difference	=	23	17	-10

Figure 9-9. Shows "Inventory: Feeding/finishing herd".

[Report] Generates and displays the efficiency report.

[Movements] If you click on "Movement", an overview of the movements in and out of the barn within the last period appears. If you want to see an overview of several periods, you double click on the desired period (column), until they turn green, and afterwards click on "Movements".

[Print] Prints out inventory figures.

[Setup] In the setup it is possible to select and deselect the different key figures and calculations.

Note! ***The difference must be 0. The E-report is <u>not</u> generated using the period end registration, but the data registered during the period.***

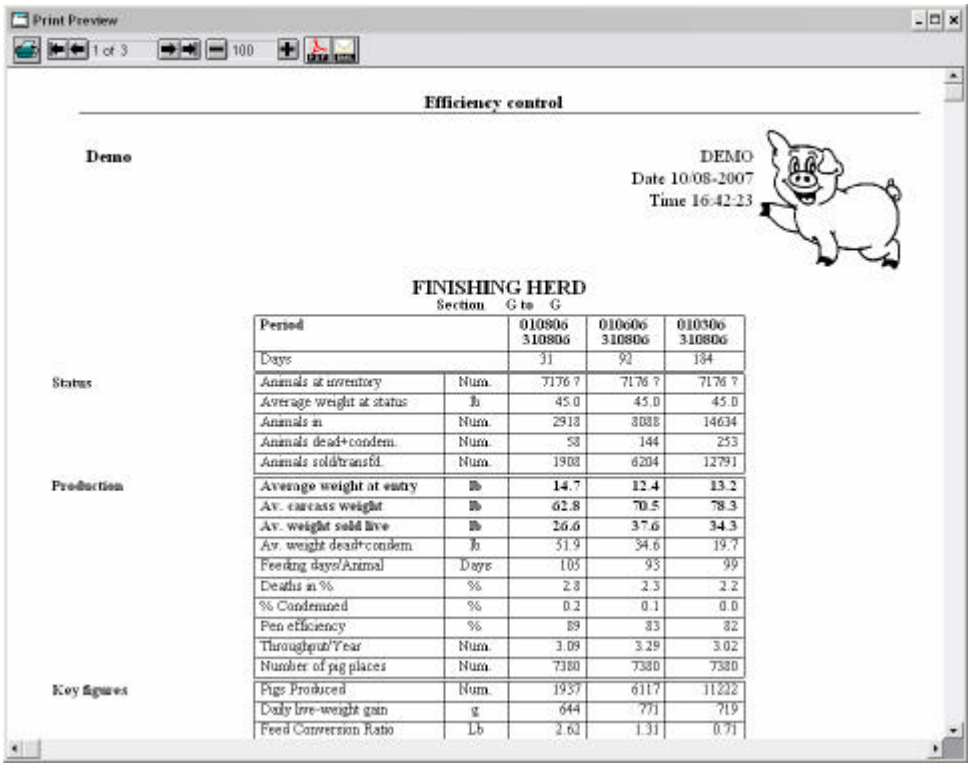
Difference If there is a difference between the period end and the registered information, the program will attempt to balance the difference to the next report. Please note that the calculated figures will become increasingly inaccurate.

For example

If 15 piglets were registered as missing in the previous period, and 10 piglets have been recorded as missing in this period, the new report will generate a result of 25 missing piglets. **It is therefore very important that the inventory figures match.**

Print preview

Once you have completed the inventory and clicked on the ”Report” button, the program will create the report and display it in the ”Print Preview” window. (Read more about this in section 1-13).



	Period		010806 310806	010606 310806	010306 310806
	Days		31	92	184
Status	Animals at inventory	Num.	7176 ?	7176 ?	7176 ?
	Average weight at status	lb	45.0	45.0	45.0
	Animals in	Num.	2918	8038	14634
	Animals dead+condem.	Num.	58	144	253
	Animals sold/transfd.	Num.	1908	6204	12791
Production	Average weight at entry	lb	14.7	12.4	13.2
	Av. carcass weight	lb	62.8	70.5	78.3
	Av. weight sold live	lb	26.6	37.6	34.3
	Av. weight dead+condem.	lb	51.9	34.6	19.7
	Feeding days/Animal	Days	105	95	99
	Deaths in %	%	2.8	2.3	2.2
	% Condemned	%	0.2	0.1	0.0
	Pen efficiency	%	89	83	82
	Throughput/Year	Num.	3.09	3.29	3.02
	Number of pig places	Num.	7380	7380	7380
Key figures	Pigs Produced	Num.	1937	6117	11222
	Daily live-weight gain	g	644	771	719
	Feed Conversion Ratio	Lb	2.62	1.31	0.71

Figure 9-10. Shows a preview of the progeny E-report

?

A question mark on the efficiency report indicates that there is a discrepancy between the status figures.

Next report

You can either return to the menu or start the next report by pressing **ESC** or click on  in the top right corner.

Note!

All periods displayed in the report are calculated on the basis of the registrations that have been entered. An old report can easily be changed if the registered data has changed in relation to the last time the report was calculated.

Inventory check

In the following example it is assumed that the **beginning inventory** is correct.

Negative difference

Purchased/Transferred too few into the section (input has been too small).
Sold/Transferred too many from the section (output has been too big).
Registered too many dead pigs.
Counted too many pigs during the inventory.

Positive difference

Purchased/Transferred too many into the section (input has been too big).
Sold/Transferred too few from the section (output has been too small).
Registered too few dead pigs.
Counted too few pigs during the inventory.

Note! It would be to your advantage to use ”The movement supplement” (see section 9-7, Movement), as this gives you a quick overview of the movements in the barn.

Highlight selected key figures on E-report

It can be an advantage that when the E-report is read, you highlight some of the numbers if they fall outside of the norm. You can decide on your own what the norm should be by defining a minimum and maximum limit. On the E-report this will then be highlighted with either red or green bold-faced type. Make an E-report and click on "yes to make a new calculation" in the inventory figure that appears. Click on "setup" on the right hand side of the screen. In "set up" you can enter the limits next to each individual key figure.

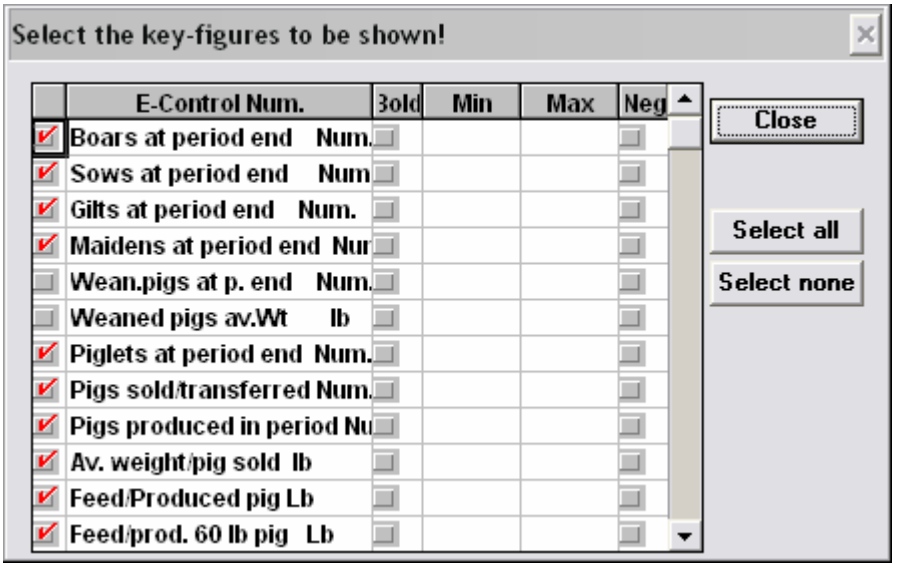


Figure 9-11. Selection of key figures.

Place a check mark in the "bold" column and the key figure is highlighted with bold script.

As a standard rule, the key figures that are under the minimum limit are highlighted in red and the numbers over the maximum limit are highlighted in green. If you want this to be the other way around, you make a check mark in "Neg".

Opti Slaughter

If you download data from the packing plant automatically, you will also automatically print out an extra page when you print out an E-report. This page will show you, if the period would have been financially if the pigs were delivered to slaughter at a different weight. Furthermore it shows graphs of slaughter weight and lean meat percentage.

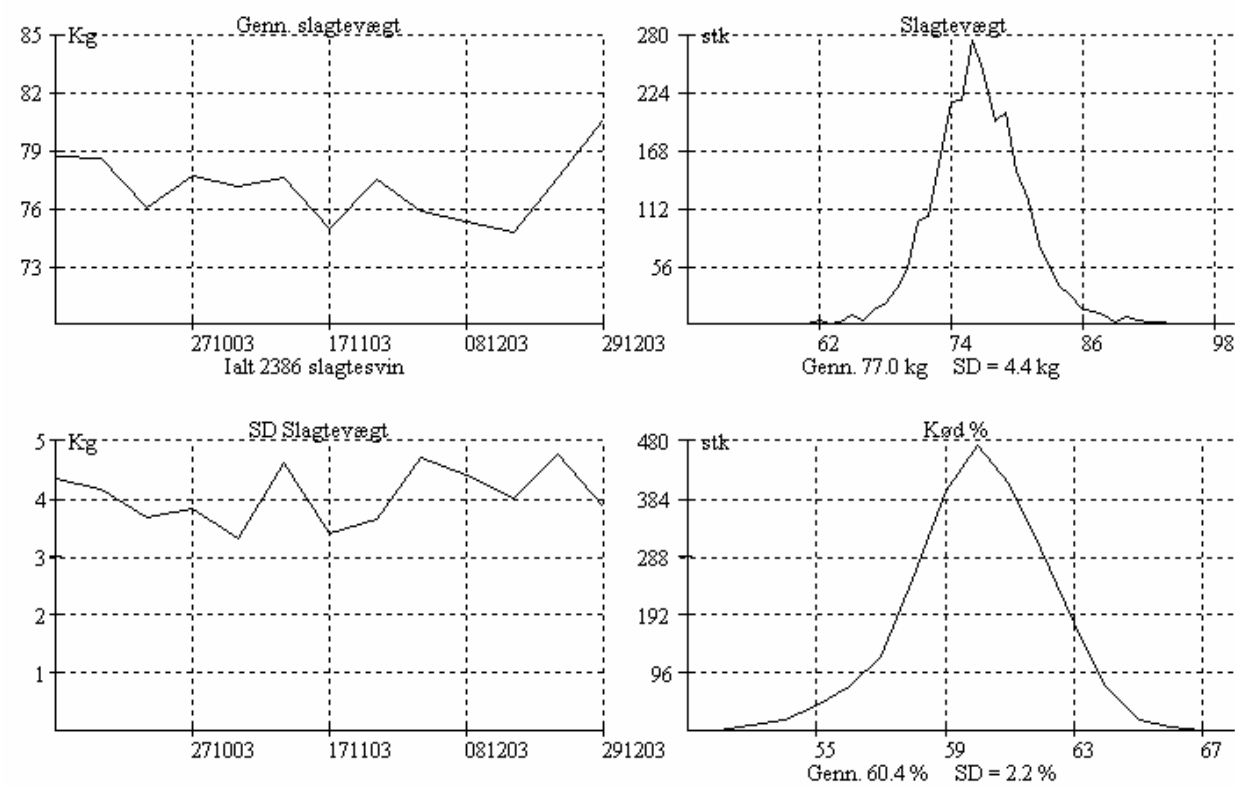


Figure 9-12 . Opti slaughter

Shows how the numbers would have looked if the slaughter weight had been 1 and 2 lb smaller.

Slaughter weight, lean meat percentage and price in the period.

Shows how the numbers would have looked if the slaughter weight had been 1 and 2 lb higher.

Ændring i genn. slagtevægt

Vægt	Kg	-2	-1	78,2	+1	+2
Kød %	%	61,4	61,3	61,2	61,2	61,1
Slagtepris/svin	kr.	-10,65	-5,02	615,96	+4,19	+7,50
Slagtepris ialt	kr.	-22857	-10780	1322476	+8998	+16105
Foderforbrug	FEs/kg	3,38	3,39		3,41	3,43
Foderudgift	kr.	-14927	-7480		+7514	+15061
Slagtepris - foder	kr.	-7930	-3300		+1484	+1044
Slagtepris-foder / svin	kr.	-3.69	-1.54		+0.69	+0.49

What could you have earned/lost per pig, if you had delivered the pigs lighter or heavier?
(Changes on slaughter price – the saved feed or + the extra feed consumption).

10 SIMULATION

The simulation module is integrated with AgroSoft WinPig. This means, for example, that you can transfer production results from the efficiency report to the simulation module.

The simulation module can be used to simulate changing conditions in the efficiency report, to execute TO calculations, to prepare purchasing budgets for feedstuffs and much, much more. The only limit is your imagination.

You can enter new conditions and modify existing text in order to adjust the model to your own requirements.

The simulation module is a highly effective tool, particularly when it comes to assessing and not least simulating results from your pig production.

In principle, the simulation module is a simple accountancy package that allows you to import production results from efficiency reports. You must as a minimum, have at least one efficiency report available in order to be able to employ the simulation module to calculate production results.

You can either retrieve an existing simulation model, or create a new model as required.

Function keys

Function keys and shortcut keys in Simulation

 or F7 — Insert E-control figures

 or F8 — Insert Formula

 — Open Model

 — Save Model

 — Change font from normal to **Bold** and vice versa

 — Change font from normal to *Italics* and vice versa

 — Toggle between no underline and underline,

 — Left-align text

 — Center text

 — Right-align text

 — Lock/unlock cell(s)

White cell = Open, the cell may be modified

Grey cell = Locked, the cell may not be modified

Ctrl + X — Delete contents of cell

Ctrl + C — Copy contents of cell

Ctrl + V — Inserts Ctrl + C or Ctrl + X

Note! ***See the function of the button on screen by moving the mouse and watching the cursor hover over each function key.***

Do as follows

Click on ”Analysis” to display the following submenu.

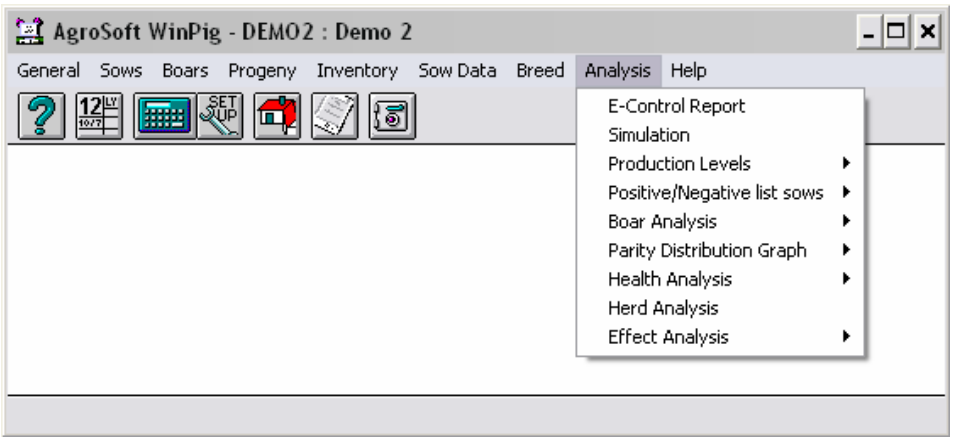


Figure 10-1. Shows potential analysis.

Click on ”Simulation” to display the following screen.

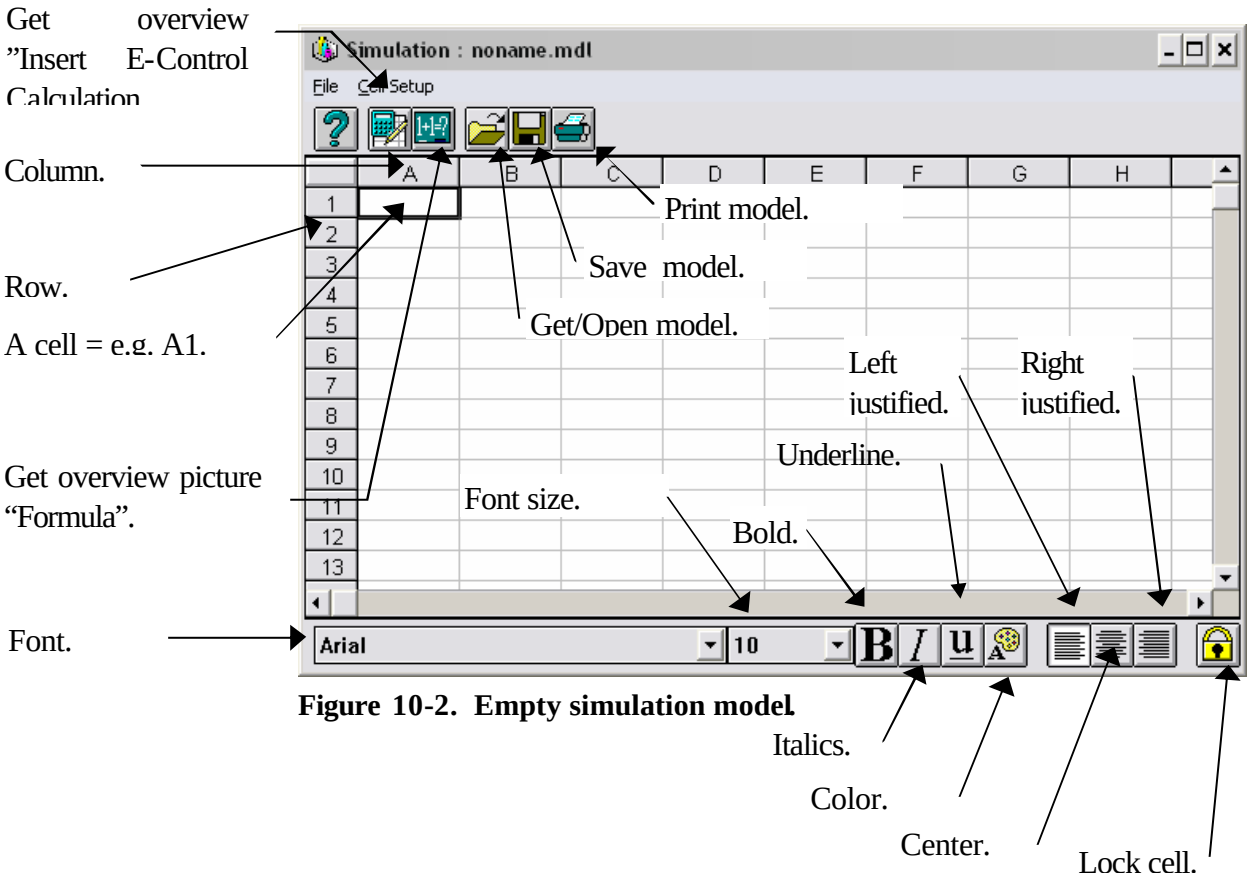


Figure 10-2. Empty simulation model.

If you have access to an existing E-control report, you can either open an existing model or create a new model.

Open former model

To open an existing model or one of the models supplied with the program, do as follows:

Open Model

Open the simulation module and click on ”File” to display the following menu items.

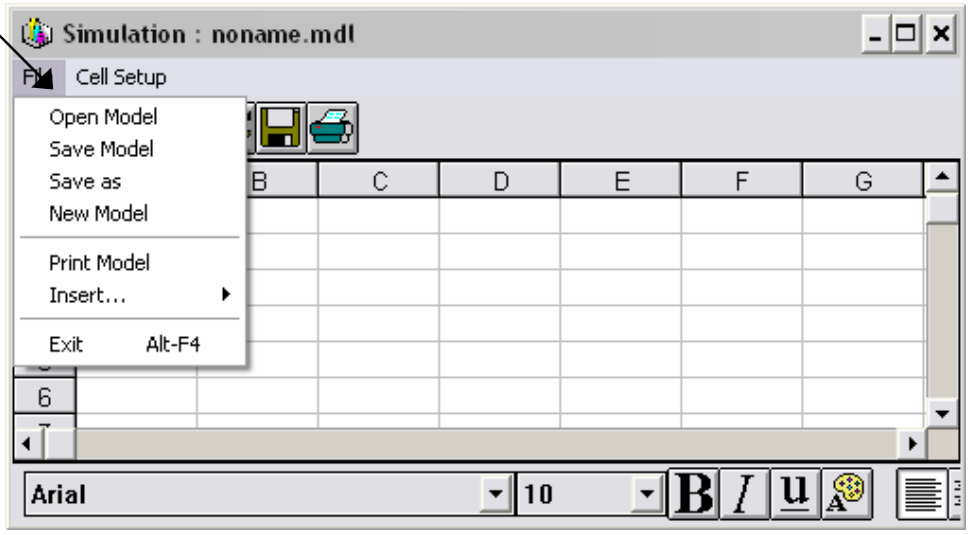


Figure 10-3. The menu items available under file.

Click on  or select ”Open Model” to display the following screen.

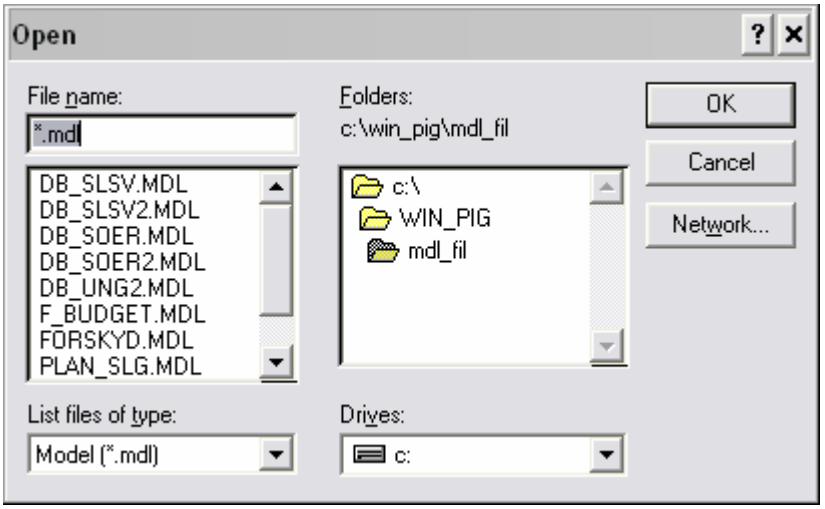


Figure 10-4. List of simulation models.

Double-click the file containing the model you want to use, or click on the file and then click on **OK**.

Once you have chosen a model and clicked on **OK**, a model will be displayed as follows.

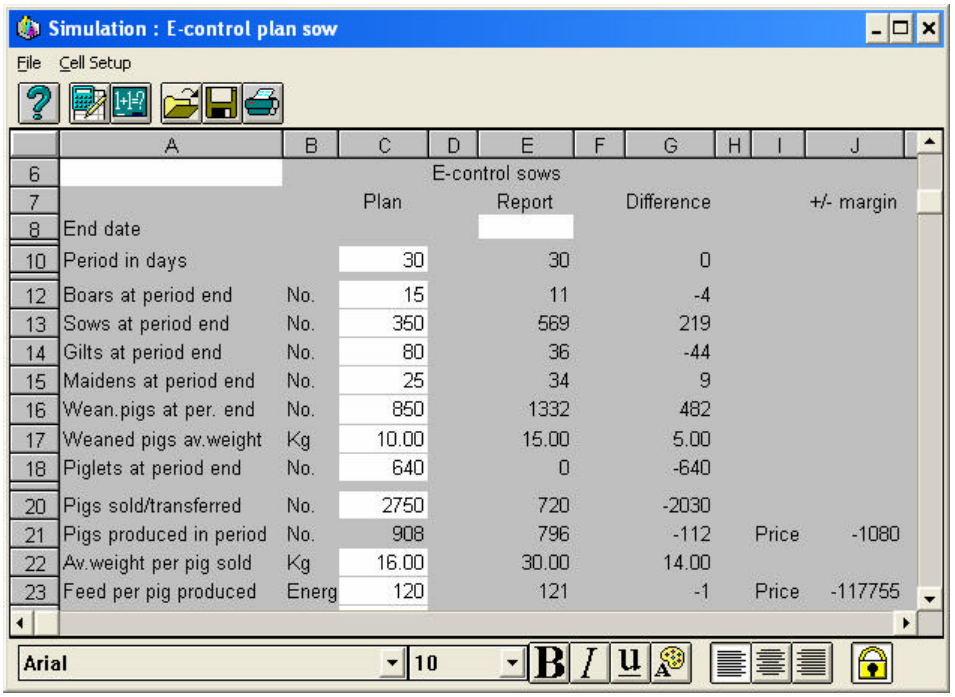


Figure 10-5. Simulation model Turnover sows.

Insert E-control

Once you have chosen a model, you can transfer data from your own herd, or transfer new data from the last calculated E-control report.

Do as follows

Select "E-control Calculation" under "Insert...". The program will insert the last calculated E-control into the simulation model.

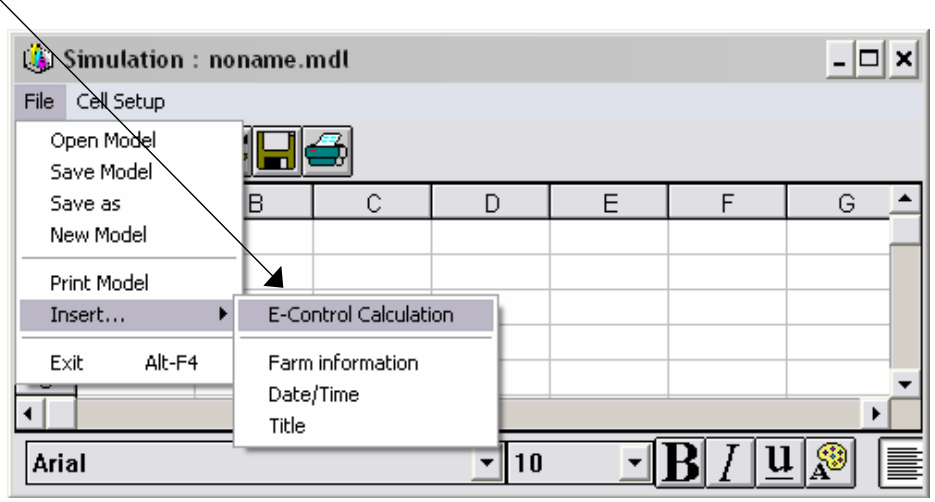


Figure 10-6. Menu items available under File, including insert options.

Save transfer

Once the transfer has taken place, you are advised to save the model before making any further changes (read more about saving a model in section 10-11).

Modify model

You can modify or adjust the model as required when you have transferred the latest new E-control figures, or when you simply want to continue work on the model you have opened.

Insert/modify

To modify/insert figures or text, place the cursor in the relevant cell and enter the new figures/text.

Note!

If the figure that you insert/modify is based on a formula, the formula will <u>not</u> be modified/deleted. If you wish to insert the original figure, you simply need to open the "formula" in the relevant cell and then click on OK.

When you make changes to a model, for example, by entering a new price for piglets, the program automatically recalculates the model, allowing you to see the consequences immediately.

Save changes

Having modified the model, you are advised to save it before making further changes provided, of course, that you wish to save the changes you have made so far (read more about saving a model in section 10-11).

Print Model

Click on  or select "Print Model" under "File" to print the simulation model to the default printer.

Create new model

Select ”Simulation” under ”Analysis” to display an empty simulation model.

We can view the model as a large piece of paper split into fields. The fields, in turn, are address fields that we want to assign to a particular figure/cell.

If you want to use production key figures from E-control Report, you must remember to transfer the E-control calculation first. See more in section 10-5.

Cell Setup

In addition to modifying the contents of a cell, you can modify the actual layout of the model itself. The following options are available:

Font — In addition to the options at the bottom of the screen, you can modify the font, size and color of the text.

Lock cell — You can lock cells to make it simpler to use the simulation model, and to prevent incorrect data being entered in fields.

Type — Click on ”Cell Setup” and click on ”Type” to display the following options on screen.

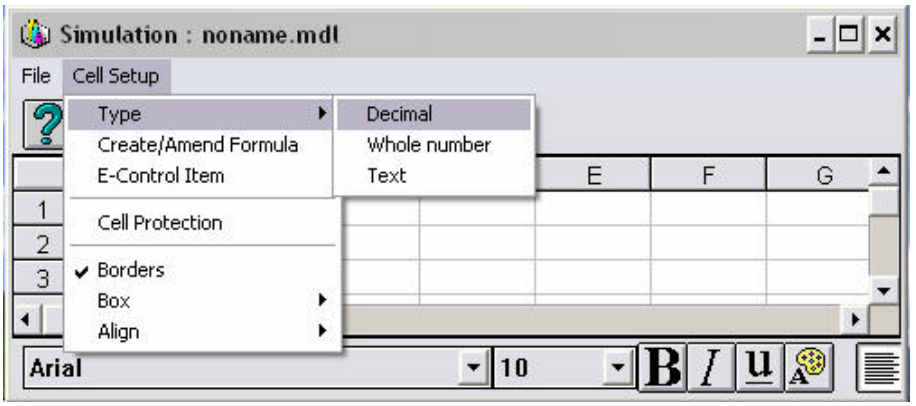


Figure 10-7. List of options available to modify layout.

Decimal — This option changes the format of the cell(s) to number format and rounds the figure off to two decimals..

Integers — This option changes the format of the cell(s) to number format and rounds the figure off to a whole number.

Text — This option changes the format of the cell(s) to text format.

Create/Edit formula — This option is used to create/modify a formula (see section 10-9).

E-control Figures — This option is used to insert E-control figures in a cell (section 10-10).

Border — This option is used to insert or delete all cell borders (grid lines).

Box — Click on ”Cell Setup” followed by ”Box” to display the following options on screen.

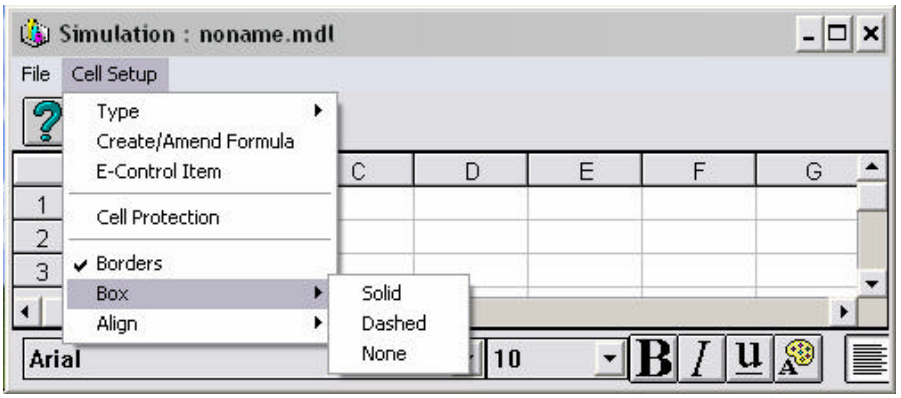


Figure 10-8. List of options available to modify box layout.

Solid — This option is used to insert an unbroken border around the cell(s).

Dashed — This option is used to insert a broken border around the cell(s).

None — This option is used to remove the border around the cell(s).

Align — Click on ”Cell Setup” followed by ”Adjust’ to display the following options on screen.

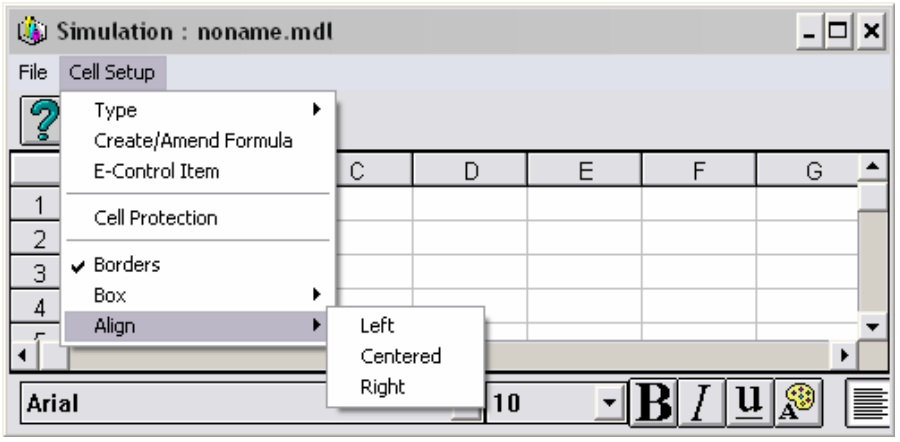


Figure 10-9. List of options available to modify the location of text.

Left hand — This option is used to left-align the text in the cell.

Centered — This option is used to center the text in the cell.

Right hand — This option is used to right-align the text in the cell.

Save model — When you create a new model, you are advised to save it before making further changes. Read more about saving a model in section 10-11.

Formula's

To insert or modify a formula in a cell, do as follows:

Place the cursor in the relevant cell, and click on  or select "Formula" under "Cell Setup" to display the following screen.

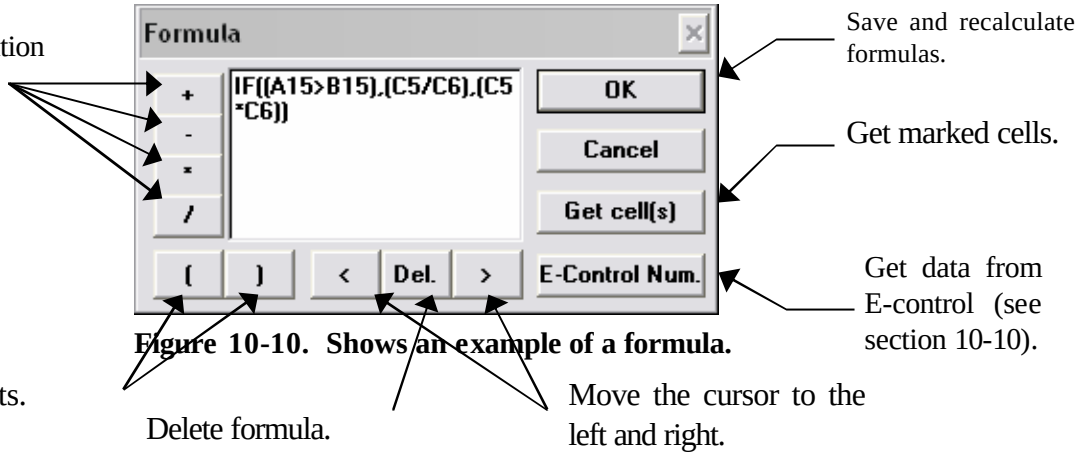


Figure 10-10. Shows an example of a formula.

IF, THEN, ELSE

The program enables you to use IF conditions when required. This means that you can calculate figures on the basis of EITHER/OR conditions.

For example: (see see above example in figure 10-10).

The formula reads as follows: If (IF) cell A15 is greater than (>) cell B15, then divide cell C5 by cell C6, else multiply cell C5 by cell C6.

The "IF" formula may, for example, be used to calculate the price of piglets where the lb adjustment depends on whether the piglets weigh more or less than 30 lb..

Adjust or create the formula using the above-mentioned features in the middle field and click on **OK**.

Save changes

When you make changes, you are advised to save these before making further modifications. Read more about saving in the simulation module in section 10-11.

E-control report figures

If you want to insert a production figure from the E-control report in a cell, you can do so in two different ways. Either insert the production figure directly in the cell, or insert the figure via a formula.

Directly in cell

If you do not need to insert a production figure via a formula, you can insert a figure directly in a cell. Do as follows:

Place the cursor in the cell in which you want to insert a production figure. Click on  or select "E-control Figures" under "Type" in the menu item "Cell Setup". The screen entitled "Insert E-control Figures" will be displayed.

Via formula

If you need to insert a production figure via a formula, do as follows:

Place the cursor in the cell in which you want to insert a production figure via a formula and click on  or select "Formula" under "Cell Setup" first. When **figure** 10-11 is displayed on screen, click on the button labeled **E-control Figures** to display the following screen.

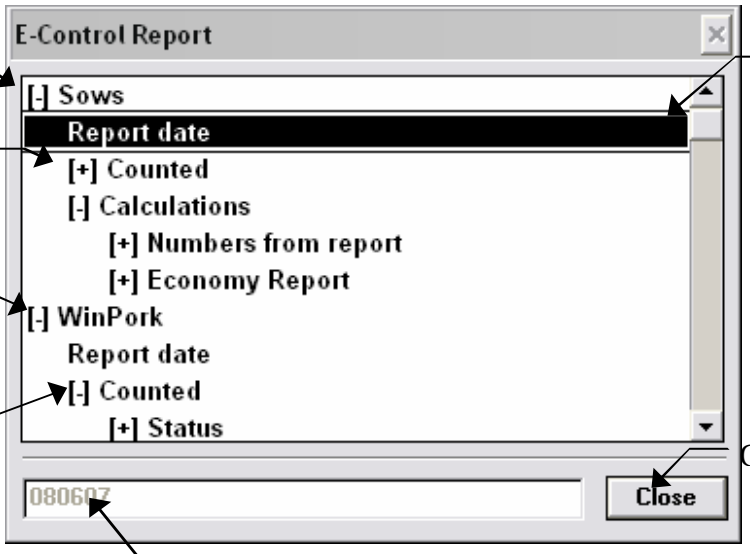


Figure 10-11. Overview of E-control Figures.

Key functions in figure 10-1.

Arrow keys (↑↓) = Move the bar up and down.

Space key = Open/close sub-menu's. If there is no sub-menu, the data contents will be transferred to the cell/formula.

Print model

Click on  or select "Print Model" under "File" to print the simulation model on the default printer.

Save Model

Once you have made changes, there are two ways to save a model. You can either save it under the original file name (for example the name the file had when you opened it), or save the model under a new name.

Same file name

To save the model under the same file name, do as follows.:

Click on  or go to "File" and select "Save Model".

New file name

To save the model under a new name, do as follows:

Click on "File" and then on "Save as" to display the following screen.

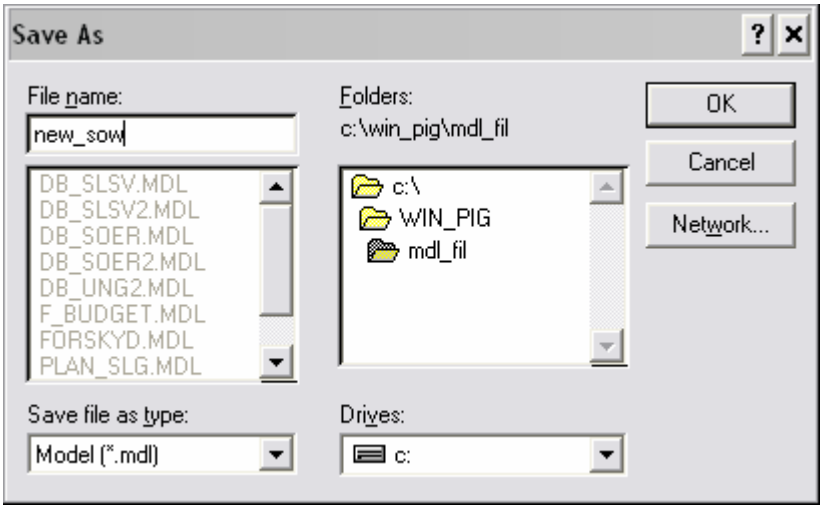


Figure 10-12. Overview of existing models.

When the "Save as" dialog box appears on screen, the name *.mdl will be highlighted under "File name:" ready for you to overwrite it.

Enter a new file name, remembering the following guidelines:

⇒ The file name may contain a maximum of 8 characters.
⇒ The file name must not include a period.
⇒ The file name must be unique.

Then click on **OK** or press **Enter** (↵).

Note! ***The program automatically inserts a period and the file extension "mdl".***

11 PRODUCTION LEVEL

The production level module is used to calculate a number of key production figures for a specific period. Key figures are calculated for parts of periods; you can select the number of days you require in each period (the default is 7 days, or a week).

The production level module is a highly effective tool which allows you to follow developments closely. Do you, for example, experience periods with a poor pregnancy percentage? Has a change of feeds in the farrowing house led to a change in weaning weight/pig? Is production stable with good use of the farrowing barn?

None of these things would be obvious from the efficiency report which only shows average figures for the period.

The results are shown graphically on screen, either as a line graph or as a bar graph. On the bar graph, the result is divided by parity.

Program parameters

Before creating a production level analysis, you are advised to check the program parameters selected in "Program Setup".

Limits

In addition to the choice of program parameters, you can limit the animals to be included in production level analysis.

Key figures

The production level module can be used to graphically illustrate the following key figures:

Serving — Includes the number of services, the number of re-services, re-serve %, pregnancy %, accumulated pregnancy days, and pregnancy period or days to first service.

Farrowing — Includes the number of farrowings, born alive, born alive per litter, weak born, weak born per litter, stillborn, and stillborn per litter or nursing period.

Weaning — Includes the number of weanings, weaned pigs, and weaned pigs per litter or weaned lbs.

Progeny — Death rate in nursery & finishing pigs, Number of pigs delivered, Average slaughter weight, Average lean meat percentage, Average price/pig for nursery& slaughter pigs, Average price/lb, Number of sold and transferred pigs, Average weight/pig or Average weight gain.

Do as follows

Click on ”Analysis” followed by ”Production level” to display the following sub-menu’s.

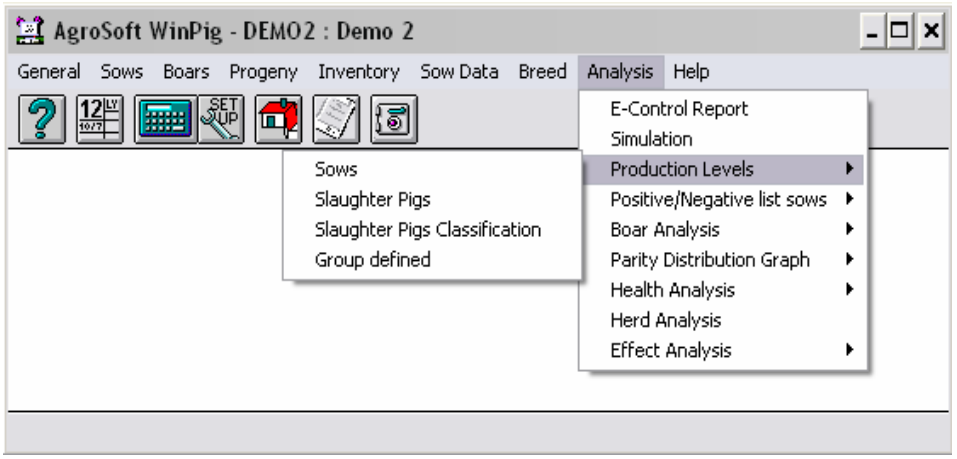


Figure 11-1. Shows potential analysis.

This menu is used to select the herd analysis you wish to create.

Click on ”Sows”, ”Slaughter pigs” or ”Slaughter pigs Classification” .

If you have already calculated the production level once, the program will display the following screen.

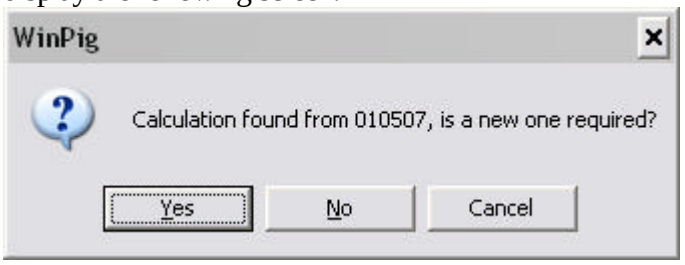


Figure 11-2. To perform a new calculation or display the old calculation.

Do as follows

To view the last calculation, click on **No** or press **N**. The program will display the calculation on screen.

To perform a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

Analysis limits

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

The period that the analysis shall cover.

Select or deselect limits on the analysis.

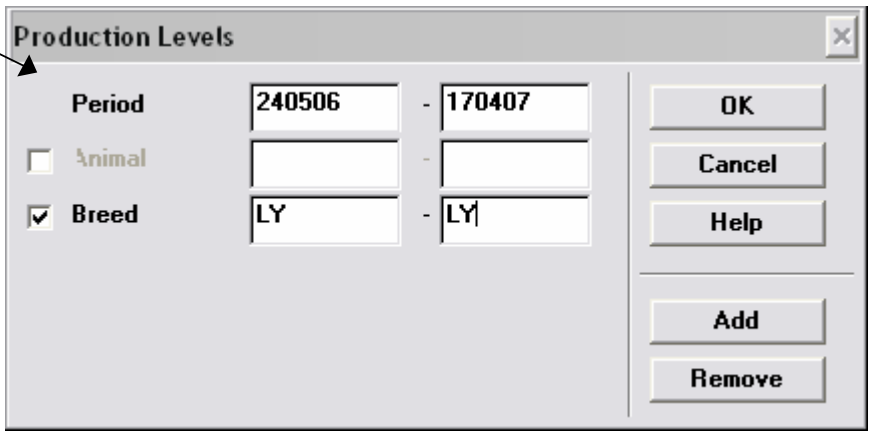


Figure 11-3. Used to select analysis limits

Do as follows — Enter the period that you want the analysis to cover. Add or remove the analysis limits as required. Then enter the limits and click on **OK**.

Select or deselect — Click on the check fields to select whether the analysis limits should be active or inactive. If you do not wish to remove them fully.

Add limit — To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on Add, the program displays the following screen.

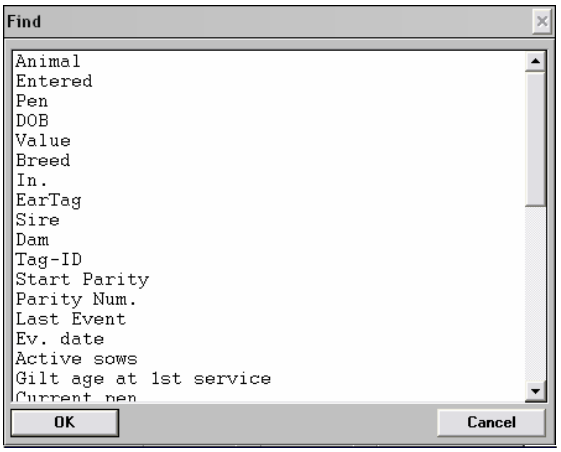


Figure 11-4. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows — Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click on **OK**. Refer to figure 11-3.

Remove limit — To remove one or more limits, do as follows:

Deselect the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

Line graph

Once you have entered the required period and limits for the analysis, the program will display the following screen.

Information about the key figure that is on display

The horizontal lines show the number.

The vertical line indicates the periods.

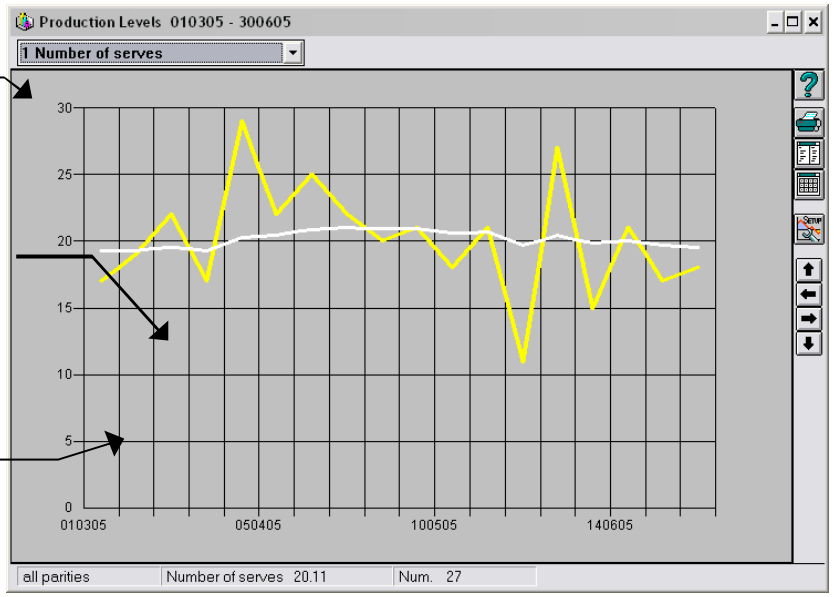


Figure 11-5. Production level based on the number of services.

Yellow line — The point at which the yellow line intersects the vertical line indicates the result for every part of a period.

White line — The point at which the white line intersects a vertical line indicates the current average.

Part period — The length of the part of a period (the number of days between counts) is determined by the figure chosen in the program setup. See more in section 3-14.

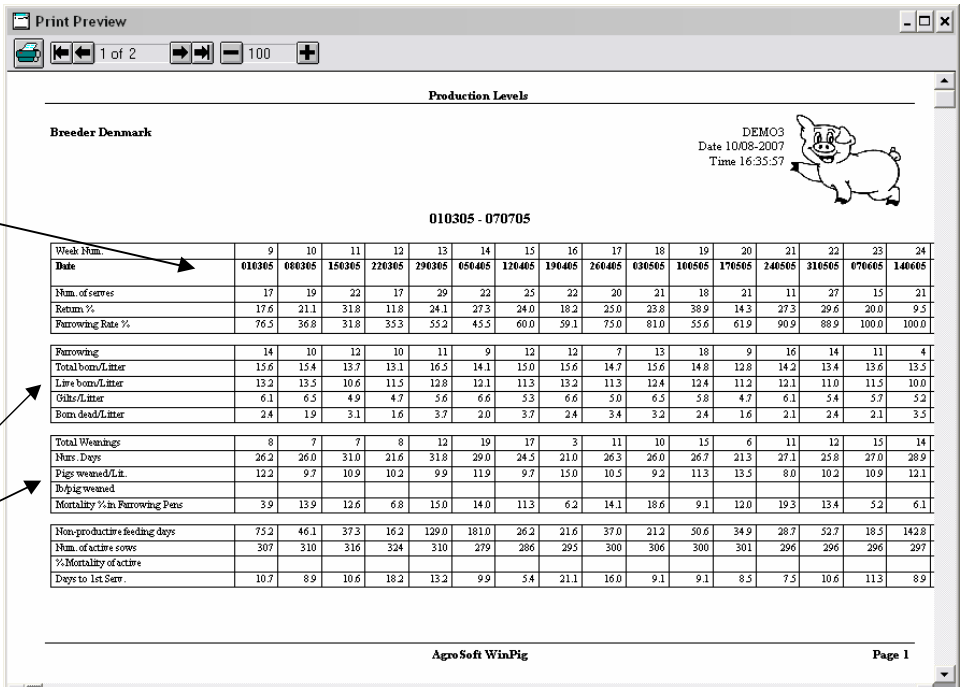
Table — If you want the graph to be shown/printed out in a table format, click on  .

Table format

The table is divided by week with week number on the top, and the date for the beginning of the week. The table gives a general view of production in the weeks shown.

Number of servings in the week.

The result of the week's farrowing and weaning.



Week Num.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Date	**010305**	**080305**	**150305**	**220305**	**290305**	**050405**	**120405**	**190405**	**260405**	**030505**	**100505**	**170505**	**240505**	**310505**	**070605**	**140605**
Num. of serves	17	19	22	17	29	22	25	22	20	21	18	21	11	27	15	21
Return %	17.6	21.1	31.8	11.8	24.1	27.3	24.0	18.2	25.0	23.8	38.9	14.3	27.3	29.6	20.0	9.5
Farrowing Rate %	76.5	36.8	31.8	35.3	55.2	45.5	60.0	59.1	75.0	81.0	55.6	61.9	90.9	88.9	100.0	100.0
Farrowing	14	10	12	10	11	9	12	12	7	13	18	9	16	14	11	4
Total born/Litter	15.6	15.4	13.7	13.1	16.5	14.1	15.0	15.6	14.7	15.6	14.8	12.8	14.2	13.4	13.6	13.5
Live born/Litter	13.2	13.5	10.6	11.5	12.8	12.1	11.3	13.2	11.3	12.4	12.4	11.2	12.1	11.0	11.5	10.0
Gilts/Litter	6.1	6.5	4.9	4.7	5.6	6.6	5.3	6.6	5.0	6.5	5.8	4.7	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.2
Born dead/Litter	2.4	1.9	3.1	1.6	3.7	2.0	3.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.5
Total Weanings	8	7	7	8	12	19	17	3	11	10	15	6	11	12	15	14
Nurs. Days	26.2	26.0	31.0	21.6	31.8	29.0	24.5	21.0	26.3	26.0	26.7	21.3	27.1	25.8	27.0	28.9
Pigs weaned/Lit.	12.2	9.7	10.9	10.2	9.9	11.9	9.7	15.0	10.5	9.2	11.3	13.5	8.0	10.2	10.9	12.1
lb/pig weaned																
Mortality % in Farrowing Pens	3.9	13.9	12.6	6.8	15.0	14.0	11.3	6.2	14.1	18.6	9.1	12.0	19.3	13.4	5.2	6.1
Non-productive feeding days	75.2	46.1	37.3	16.2	129.0	181.0	26.2	21.6	37.0	21.2	50.6	34.9	28.7	52.7	18.5	142.8
Num. of active sows	307	310	316	324	310	279	286	295	300	306	300	301	296	296	296	297
% Mortality of active																
Days to 1st Serv.	10.7	8.9	10.6	18.2	13.2	9.9	5.4	21.1	16.0	9.1	9.1	8.5	7.5	10.6	11.3	8.9

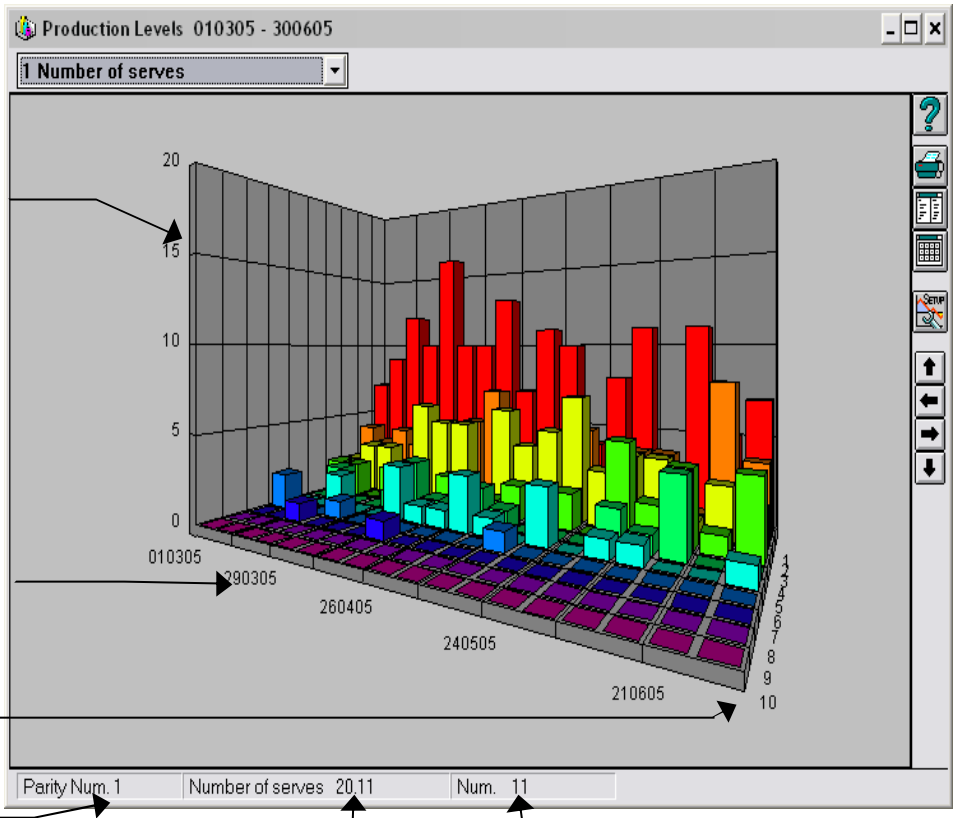
Figure 11-6. Shows production level in a table.

Printout

If you want to print out the table you click on the icon  or press on **F6**.

Bar graph

Click on  or press **F8** to change from a line graph to a bar graph.



The number of registered services.

The period in which the services are registered.

The parity number.

The litter number that the column belongs to, where the mouse (🖱) points.

Average number of services per period.

Number of services in the column where the mouse (🖱) points.

Figure 11-7. Production level by number of services by parity.

Mouse (🖱) — Position the mouse pointer on the bars or lines on the previous graph to display the exact number of registrations, and the litter to which these registrations apply. The results are shown at the bottom of the screen.

Selected sow card — Double-click the separate bars to display individual animals in the screen entitled Selected sow cards (read more about Selected sow cards in section 8-5).

Arrows — Use the arrows () to turn the diagram around so that you can access the required bar.

Print — To print the production level, click on  or press **F6**.

12 POSITIVE/NEGATIVE LIST SOWS

The Positive/Negative List Sows is used to ensure that active animals with unacceptable production results are eliminated, and that the most successful animals are selected for breeding.

This analysis calculates production results for all active sows that have weaned at least once.

The calculation can include all registrations from the sow's entry to the last registered event or, for example, only the last three litters.

Removal list

The Positive/Negative List Sows can also be used to select sows that cannot fulfill four pre-selected production criteria.

The selected key figures are:

⇨ Pigs/sow/year
⇨ Litters/sow/year
⇨ % non-productive days
⇨ Born alive/litter

Check the "Create as elimination list" option in "Setup" if you want to create the analysis as an elimination list. You must determine the above-mentioned key figures when you select this option.

Program parameters

Before creating a Positive/Negative List, you are advised to check the program parameters in "Program Setup" section 3-11.

Last column

The last column allows you to choose between the key figures shown below.

⇨ Weak born/litter
⇨ Weaning weight/pig
⇨ Total weaning weight/sow

Pigs/sow/year ?

Pigs/sow/year is displayed as a key figure result. This key figure can be calculated on the basis of either Born alive/sow or Weaned pigs/sow.

Limits

In addition to the choice of program parameters, you can limit the animals to be included in the "Positive/Negative List Sows" analysis.

Do as follows

Click on ”Analysis” followed by Positive/Negative List to display the following submenu.

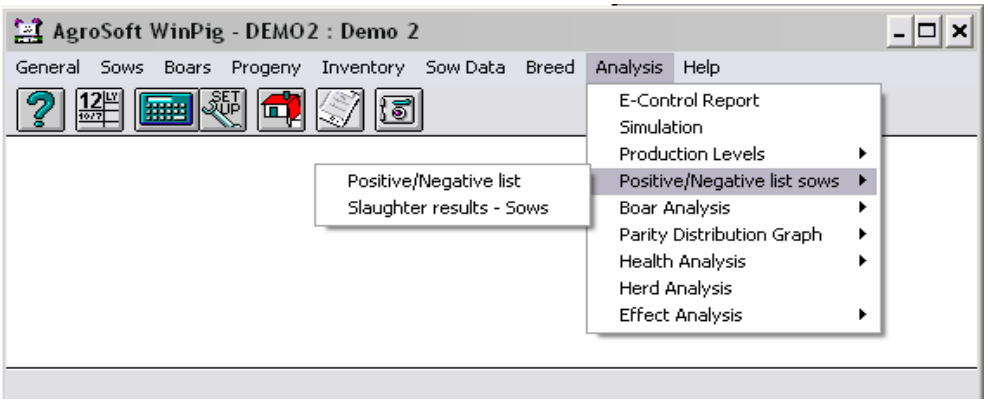


Figure 12-1. Shows potential analysis.

Select Sows from this menu. If you have already calculated a Positive/Negative List once, the program will display the following screen.

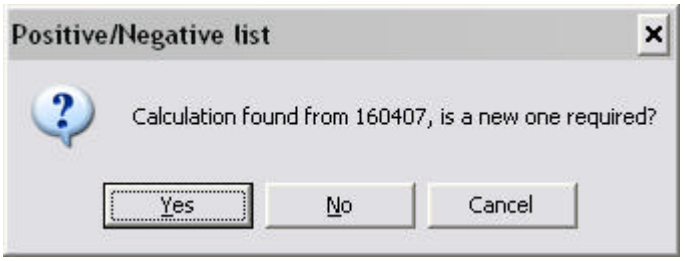


Figure 12-2. To perform a new calculation or display the old calculation.

Do as follows

To view the last calculation, click on **No** or press **N.** The program will display the calculation on screen.

To perform a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

Analysis limits

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

Select or deselect limits on the analysis.

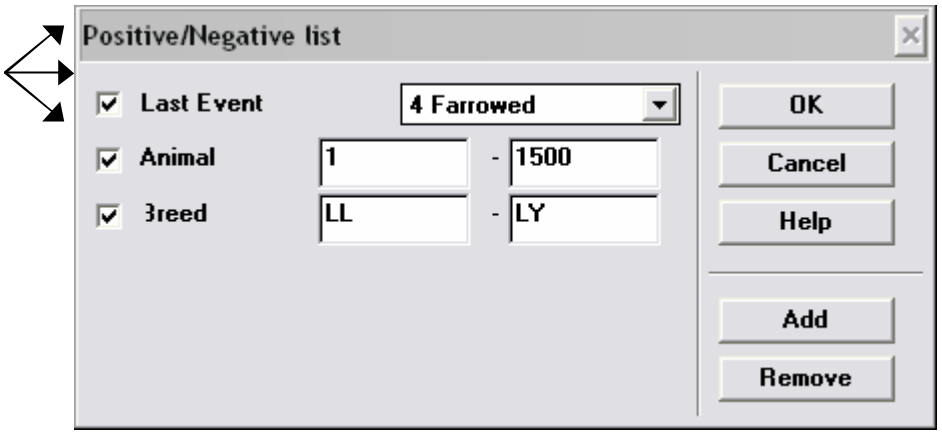


Figure 12-3. Used to select analysis limits.

Add limit

To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on **Add**, the program displays the following screen.

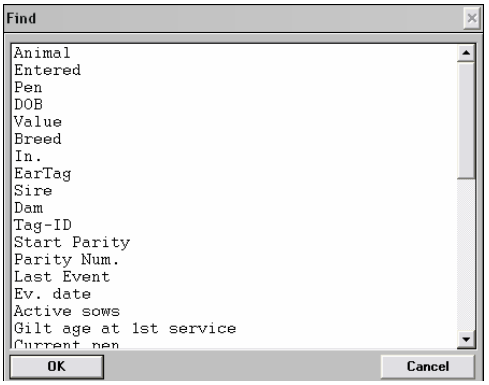


Figure 12-4. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows

Add or remove the analysis limits as required. Then enter the limits and click on **OK**. Look at the arrows in figure 12-3.

Remove limit

To remove one or more limits, do as follows:

Deselect the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

Do as follows

Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click on **OK**.

Select or deselect

limits

By clicking on the check marks, you can choose whether the analysis restrictions should be active or inactive, and you don't have to completely remove them.

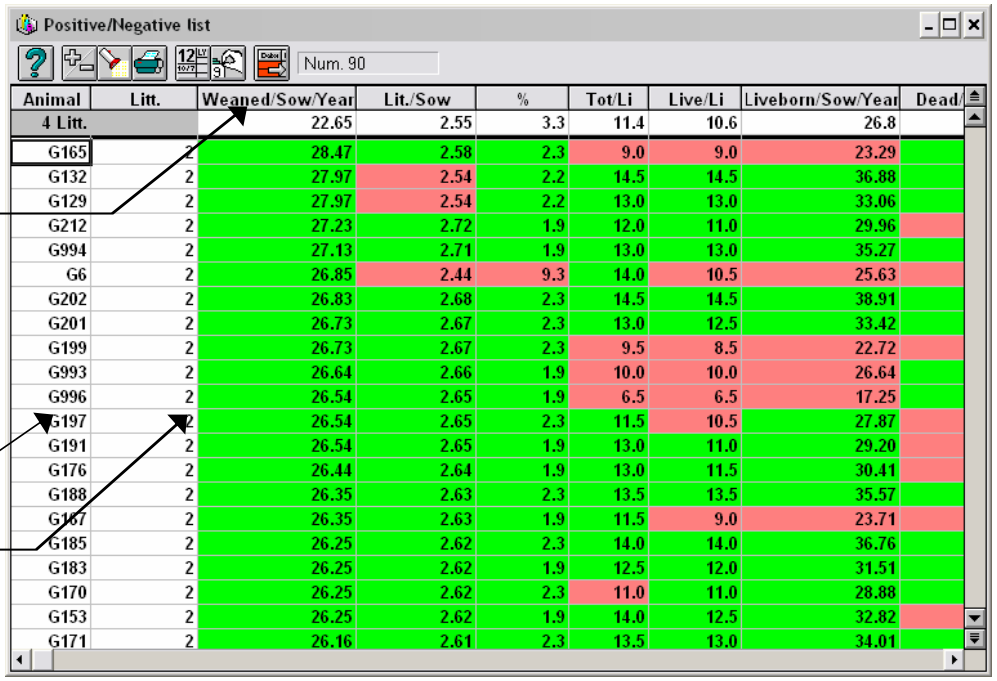
Hit list

Once you have selected the required analysis limits and clicked on **OK**, the program will calculate a new Positive/Negative List and display the following screen.

[ ] = The brackets indicate the key figure that the analysis is sorted by.

The sow number.

The sow's litter number.



Animal	Litt.	Weaned/Sow/Year	Lit./Sow	%	Tot/Li	Live/Li	Liveborn/Sow/Year	Dead/
4 Litt.		22.65	2.55	3.3	11.4	10.6	26.8	
G165	2	28.47	2.58	2.3	9.0	9.0	23.29	
G132	2	27.97	2.54	2.2	14.5	14.5	36.88	
G129	2	27.97	2.54	2.2	13.0	13.0	33.06	
G212	2	27.23	2.72	1.9	12.0	11.0	29.96	
G994	2	27.13	2.71	1.9	13.0	13.0	35.27	
G6	2	26.85	2.44	9.3	14.0	10.5	25.63	
G202	2	26.83	2.68	2.3	14.5	14.5	38.91	
G201	2	26.73	2.67	2.3	13.0	12.5	33.42	
G199	2	26.73	2.67	2.3	9.5	8.5	22.72	
G993	2	26.64	2.66	1.9	10.0	10.0	26.64	
G996	2	26.54	2.65	1.9	6.5	6.5	17.25	
G197	2	26.54	2.65	2.3	11.5	10.5	27.87	
G191	2	26.54	2.65	1.9	13.0	11.0	29.20	
G176	2	26.44	2.64	1.9	13.0	11.5	30.41	
G188	2	26.35	2.63	2.3	13.5	13.5	35.57	
G187	2	26.35	2.63	1.9	11.5	9.0	23.71	
G185	2	26.25	2.62	2.3	14.0	14.0	36.76	
G183	2	26.25	2.62	1.9	12.5	12.0	31.51	
G170	2	26.25	2.62	2.3	11.0	11.0	28.88	
G153	2	26.25	2.62	1.9	14.0	12.5	32.82	
G171	2	26.16	2.61	2.3	13.5	13.0	34.01	

Figure 12-5. Positive list sorted according to weaned pigs per sow.

[Born alive/Sow/Year] The remaining columns show the average results for individual sows, calculated on the basis of the number of litters selected. In the example shown above, the user has chosen to perform the calculation on the basis of the last four litters (the figure under [Animal number]).

Note! First litter and second litter sows are also included on the list.

Total average The first figures in the key figure results indicate the total average for all active sows included in the analysis.

Green and Red The green and red colors indicate whether the results are above average (Green) or below average (Red).

Positive or Negative Press **F2** or click on  , to modify the sort order from positive to negative and vice versa.

Modify sort order To modify the sort order, for example, from [Weaned pigs/sow] to [Litters/sow], simply click on the relevant title (such as [Litters/Sow]). The program will modify the sort order as required.

Sow cards

If you require further information for a sow, click on  or double-click on the sow number to display the sow card on screen.

Selected sows

If you identify one or more sows that you want to eliminate or whose sow cards you wish to print, click on  or press **F12**. The sow numbers will be compiled under "Selected Sows". You can subsequently print all sow numbers from this option as a batch (see section 8-5).

Column setup

Click on  or press **Alt+F11** to add and remove key figures that you want to display or remove. Read more about column setup in section 1-11.

Print

To print the positive/negative list, click on  or press **F6**.

13 BOAR ANALYSIS

Boar analysis is found under analysis and consists of several items (boar, positive/negative list and boar usage). The analysis are an essential help to be able to estimate, for instance, if some of the boars are used too much, have too low of a pregnancy percentage or whether the production results are re-serving are good enough.

Boar card

Under this item you can extract data on usage and results for a specific boar.

Do as follows

By clicking once on ”Analysis” and after that on ”Boar analysis” the following sub-menu appear.

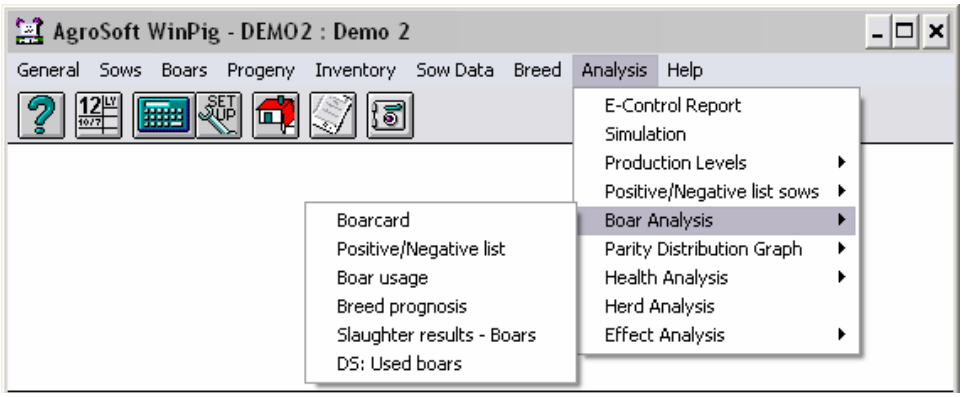


Figure 13-1. Shows how to select an analysis.

In this menu, choose ”Boar card”. Afterwards the following screen will appear.

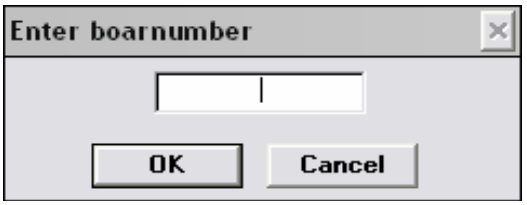


Figure 13-2. Shows where to type in the boar number.

Here you type in the number of the boar whose boar card you want to see and click **OK**. Afterwards the program will get the card from this boar.

Breed, index, etc.

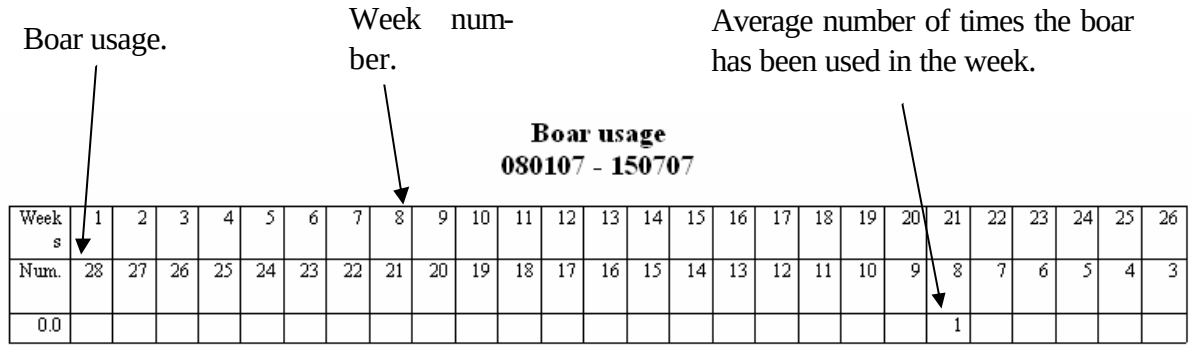
The boar card contains three ”sections” with different information. In the first section the information regarding breed, origin, index and others that you have typed in under “Boars, Entered” are shown.

Entered	DOB	Value	Breed	In.	EarTag	Sire	Dam	Tag-ID	Printout
260106	260605		LL	101 / 82	34	1845	1034	9140185105	090707

Figure 13-3. Shows the first section of the boar card.

Boar usage

In the second ”section” of the boar card, the usage of the boar is shown for the past 26 weeks.



Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Num.	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
0.0																					1					

Figure 13-4. Shows boar usage.

Serving results

Section three shows the results of services for the boar within the last 26 weeks. The results are divided into the sows litter numbers.

Service result
1784 - 3570

Parity Num.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Num. of serves	7203	4803	3306	2392	2449	2356	2325	1841	890	365	133	31	5	1		28100
Return Serves %	-1.5	-0.1	8.8	9.5	10.8	10.7	9.1	7.1	6.6	6.0	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0		0.1
Farrow %	74.3	77.3	84.9	83.8	81.5	80.3	79.9	78.3	74.2	72.1	74.4	71.0	60.0	100.0		78.7
Far%b return	-6.2	37.3	41.5	42.5	46.2	41.8	41.1	33.1	45.6	37.0	25.0	100.0				5.4
Farrowing	4598	2675	1789	1813	1572	1665	1533	1203	582	248	93	22	3	1		17797
Total born/Litter	-2.7	-11.9	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.9	11.0	11.3	16.0		1.6
Born Alive/Litter	-4.0	11.3	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.1	9.5	11.0	12.0		0.2
Gilts/Litter	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0		0.3
Stillborn/Litter	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.3	4.0		1.4
Total Weanings	4416	2507	1727	1745	1535	1615	1485	1179	581	248	93	22	3	1		17157
Pigs weaned/Lit.	-5.6	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.8	10.0	10.0		1.7
Wean. wt./pig	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Pre-wean Mort	-31.6	17.5	22.3	23.3	23.2	20.1	16.5	16.1	16.8	12.6	11.1	10.6	37.5	16.7		-434.7

Figure 13-5. Shows the boars serving results.

Boar (Life performance)

On the boar card you can show the boar’s lifetime performance. This means that the boar’s results are calculated based on all the boars’ services instead of just using the last 26 weeks.

This is set up under “General” – “External data registration” and “System setup”, in which you can place a check mark in BoarLifetime.

Positive/ negative list

The boar analysis is an effective tool that allows you to assess, for example, whether individual boars are used too often, whether they have an unacceptably low pregnancy percentage or whether the production results after re-serving are acceptable. The boar analysis can be used to calculate the production results for all boars/AI that have been used during the period to be analyzed.

The boar analysis shows the number of services, the pregnancy percentage, and the number of born alive per litter, etc. All are key figures that are invaluable when assessing individual boars.

Once the results are displayed on screen, the user can select the required sort order to identify the best or worst boars in the herd.

Note! ***The boar analysis can cover all boars/AI recorded as [1st boar], [2nd boar], [3rd boar] under "Serving" when registering sows.***

Program parameters — Before creating a boar analysis, you are advised to check the program parameters selected in "Program Setup" (section 3-10).

Number of services — You can enter the minimum number of services required per boar if you do not wish to include boars with a low number of services in the analysis. This figure can be entered in "Program Setup" under "Number of serves".

Active boars — Check the "Include active boars only" option in "Setup" if you want the analysis to cover active boars only, for example, boars created under "Entry" when registering boars.

Distributed by litter — Check the "Distributed by litter number" option in "Program Setup" to see the production results distributed according to litter.

Re-service — Check the "Analyze by re-service only" option in "Program Setup" if you want the analysis to cover re-services only.

Cross-services — The analysis usually includes cross-services. This option can be de-selected, however, if you want the analysis to cover services by the same boar only.

Note! ***Do not select all program parameters at once (by checking all options) as this would mean that no boar would meet the requirements, and that no boar would therefore be included in the analysis.***

Do as follows — By clicking once on "Analysis" and then once on "Boar analysis" you can choose the sub-menu "positive/ negative list". If you have previously calculated a positive/ negative list on boars, the following screen will appear.

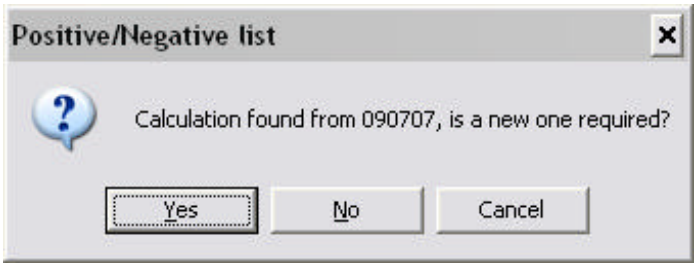


Figure 13-6. To perform a new calculation or display the previous calculation.

Do as follows

To view the last calculation, click on **No** or press **N**. The program will display the calculation on screen.

To perform a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis the program will display the following screen.

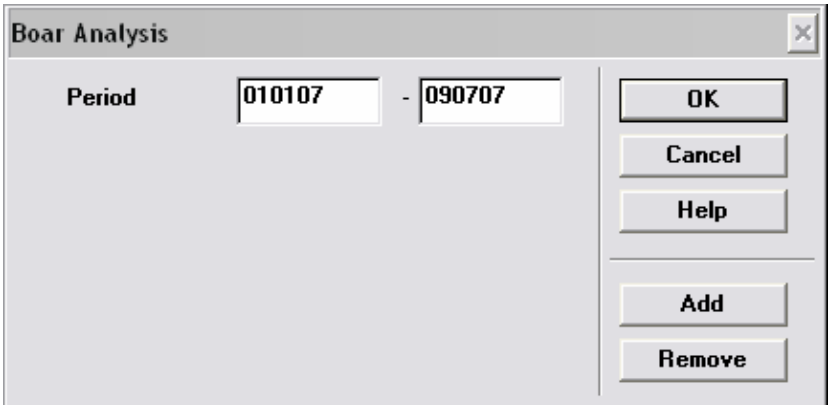


Figure 13-7. Select period.

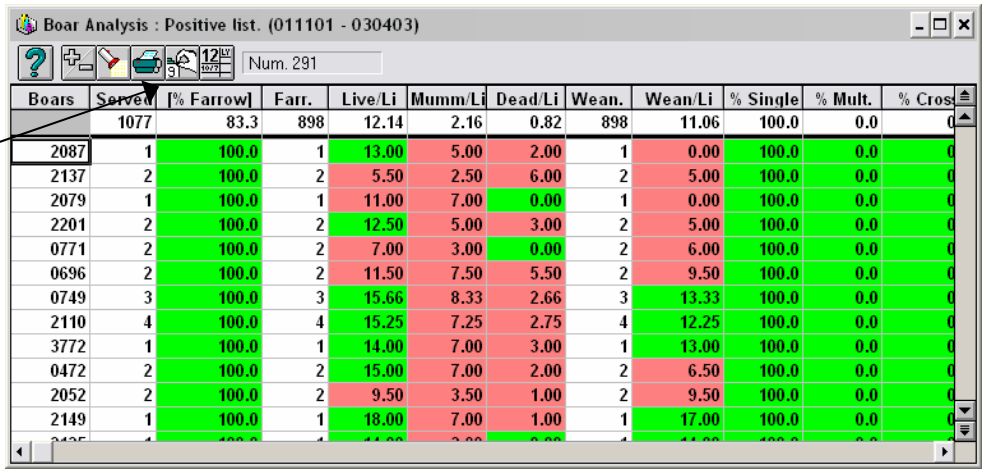
Do as follows

Enter the service period that you want the analysis to cover and click on **OK**.

In addition to this you have the opportunity to add different requirements, which the boars must fulfill to get on the list (for instance breed). These can be added under "Add".

Once you have entered the period to be covered by the analysis, the program will display the following screen

[ ] = The brackets indicate the key figure that the analysis is sorted by.



Boars	Served	[% Farrow]	Farr.	Live/Li	Mumm/Li	Dead/Li	Wean.	Wean/Li	% Single	% Mult.	% Cross
	1077	83.3	898	12.14	2.16	0.82	898	11.06	100.0	0.0	0
2087	1	100.0	1	13.00	5.00	2.00	1	0.00	100.0	0.0	0
2137	2	100.0	2	5.50	2.50	6.00	2	5.00	100.0	0.0	0
2079	1	100.0	1	11.00	7.00	0.00	1	0.00	100.0	0.0	0
2201	2	100.0	2	12.50	5.00	3.00	2	5.00	100.0	0.0	0
0771	2	100.0	2	7.00	3.00	0.00	2	6.00	100.0	0.0	0
0696	2	100.0	2	11.50	7.50	5.50	2	9.50	100.0	0.0	0
0749	3	100.0	3	15.66	8.33	2.66	3	13.33	100.0	0.0	0
2110	4	100.0	4	15.25	7.25	2.75	4	12.25	100.0	0.0	0
3772	1	100.0	1	14.00	7.00	3.00	1	13.00	100.0	0.0	0
0472	2	100.0	2	15.00	7.00	2.00	2	6.50	100.0	0.0	0
2052	2	100.0	2	9.50	3.50	1.00	2	9.50	100.0	0.0	0
2149	1	100.0	1	18.00	7.00	1.00	1	17.00	100.0	0.0	0

Figure 13-8. Positive boar list sorted by % pregnancy days.

Green and Red

The green and red colors indicate whether the results are above average (Green) or below average (Red).

Note!

Please note that you can modify the sort order on screen.

Positive or Negative

Press **F2** or click on  , to modify the sort order from positive to negative and vice versa.

Modify sort order

To modify the sort order, for example, from [% Pregnancy] to [Born alive/ Litter], simply click on the relevant title (such as [Born alive / Litter]). The program will modify the sort order as required.

Sow numbers

Place the cursor on a boar and click on  to display a list of sows served by that particular boar. The sows' numbers will be displayed in the selected sow cards (see more in section 8-5).

Key Figures

[Boar number] and [Served]
The first two columns show the boar number and the number of times that the boar/AI has been registered for services (number of recorded mounts).

Total average
The first figures in the key figure results indicate the total number of boars, or the total average for all boars, that are included in the analysis.

[% Pregnant]
Shows the number of served animals that have not been re-served or eliminated in relation to the total number of animals that have been served.

[Farrowed] and [Weaned]
Shows the number of farrowings and weanings for the animals that have been served during the period.

[% Single]
The percentage shows the distribution of recorded services (mounts) where the boar has been used once per animal and where it has been used on its own.

[% Multiple]
The percentage shows the distribution of recorded services (mounts) where the boar has been used several times per animal and where it has been used on its own.

[% Cross]
The percentage shows the distribution of recorded services (mounts) where different boars have been used for the same mating.

[Re-served]
The number of sows that have subsequently been re-served.

[Age]
The boar's age in years

Print
To print the analysis, click on  or press **F6**.

Boar usage

In this analysis you can see how the different boars have been used in the different weeks within a selected period and how much they have been used as a total and as an average per week.

Do as follows

By clicking ”Boar usage” under ”Boar analysis”, both of which are found under the main menu item ”Analysis”, the following screen appears.

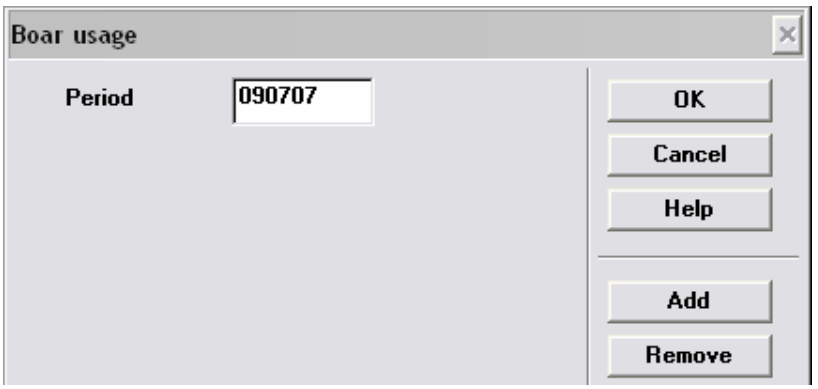


Figure 13-9. Shows the selection of the period.

Here you can type in the date you want to use to evaluate boar usage. Afterwards click on **OK**, and the analysis will appear.

Shows the number of jumps for the last 17 weeks on a weekly basis.

Shows the total number of collections.

Shows the average number of collections per week.

Boar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total	Average
1003																1		1	0.1
1008																2	1	3	0.2
1015																1		1	0.1
1019																	1	1	0.1
1021														1		1		2	0.1
1022														1				1	0.1
1023															1			1	0.1
1025														1		1		2	0.1
1026														1				1	0.1
1027														1	1			2	0.1
1036																	1	1	0.1
1038																	1	1	0.1

Figure 13-10. Shows the analysis ”Boar usage”

Add restriction

If you don’t want to see the usage of all the boars used, you can add one or several limits, which the boar must fulfill before they will be on the list.

Do as follows

By clicking ”Add” the following screen appears.

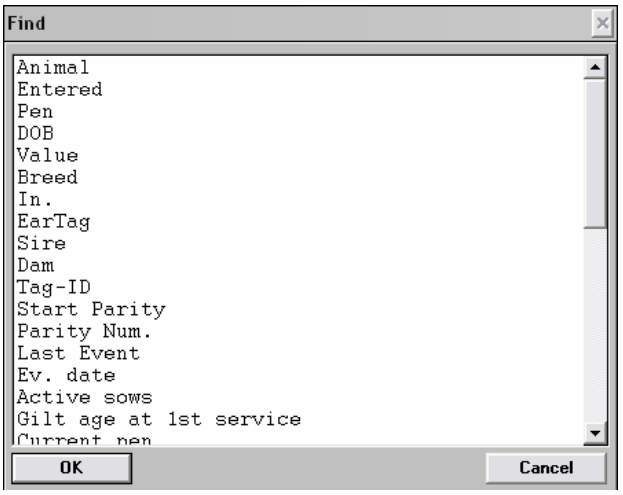


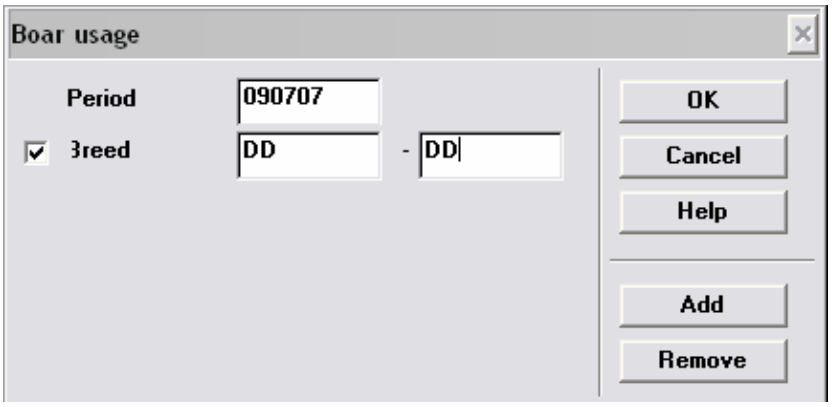
Figure 13-11. Shows the possible analysis restrictions.

Click on the item you wish to add as a restriction and then click on **OK**. The screen you now see also appears in figure 13-9.

Add and remove

By clicking on the fields, you can choose if the analysis restrictions should be active or inactive. This is if you don’t want to remove them totally.

Figure 13-12. Shows how to add and remove restrictions.



Remove restriction

If you want to remove one or several limits the following is done:

Remove restrictions by removing the check mark in front of the restriction and click on **Remove**.

Breed prognosis & DS: Used boars

The analysis can be used in connection with maiden gilt management. See the instructions for this to get a better description.

14 PARITY DISTRIBUTION

Distribution curves are used to see the distribution range for individual key figures. It allows you to see, for example, whether the litter adjustments are optimal, whether re-services are identified rapidly, or whether small numbers of born alive piglets per litter can be traced to a small number of individual sows.

The key figures are thus distributed according to litter age and the number of registrations, and may be created for different key figures (see below).

The results in the parity distribution is illustrated either as a bar diagram, a table or a three-dimensional graph. You can, if you wish, view the details for individual sows behind the separate bars/curves.

The ”Parity distribution” analysis module is an invaluable tool for users who require an in-depth breakdown of their data.

Limits

The distribution curve allows you to limit the animals to be included in the analysis, such as by Animal number, Breed, Mother, A-code and many more (see section 14-3).

Key figures

The distribution curve can be illustrated graphically for the following key figures:

Serving	Days to first service, days before reserving and Pregnancy period.
Farrowing	Born alive, Weak born, Stillborn and nursing period.
Weaning	Weaned pigs.
Slaughter pigs	Lean meat %, Slaughter pigs and Meat % / Slaughter weight.

Do as follows

Click on ”Analysis” followed by ”Distribution Curve” to display the following sub-menu’s.

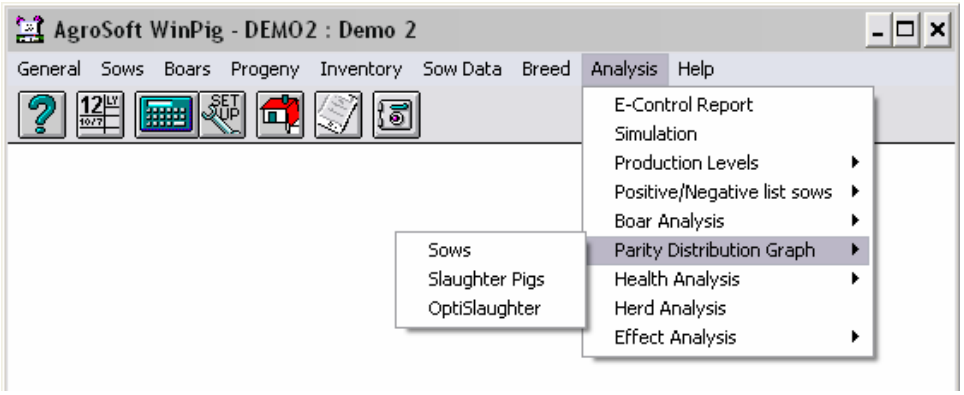


Figure 14-1. Shows potential analysis.

Use this menu to select the required herd analysis.

Click on Sows or Slaughter pigs. If you have already calculated a parity distribution once, the program will display the following screen.

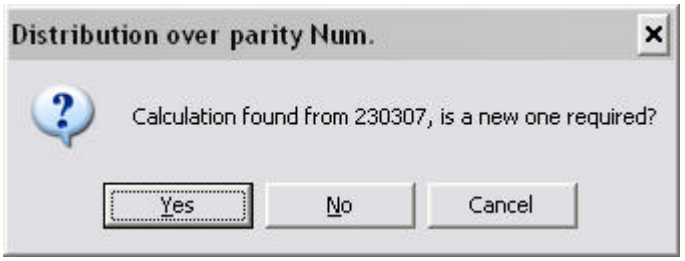


Figure 14-2. Allows you to perform a new calculation or display a previous calculation.

Do as follows

To view the last calculation, click on **No** or press **N**. The program will display the calculation on screen.

To perform a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

Analysis limits

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

The period that the analysis shall cover.

Select or de-select limits for the analysis.

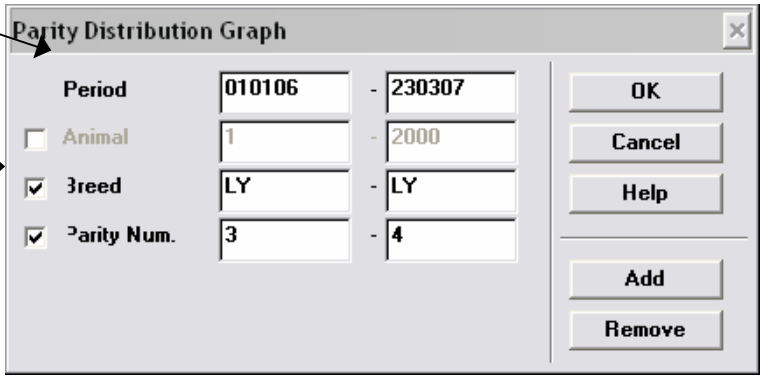


Figure 14-3. Used to select analysis limits.

Do as follows

Enter the period that you want the analysis to cover. Add or remove the analysis limits as required. Then enter the limits and click on **OK**.

Select/de-select

Click on the check fields to select whether the analysis limits should be active or inactive, if you do not wish to remove them fully.

Add limit

To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on **Add**, the program displays the following screen.

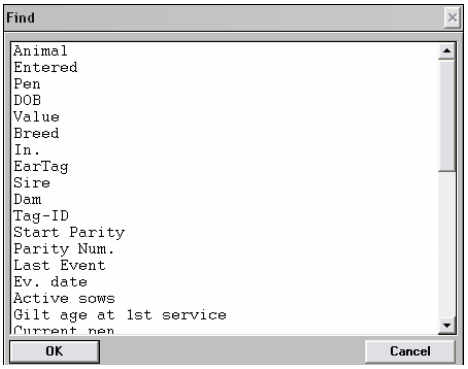


Figure 14-4. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows

Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click **OK**. Refer to figure 14-3.

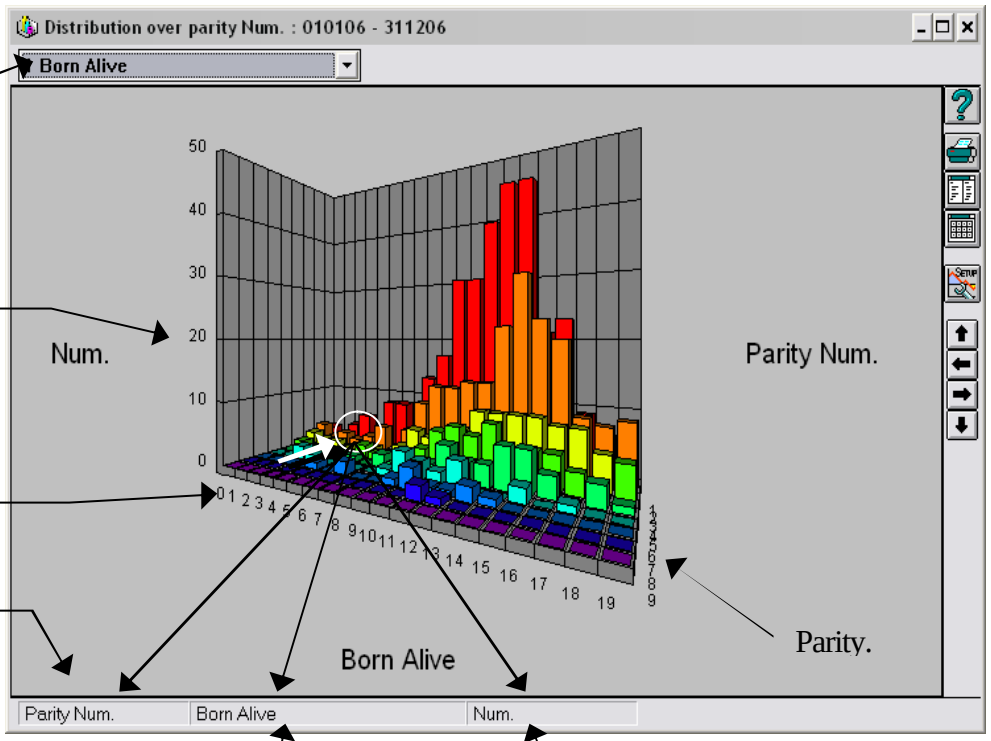
Remove limit :

To remove one or more limits, do as follows.

De-select the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

Bar graph

Once you have selected the required analysis limits and clicked on **OK**, the program will display the parity distribution.



Information about the key figure that is on display.

The number of registrations in the column.

The number of live born in each row.

The parity number for the column on which the mouse (🖱) is pointing.

Figure 14-5. Shows born alive distributed according to litter age.

The sow(s) in the column on which the mouse (🖱) is pointing has had 4 live born.

The number of registrations on which the mouse (🖱) is pointing.

Mouse (🖱) — Position the mouse pointer on the bars or curves to display the exact number of registrations and the litter to which these registrations apply. The results are shown at the bottom of the screen.

The arrows — Use the arrows (⬆, ⬅, ➡ and ⬇) to turn the diagram around so that you can access the required bar.

Change diagram — Click on  or press **F8** to toggle between a bar graph and line graph.

Table format — Click on  to print the results as a table (see section 14-6).

Print — To print the parity curves, click on  or press **F6**.

The figures behind the analysis

Selected sow cards

Click on the separate bar/curve to display individual animals in the screen entitled Selected sow cards (read more about Selected sow cards in section 8-5).

Do as follows

Click on the relevant bar/curve to display the following screen.

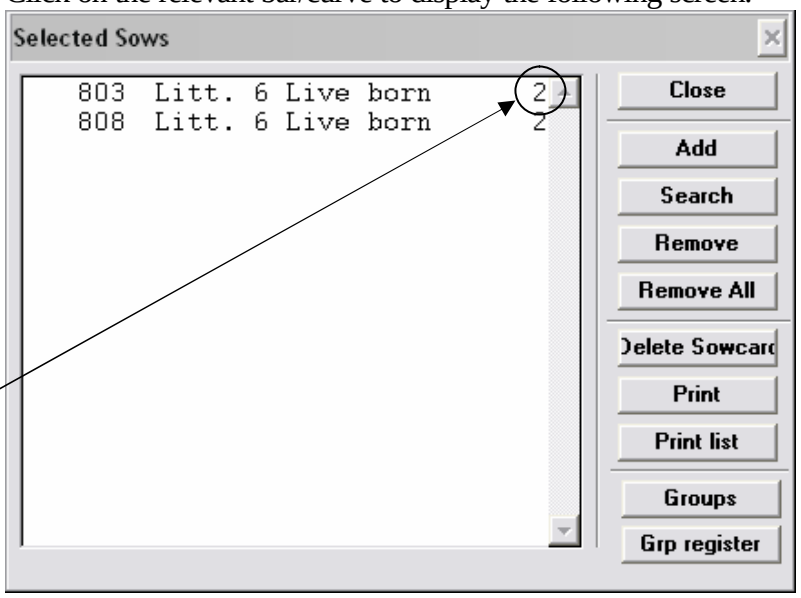


Figure 14-6. Selected sow from bar graph.

Print/Sow cards

Once the screen entitled "Selected sow cards" is displayed, you can choose to either print the sow cards for the sow(s), or to display the sow card on screen.

Display sow cards

Double-click a sow to view its sow card. The program will display the following screen.

Sow 803 was selected because of only 2 live born.

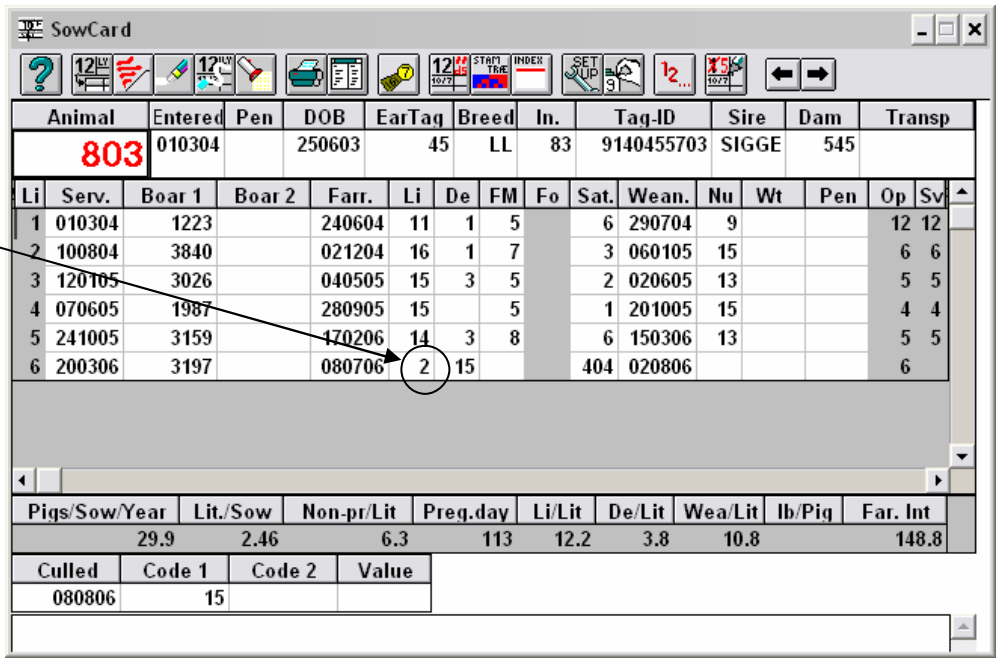


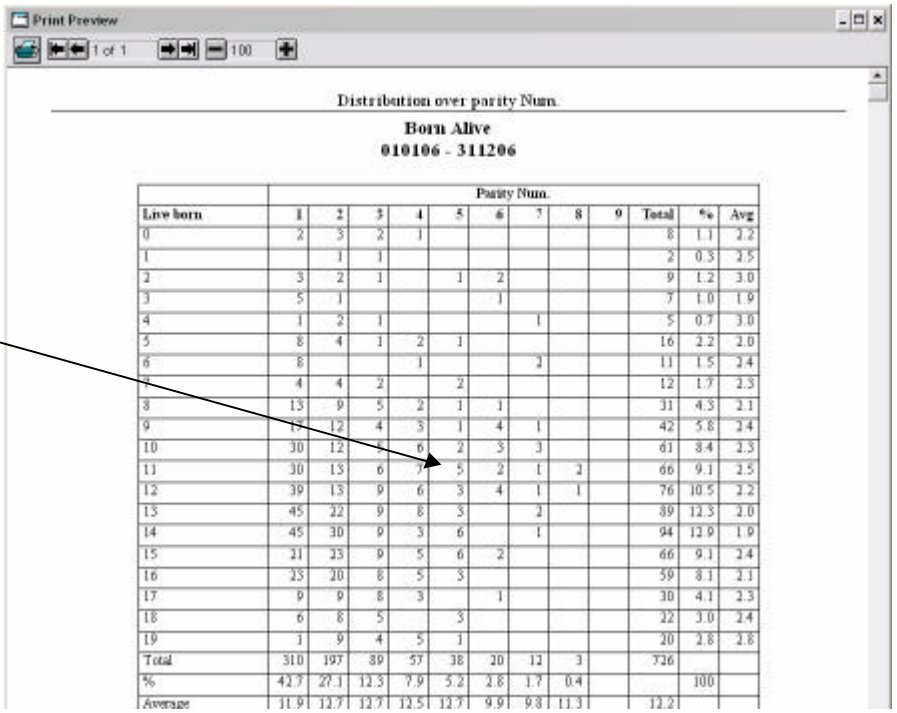
Figure 14-7. Sow card for the sow selected in the bar diagram/graph.

On the sow card you have the same possibilities and rights, as when you normally have the sow card on the screen. (See the section "Show sow card 8-2).

Table format

By clicking on  you get the parity distribution graph shown as a table.

For example, There are five, fifth parity sows that had 11 live born pigs during this time period.



	Parity Num.											
Live born	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	%	Avg
0	2	3	2	1						8	1.1	2.2
1		1	1							2	0.3	2.5
2	3	2	1		1	2				9	1.2	3.0
3	5	1				1				7	1.0	1.9
4	1	2	1				1			5	0.7	3.0
5	8	4	1	2	1					16	2.2	2.0
6	8			1			2			11	1.5	2.4
7	4	4	2		2					12	1.7	2.3
8	13	9	5	2	1	1				31	4.3	2.1
9	15	12	4	3	1	4	1			42	5.8	2.4
10	30	12	3	6	2	3	3			61	8.4	2.3
11	30	13	6	7	5	2	1	2		66	9.1	2.5
12	39	13	9	6	3	4	1	1		76	10.5	2.2
13	45	22	9	8	3		2			89	12.3	2.0
14	45	30	9	3	6		1			94	12.9	1.9
15	21	23	9	5	6	2				66	9.1	2.4
16	25	20	8	5	3					59	8.1	2.1
17	9	9	8	3		1				30	4.1	2.3
18	6	8	5		3					22	3.0	2.4
19	1	9	4	5	1					20	2.8	2.8
Total	310	197	89	57	38	20	12	3		726		
%	42.7	27.1	12.3	7.9	5.2	2.8	1.7	0.4			100	
Average	11.9	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.7	9.9	9.8	11.3		12.2		

Figure 14-8. Showing distribution graph as a table.

At the top the litter number appears horizontally. Down along the left side you see the number of born alive pigs.

Both on the button and on the right side of the table, you can read the total amount and the part as a percent. To the right you have the number of sows that had x-number of born alive pigs. At the bottom, the numbers are made from the number of sows in each litter. Here you can also see the average number of sows in the different litter numbers.

Printout

If you want to print out the table, click on  or press **F6**.

15 HEALTH ANALYSIS

The health analysis is used to summarize supplementary registrations and medicine registrations, and to print treatment journals and retention lists.

Limits

You can limit the sows that you wish to include in the health analysis by factors such as Animal number, Breed, Dam, and many more.

Do as follows

Click on ”Analysis” followed by ”Health analysis” to display the following sub-menu’s.

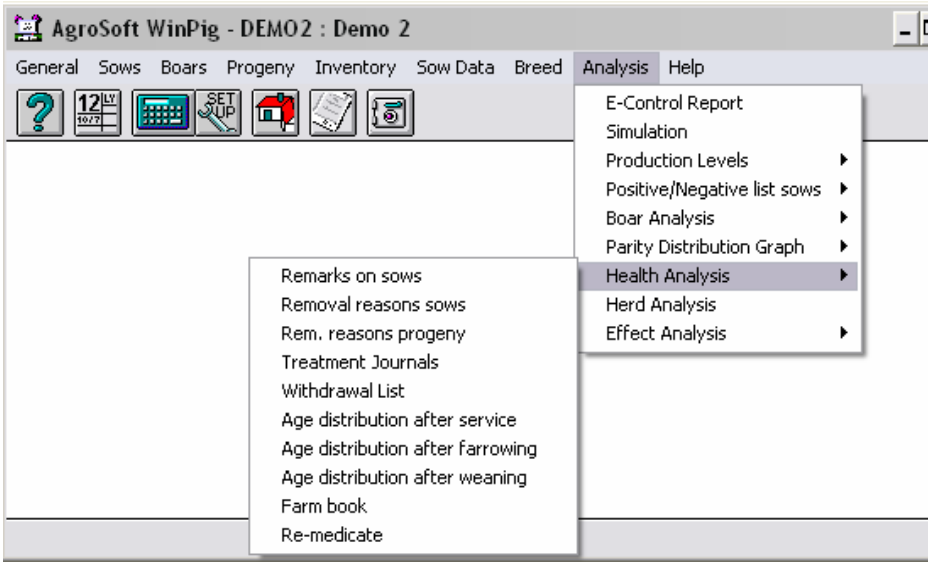


Figure 15-1. Shows potential analysis.

Select the required analysis using this menu.

If you have already calculated the selected health analysis once, the program will display the following screen.

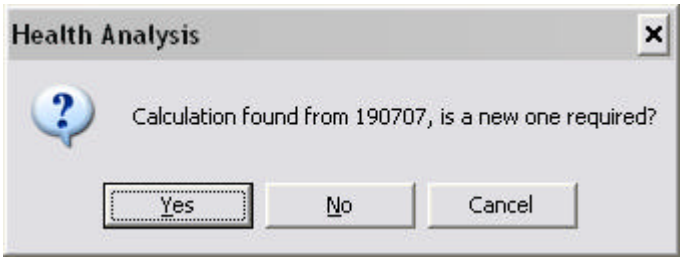


Figure 15-2. To perform a new calculation or display the old calculation.

Do as follows

To view the last calculation, click on **No** or press **N**. The program will display the calculation on screen.

To perform a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

The period that the analysis shall cover.

Select or deselect limits on the analysis.

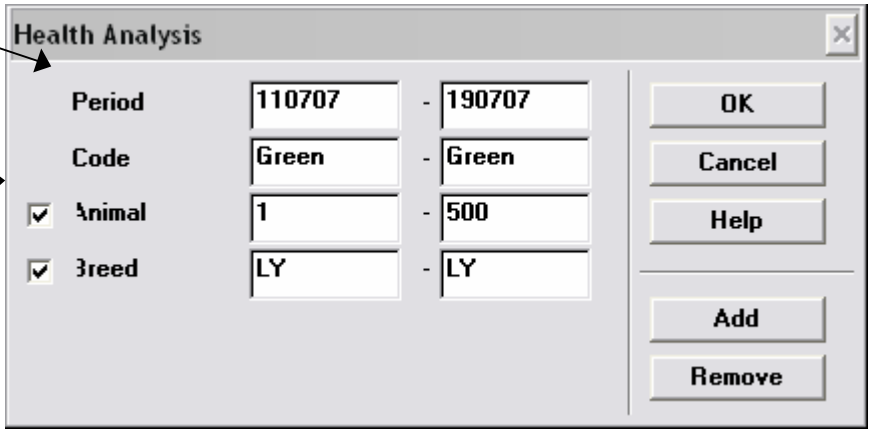


Figure 15-3. Used to select analysis limits.

Do as follows

Enter the period that you want the analysis to cover. Add or remove the analysis limits as required. Then enter the limits and click **OK**.

Select/deselect

Click on the check fields to select whether the analysis limits should be active or inactive, if you do not wish to remove them fully.

Add limit

To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on **Add**, the program displays the following screen.

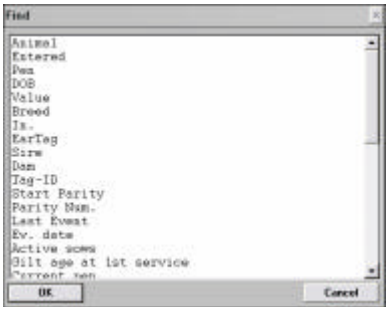


Figure 15-4. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows

Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click on **OK**. Also see figure 15-3.

Remove limit

To remove one or more limits, do as follows:

Deselect the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

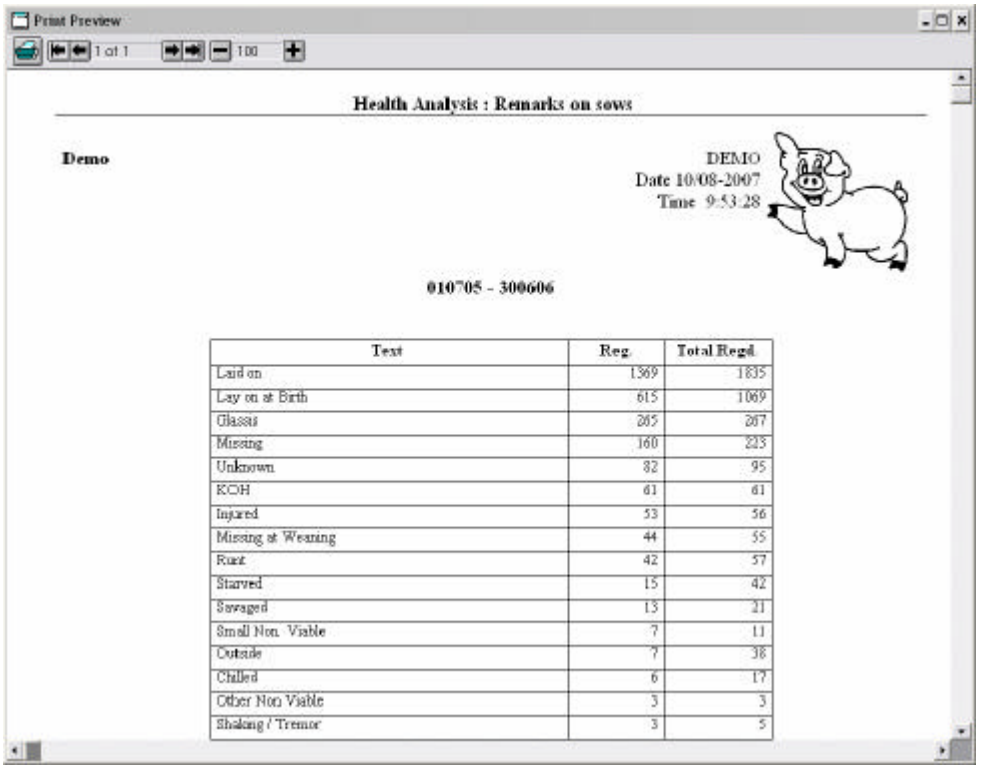
Once you have entered the required period and analysis limits, the program will calculate the analysis and display the results.

Remarks on sows

This analysis is used to summarize the supplementary registrations, and to sum up the registrations created for individual codes.

Do as follows

If you answered **No** or **Yes** when asked whether you wanted to create a new analysis, select a period and the required analysis limits the program will display the following screen.



Text	Reg.	Total Regd.
Laid on	1369	1835
Lay on at Birth	615	1069
Glassi	265	267
Missing	160	223
Unknown	82	95
KOH	61	61
Injured	53	56
Missing at Weaning	44	55
Runt	42	57
Starved	15	42
Savaged	13	21
Small Non. Viable	7	11
Outside	7	38
Chilled	6	17
Other Non Viable	3	3
Shaking / Tremor	3	5

Figure 15-5. Shows an analysis calculation for Remarks sows.

Text

Enter the text for the code in the calculation in the "Text" field.

Note!

If a code has been used for which no text has been entered under "Text for codes" (read more about "Text for codes" in section 2-22), it will be displayed under "Text".

Number of Registrations

This option shows the number of times a code has been used.

Summary number

The sum in the [Num. of] field for the relevant code.

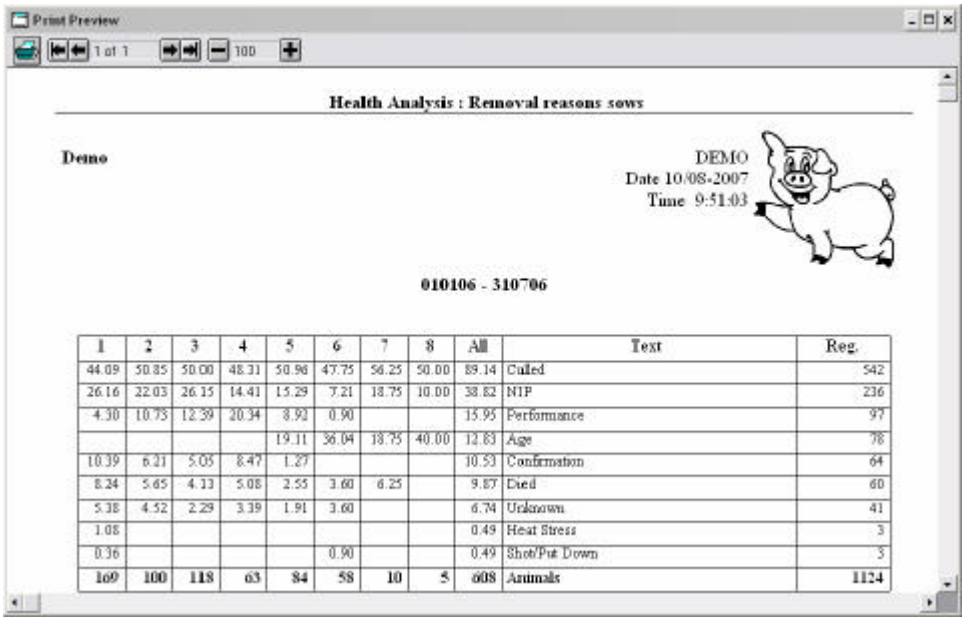
Removal reasons sows

This analysis is used to summarize the number of removal reasons for sows, and to show these as a percentage of the number of removed sows.

Note! ***You can register two removal reasons/codes under "Removed" sows.***

Do as follows

If you answered **No** or **Yes** when asked whether you wanted to create a new analysis, select a period and the required analysis limits (read more about analysis limits in section 15-1), the program will display the following screen.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	All	Text	Reg.
44.09	50.85	50.00	48.31	50.96	47.75	56.25	50.00	89.14	Culled	542
26.16	22.03	26.15	14.41	15.29	7.21	18.75	10.00	38.82	NIP	236
4.30	10.73	12.39	20.34	8.92	0.90			15.95	Performance	97
				19.11	36.04	18.75	40.00	12.83	Age	78
10.39	6.21	5.05	8.47	1.27				10.53	Confirmation	64
8.24	5.65	4.33	5.08	2.55	3.60	6.25		9.87	Died	60
5.38	4.52	2.29	3.39	1.91	3.60			6.74	Unknown	41
1.08								0.49	Heat Stress	3
0.36					0.90			0.49	Shot/Put Down	3
169	**100**	**118**	**63**	**84**	**58**	**10**	**5**	**608**	**Animals**	**1124**

Figure 15-6. Shows an analysis calculation for removal reasons of sows.

Percent of removed animals

The percentage of all removal reasons.

Text

In the text column, the name of the code is listed rather than the number used for the code.

Note! ***If a code has been used for which no text has been entered under "Text for codes" (read more about "Text for codes' in section 2-22), it will be displayed under "Text".***

Number of Registrations

This option shows the number of times a code has been used.

Removal reasons by parity

In the health analysis "Removal reasons for sows" the analysis is shown by parity. When you open the analysis, you can choose which codes should be included. If you cannot define which code interval the analysis is to be made on, it will be made on all the removal reasons.

Litter Number

Number of animals with the code shown in percent of all animals in the column.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Alle	Tekst	Antal Reg.
55,07	60,00	57,14	78,38	86,88	100			74,11	Slagtet	249
27,54	25,71	20,00	5,41	1,88				11,90	Død	40
				9,38				4,46	Alder	15
1,45	8,57	8,57	8,11					2,98	Andet	10
2,90	2,86		5,41	1,25				2,08	Ikke drægtig	7
7,25		2,86		0,62				2,08	Bensvaghed	7
2,90	2,86	5,71	2,70					1,79	Manglende brunst	6
		5,71						0,60	Få & svage grise	2
2,90								0,60	Skudt.	2
66	**35**	**34**	**38**	**161**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**336**	**Antal Dyr**	**338**

Figure 15-7. Showing removal reasons.

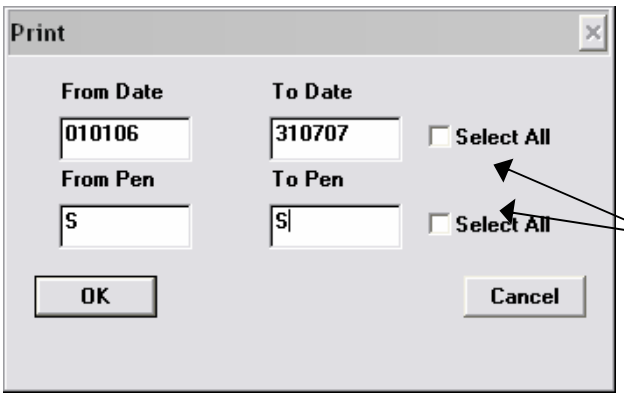
Removal reasons progeny

This analysis is used to summarize the number of removal reasons for progeny, and to show these as a percent of the number of removed animals.

Note! ***You can select a particular group/pen section if required. This can be used to ensure that pigs in nursery pens are not mixed with slaughter pigs.***

Do as follows

If you answered **Yes** when asked whether you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.



If you want to create an analysis that covers the period from the time you acquired the program, or an analysis that covers all stall sections, simply check the **Select All** option.

Figure 15-8.

Once you have entered the required period and the stall section you want the analysis to cover, the program will display the following screen.

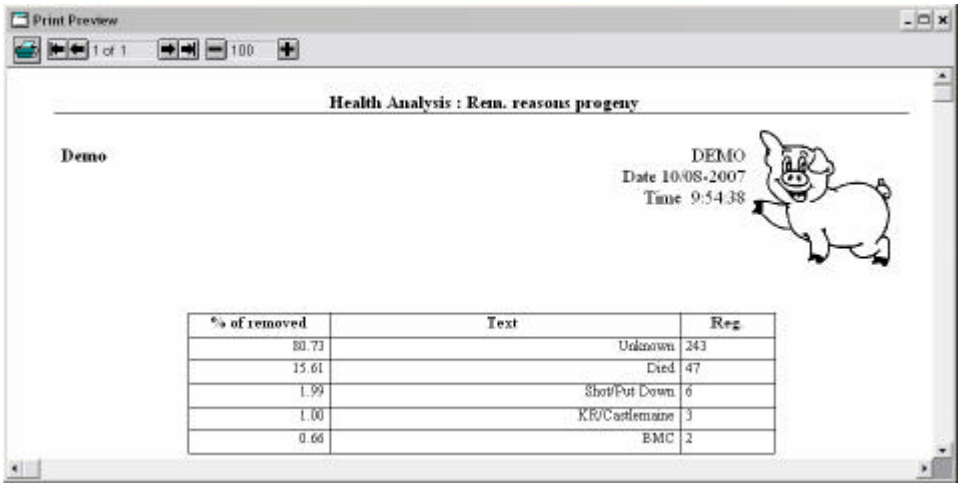


Figure 15-9. An analysis calculation for Removed progeny.

Percent of eliminated animals

The percentage of all dead and culled progeny.

Num. of registrations

This option shows the number of times a code has been used.

Treatment Journal

This analysis is used to summarize the medicine used distributed across sows, boars, and progeny.

Do as follows

If you answered **Yes** when asked whether you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

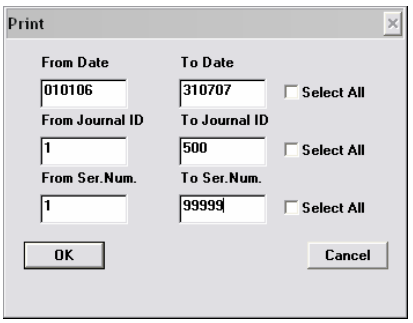


Figure 15-10. Select period.

Once you have selected the period that you want the analysis to cover and clicked on **OK**, the program will display the following screen.

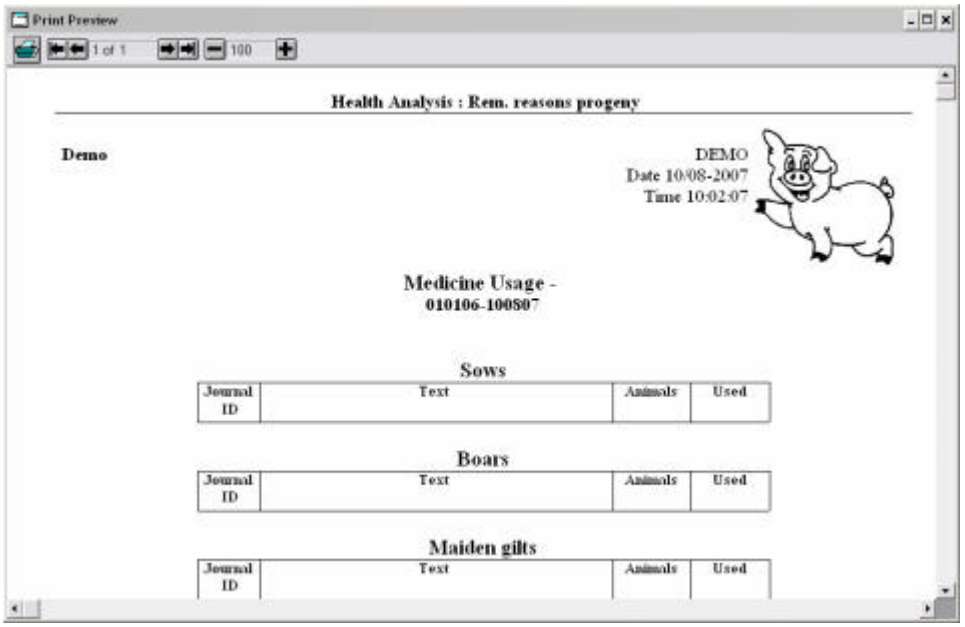


Figure 15-11. Shows an analysis calculation for medicine usage.

Journal ID — This option shows the number of times a code for a Journal ID has been used.

Number of Animals — The sum in the [Num. of] field of the relevant Journal ID.

Amount — The sum of the total drug consumed for every Journal ID.

Withdrawal list

This analysis is used to create a retention list/checklist covering all animals that have been treated with a drug that are still subject to withdrawal time. If the withdrawal time has not expired, the animals will appear on the list. The analysis results are distributed according to sows, boars and progeny

Do as follows

If you answered **Yes** when asked whether you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

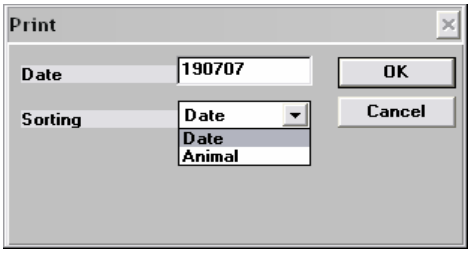
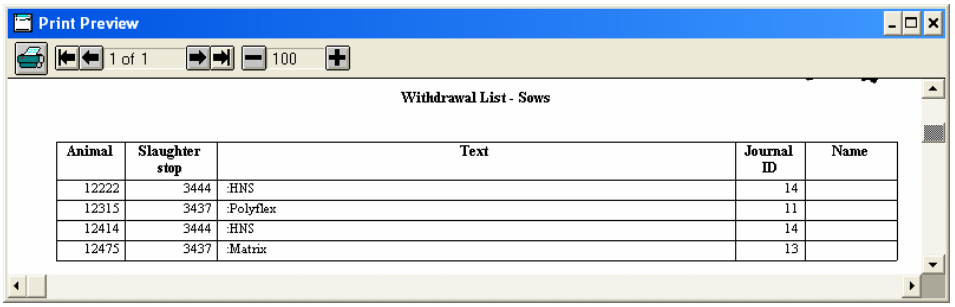


Figure 15-12. Date selection.

Once you have entered the date to be analyzed, the program will display the following screen.



Animal	Slaughter stop	Text	Journal ID	Name
12222	3444	:HNS	14	
12315	3437	:Polyflex	11	
12414	3444	:HNS	14	
12475	3437	:Matrix	13	

Figure 15-13. Animals that are still subject to withdrawal time.

Slaughter deadline

The earliest date on which the animal(s) may be slaughtered.

Number of animals

The total number of animals with the same pen designation that are still subject to a slaughter deadline.

Age distribution after service, farrowing and weaning

This analysis is used to distribute the supplementary registrations by percent according to age (according to the number of days that have passed since the last event)

Do as follows

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

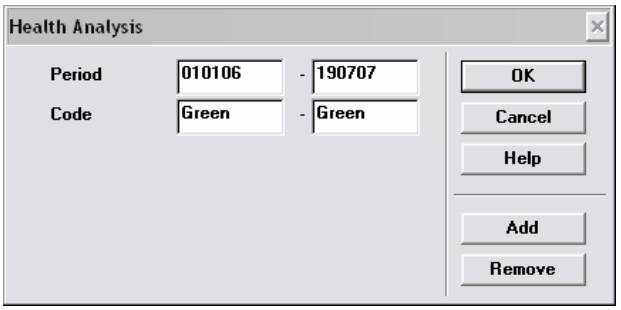
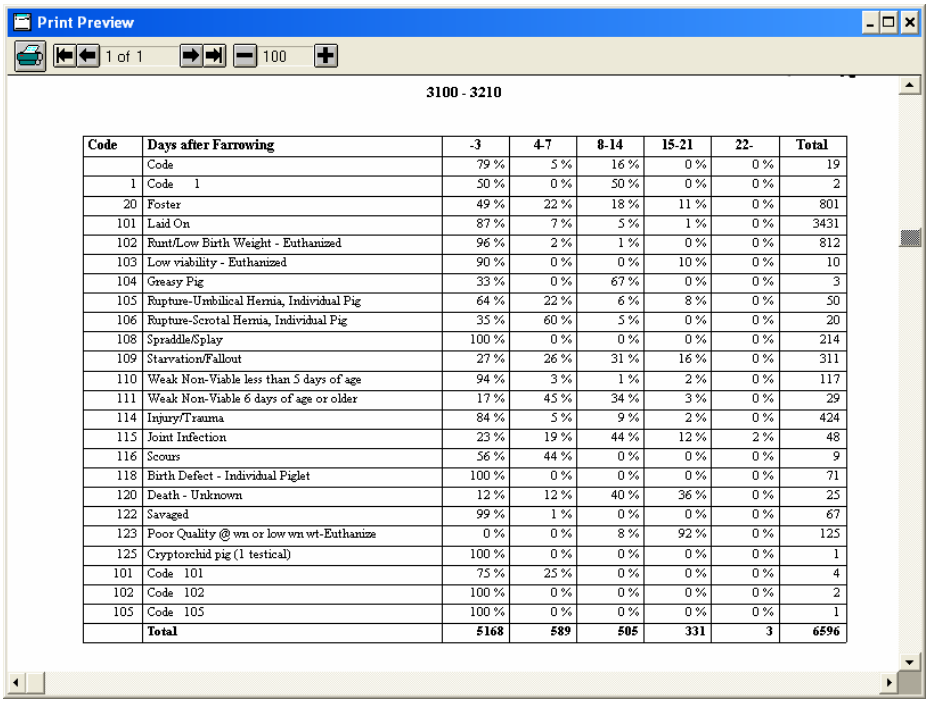


Figure 15-14. Select period.

Once you have entered the period to be covered by the analysis and clicked on **OK**, the program will display the following screen.



Code	Days after Farrowing	-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-	Total
	Code	79 %	5 %	16 %	0 %	0 %	19
1	Code 1	50 %	0 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	2
20	Foster	49 %	22 %	18 %	11 %	0 %	801
101	Laid On	87 %	7 %	5 %	1 %	0 %	3431
102	Runt/Low Birth Weight - Euthanized	96 %	2 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	812
103	Low viability - Euthanized	90 %	0 %	0 %	10 %	0 %	10
104	Greasy Pig	33 %	0 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	3
105	Rupture-Umbilical Hernia, Individual Pig	64 %	22 %	6 %	8 %	0 %	50
106	Rupture-Scrotal Hernia, Individual Pig	35 %	60 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	20
108	Spraddle/Splay	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	214
109	Starvation/Fallout	27 %	26 %	31 %	16 %	0 %	311
110	Weak Non-Viable less than 5 days of age	94 %	3 %	1 %	2 %	0 %	117
111	Weak Non-Viable 6 days of age or older	17 %	45 %	34 %	3 %	0 %	29
114	Injury/Trauma	84 %	5 %	9 %	2 %	0 %	424
115	Joint Infection	23 %	19 %	44 %	12 %	2 %	48
116	Scours	56 %	44 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	9
118	Birth Defect - Individual Piglet	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	71
120	Death - Unknown	12 %	12 %	40 %	36 %	0 %	25
122	Savaged	99 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	67
123	Poor Quality @ wn or low wn wt-Euthanize	0 %	0 %	8 %	92 %	0 %	125
125	Cryptorchid pig (1 testical)	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1
101	Code 101	75 %	25 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	4
102	Code 102	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2
105	Code 105	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1
	Total	**5168**	**589**	**505**	**331**	**3**	**6596**

Figure 15-15. Shows supl. Reg. Ages distributed according to farrowing.

Code

This is the code that has been used for the registration in question and the text for the code.

Days after farrowing

The number of days after farrowing are distributed across 5 periods and a total column. In this example, the registrations show a percentage distribution across the periods from 0 to 3 days, 4 to 7 days, 8 to 14 days, 15 to 21 days and after 22 days.

Farm book

It is possible to print out a farm book covering the individual treatments that have been made in a period.

You can choose all the Journal ID's in the period, and the list will be sorted by the number of animals. It is also possible to print out each Journal ID individually.

Besætningsbog: Søer

Dyrnr	Antal	Jour.ID	Dato	Mængde	Lægemiddel	Dosis	Frist	Navn
996	0	1	031105	15.0	Aquacycline	1 ml / 15 kg	15	ugh
1050	0	1	301105	20.0	Aquacycline	1 ml / 15 kg	15	ugh
1058	0	1	301105	20.0	Aquacycline	1 ml / 15 kg	15	ugh
1058	12	20	081105	12.0	Lincospectin	1 ml/10 kg i 3 dage	30	ugh

Figure 15-16. Farm book.

Note! The image is cut in relation to the printout on WinPig.

Re-medicate

Under the item Health analysis you can make a printout of re-medicate.

You will get a list of the sows, breeding animals or progeny, which are to be re-treated according to what has been defined in the column "Dosage repeat" under "Register journals". Below an example of a list for re-medication is shown.

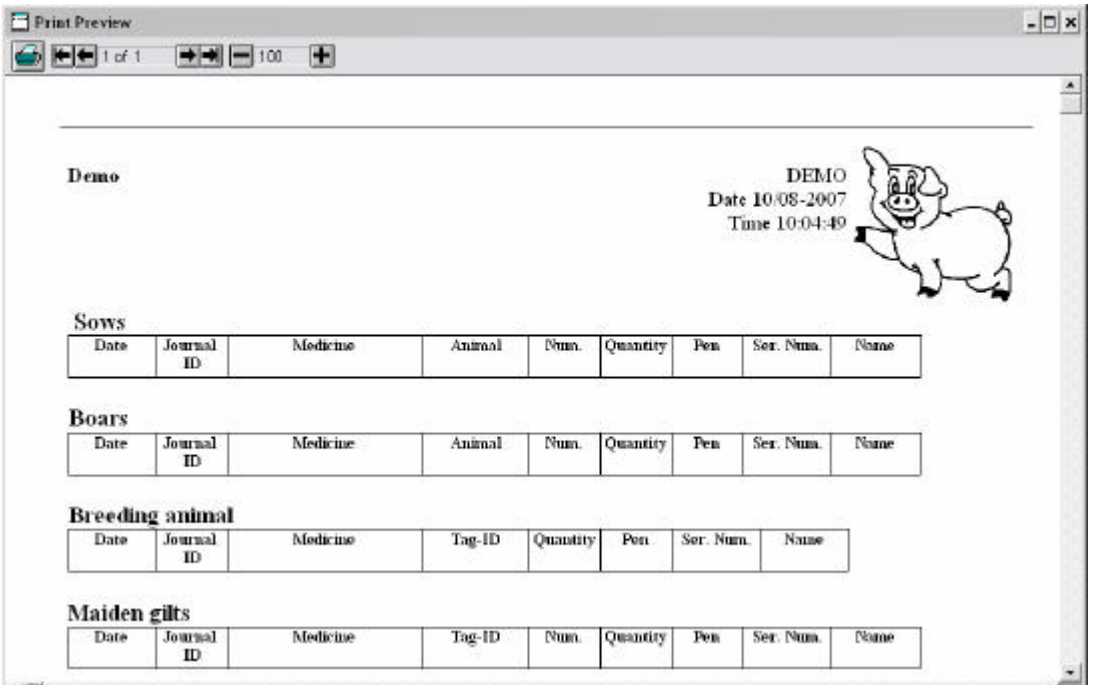


Figure 15-17. Re-medicate

16 HERD ANALYSIS

The herd analysis is used to calculate production results for sows/gilts and gilts. The results of the analysis are distributed by litter age.

The herd analysis is the fastest and simplest way to obtain optimal production results. The analysis also provides an excellent overview.

The key figures are illustrated graphically in order to provide the best possible overview. The analysis allows you to see which animals are included in the key figures, and enables you to call up the sow cards for individual animals.

The analysis may cover a specific period or be created as a group analysis.

Note! ***The herd analysis is calculated on the basis of actual events in the chosen period. It is therefore more up to date than the efficiency report, since the herd analysis is not only based on weaned litters, but on all farrowings and servicing for the period.***

Non-productive days — In addition to the common key figures, the analysis shows waste feed days for individual litters in both % and days.

Program parameters — Before creating a Herd analysis, you are advised to check the program parameters selected in "Program Setup".

In "Program Setup", you can determine whether the analysis should be created for a particular period or as a group analysis (group number).

Group number

If you select the group number option, the analysis will cover the animals for which the required group number has been entered for weaning in the [pen (sow)] field.

In "Program Setup", you can determine whether one of the key figures should be **weak born/litter** or **born alive** after litter adjustments.

Note!

% Dead before weaning is adjusted for any transfers between sows. This means that if nothing is registered under weaning in the field [Transferred] either on the sow card or under "Registration of sows: Weaning", you may get a negative mortality.

Limits

In addition to the choice of program parameters, you can restrict the animals to be included in the herd analysis.

Do as follows

Click on ”Analysis” to display the following submenu’s..

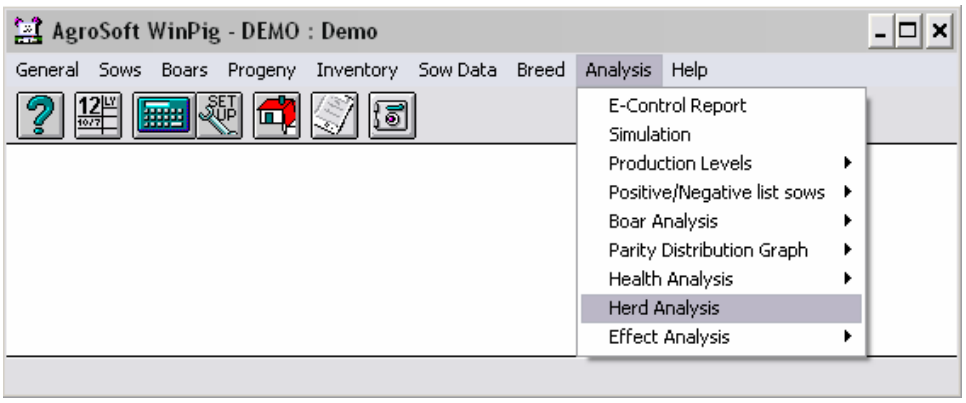


Figure 16-1. Shows potential analysis.

If you have already calculated a herd analysis once, the program will display the following screen.

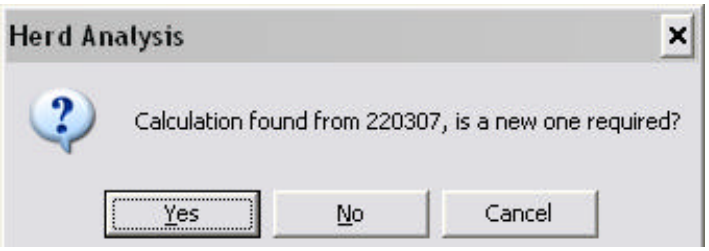


Figure 16-2. To perform a new calculation or display the old calculation.

Do as follows

To view the last calculation, click on **No** or press **N**. The program will display the calculation on screen.

To perform a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

The period that the analysis shall cover.

Select or de-select limits on the analysis.

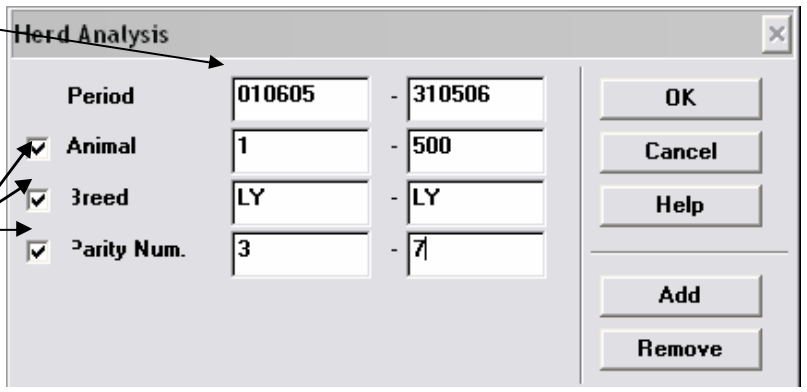


Figure 16-3. Used to select analysis limits.

Do as follows

Enter the period that you want the analysis to cover. Add or remove the analysis limits as required. Then enter the limits and click on **OK**.

Select / de-select

Click on the check fields to select whether the analysis limits should be active or inactive, if you do not wish to remove them entirely.

Add limit

To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on **Add**, the program displays the following screen.

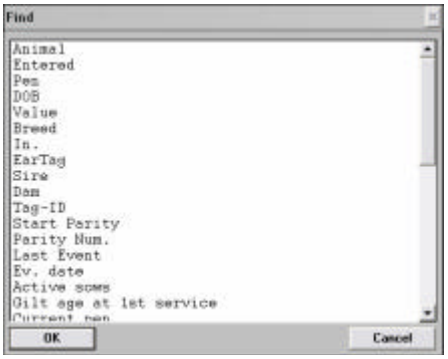


Figure 16-4. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows

Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click on **OK**. To see a screen display look at figure 16-3.

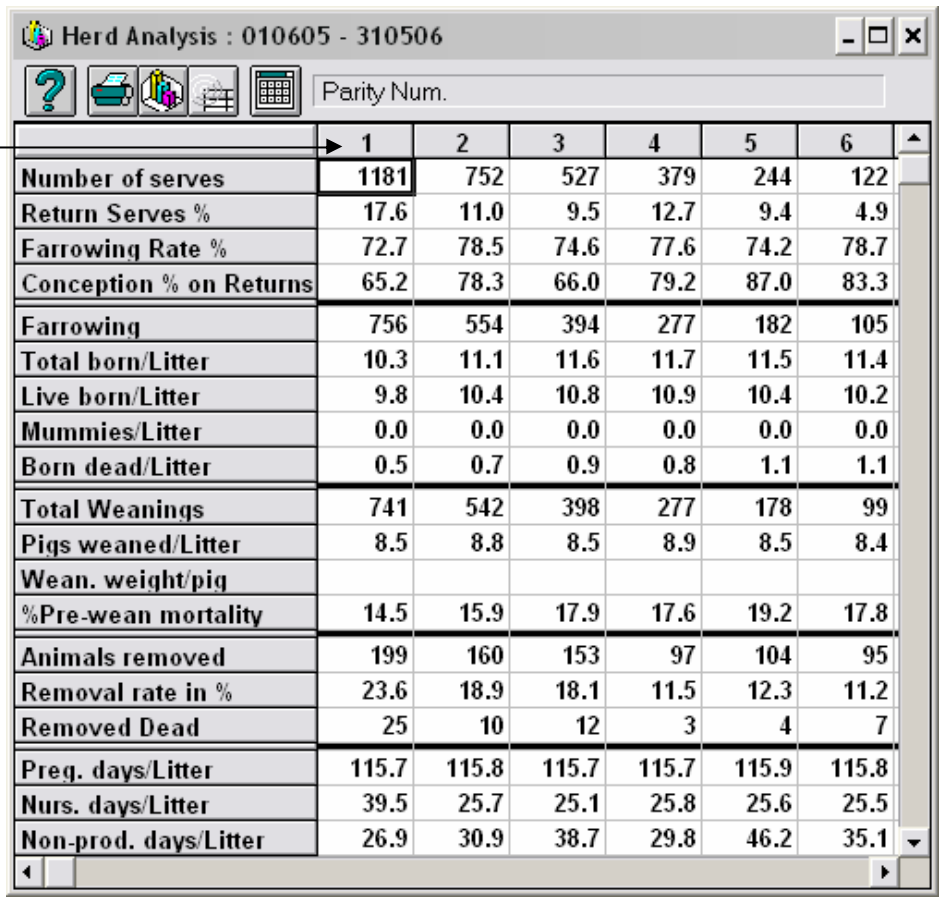
Remove limit

To remove one or more limits, do as follows:

Deselect the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

Once you have entered the required period and limits for the analysis, the program will display the following screen.

Parity



	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of serves	1181	752	527	379	244	122
Return Serves %	17.6	11.0	9.5	12.7	9.4	4.9
Farrowing Rate %	72.7	78.5	74.6	77.6	74.2	78.7
Conception % on Returns	65.2	78.3	66.0	79.2	87.0	83.3
Farrowing	756	554	394	277	182	105
Total born/Litter	10.3	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.4
Live born/Litter	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.2
Mummies/Litter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Born dead/Litter	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
Total Weanings	741	542	398	277	178	99
Pigs weaned/Litter	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.4
Wean. weight/pig						
%Pre-wean mortality	14.5	15.9	17.9	17.6	19.2	17.8
Animals removed	199	160	153	97	104	95
Removal rate in %	23.6	18.9	18.1	11.5	12.3	11.2
Removed Dead	25	10	12	3	4	7
Preg. days/Litter	115.7	115.8	115.7	115.7	115.9	115.8
Nurs. days/Litter	39.5	25.7	25.1	25.8	25.6	25.5
Non-prod. days/Litter	26.9	30.9	38.7	29.8	46.2	35.1

Figure 16-5. Herd analysis by period.

Note!

If the herd analysis covers a particular period, the results must be read separately for the different types of events. There is no direct link between services, farrowings and weanings.

Please also note that you must enter the litter adjustment in order to be able to use the results for **% Dead before weaning**.

List

If you place the cursor in either ”non-prod. Days/lit”, “Division of non-productive days in %” (for example Serv.>Return %) or on the division of non-productive days in days (for example Serv.>Cull days), you can display/print a list of sows that are a part of the key figures. To do this, click on  .

The list shows several things for each sow to include the amount of non-productive days during the period which the herd analysis is made for, the total amount of non-productive days until the finish date and the type of non-productive days (for example, non-productive days from Serv.>Serv. or Serv.>Removal).

Graph

To view the key figures in graphical format, do as follows:

Place the cursor on the key figures you want to see in graphical format and click on  or press **F8**.

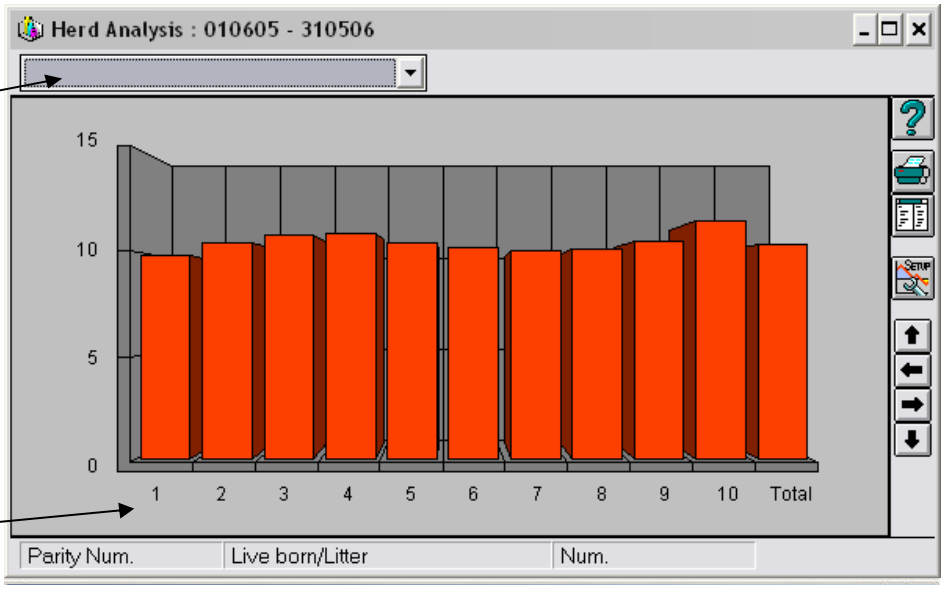


Figure 16-6. Herd analysis by parity.

Effect analysis

The program allows you to create an impact analysis for specific key figures and specific litters. Do as follows:

Place the cursor on the relevant key figures/litter and click on  or press **F9** (read more about effect analysis in section 17-1).

Mouse (🖱)

Position the mouse pointer on the bars to display the exact number of registrations. The results are shown at the bottom of the screen.

Selected sow cards

Double-click the separate bars to display the individual animals in the screen entitled Selected sow cards (read more about selected sow cards in section 8-5).

Arrows

Use the arrows () to turn the bar diagram around.

Print

To print the herd analysis, click on  or press **F6**.

17 EFFECT ANALYSIS

The effect analysis shows the results for sows of subsequent litters sorted by such things as ”Days to 1st service”, ”Nursing period” and ”Born alive”.

The effect analysis is used to examine whether there is a link between Days to 1st service and the litter results obtained from the sows.

Note! ***This analysis must cover a long period, and the end date must fall at least 4 months before today’s date.***

Do as follows Click on ”Analysis” followed by ”Effect analysis” to display the following submenu’s.

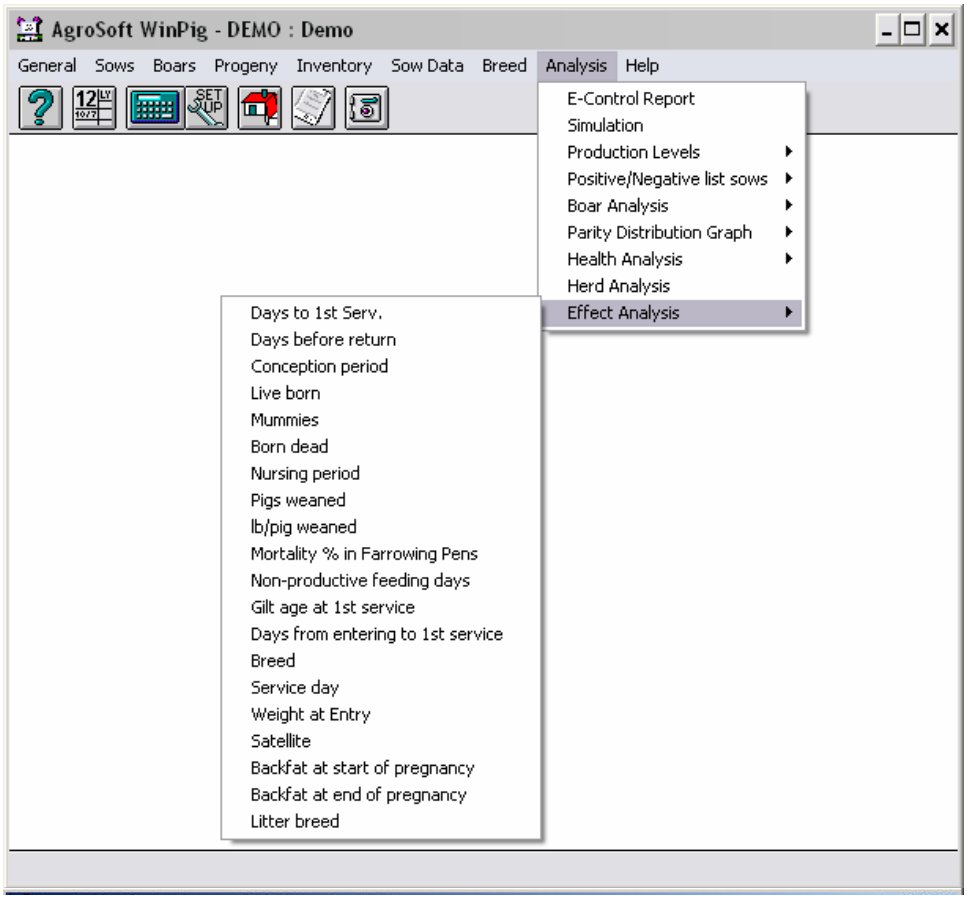


Figure 17-1. Shows potential analysis.

Click on Impact analysis and select the required analysis. If you have already calculated the relevant impact analysis once, the program will display the following screen.

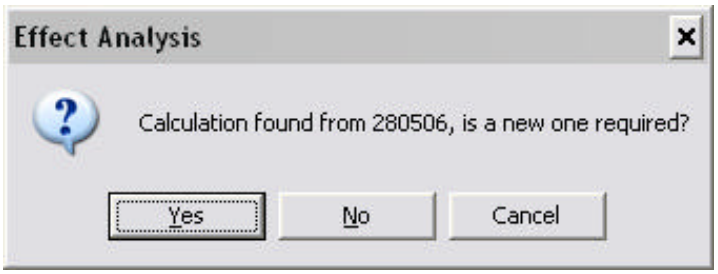


Figure 17-2. To perform a new calculation or display the old calculation.

Do as follows

To view the last calculation, click on **No** or press **N**. The program will display the calculation on screen.

To perform a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y**.

If you answered **Yes** when asked if you wanted to create a new analysis, the program will display the following screen.

The period that the analysis shall cover.

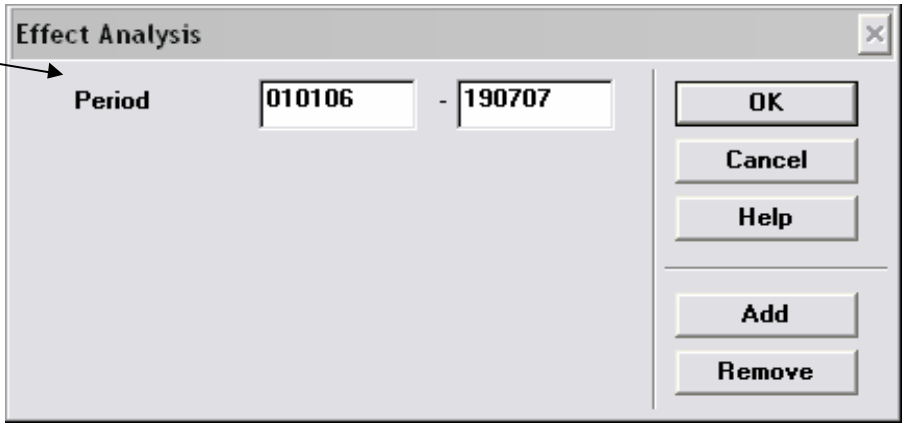


Figure 17-3. Used to select analysis limits.

Do as follows

Enter the period that you want the analysis to cover. Add or remove the analysis limits as required. Then enter the limits and click on **OK**.

Select/de-select

Click on the check fields to select whether the analysis limits should be active or inactive, if you do not want to completely remove them.

Add limit

To add new limits, click on **Add**. When you click on **Add**, the program displays the following screen.

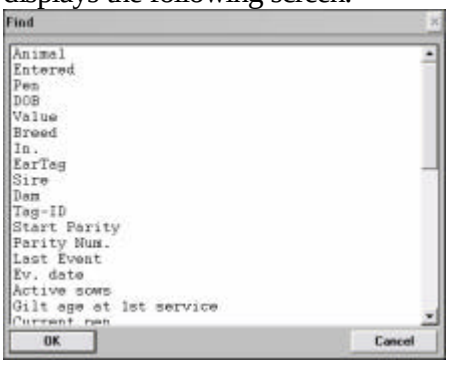


Figure 17-4. Potential analysis limits.

Do as follows

Click on the option you wish to add as a limit and click on **OK**. See more in figure 17-3.

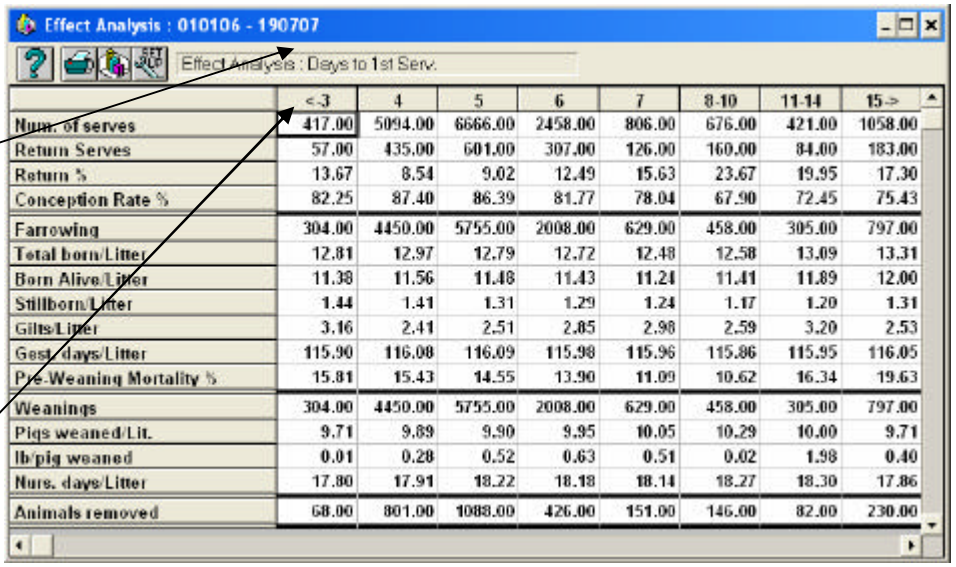
Remove limit

Deselect the limits by un-checking the relevant option for the limit and click on **Remove**.

Days to 1st servicing

Once the analysis has been calculated, the program will display the following screen.

Interval:
<-3 = Served between 0 and 3 days after weaning. 4 = Served 4 days after weaning, etc.



	<-3	4	5	6	7	8-10	11-14	15->
Num. of serves	417.00	5094.00	6666.00	2458.00	806.00	676.00	421.00	1058.00
Return Serves	57.00	435.00	601.00	307.00	126.00	160.00	84.00	183.00
Return %	13.67	8.54	9.02	12.49	15.63	23.67	19.95	17.30
Conception Rate %	82.25	87.40	86.39	81.77	78.04	67.90	72.45	75.43
Farrowing	304.00	4450.00	5755.00	2008.00	629.00	458.00	305.00	797.00
Total born/Litter	12.81	12.97	12.79	12.72	12.48	12.58	13.09	13.31
Born Alive/Litter	11.38	11.56	11.48	11.43	11.24	11.41	11.89	12.00
Stillborn/Litter	1.44	1.41	1.31	1.29	1.24	1.17	1.20	1.31
Gilts/Litter	3.16	2.41	2.51	2.85	2.98	2.59	3.20	2.53
Gest. days/Litter	115.90	116.08	116.09	115.98	115.96	115.86	115.95	116.05
Pre-Weaning Mortality %	15.81	15.43	14.55	13.90	11.09	10.62	16.34	19.63
Weanings	304.00	4450.00	5755.00	2008.00	629.00	458.00	305.00	797.00
Pigs weaned/Lit.	9.71	9.89	9.90	9.95	10.05	10.29	10.00	9.71
lb/pig weaned	0.01	0.28	0.52	0.63	0.51	0.02	1.98	0.40
Nurs. days/Litter	17.80	17.91	18.22	18.18	18.14	18.27	18.30	17.86
Animals removed	68.00	801.00	1088.00	426.00	151.00	146.00	82.00	230.00

Figure 17-5. Shows the results of the analysis for days to 1st service.

Results

The results should be read as follows (first column).

In the period between 010106 and 190707, 417 sows were served between 0 and 3 days after weaning.

- 304 of the 417 sows have farrowed and they have given birth to an average of 11.38 pigs born alive, an average of 1.44 still born and so on.
- 304 of the 304 sows have been weaned and they have weaned an average of 9.71 pigs.
- 68 of the 417 sows that were served have been removed.

Setup

Click on  or press **F11** to modify the intervals for the columns. The program will display the following screen.

Effect analysis interval setup

	Min								Max
Days to 1st Serv.	0	4	5	6	7	8	11	15	999
Days before return	0	21	31	32	52	63	73	84	999
Gestation period	0	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	999
Born alive	0	7	10	11	12	13	14	16	999
Female Piglets	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	999
Stillborn	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	999
Nursing period	0	8	13	18	23	28	33	38	999
Pigs weaned	0	7	10	11	12	13	14	16	999
lb/pig weaned	0	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	999
Pre-Weaning Mortality %	0	7	11	15	19	23	27	31	999
Non-productive feeding	0	6	11	16	21	26	31	36	999
Gilt age at 1st service	0	180	195	210	225	235	245	260	999
Days from entering to 1st	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	999
Backfat at start of	0	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	999
Backfat at end of	0	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	999
Weight at Entry	0	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	999

Figure 17-6. Intervals for the distribution of results.

Interval

Please note the following when entering intervals..

Intervals last **from incl.** the first figure and **to excl.** the next figure.

For Example days to 1st service.

The first interval lasts from min (0) to the figure in the next column (4) = [0 to 3].

The second interval lasts from 4 to the figure in the next column (5) = [4].

The third interval lasts from 5 to the figure in the next column (6) = [5]

etc..

The last interval lasts from 15 to the maximum in the last column (999) = [15 to 999].

Note!

When you press OK, you must recalculate the effect analysis before the new intervals become active.

Standard

If you change your mind about the intervals you have chosen, click on Default. The program will reset the figures and insert the intervals supplied with the program.

Graph

Click on  or press **F8** to display the following screen.

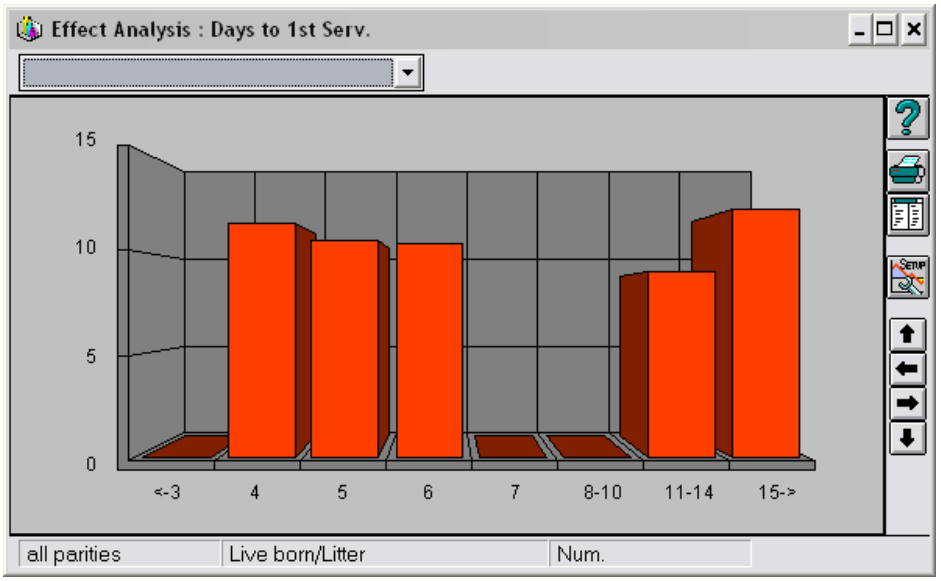


Figure 17-7. Herd analysis by period.

Number of live born in the column on which the mouse (🖱) is pointing.

Mouse (🖱)

Position the mouse pointer on the bars to display the exact number of registrations. The results are shown at the bottom of the screen.

Selected sow cards

Double click the separate bars to display the individual animals in the screen entitled Selected sow cards (read more about Selected sow cards in section 8-5).

Arrows

Use the arrows () and  to turn the bar diagram around.

Print

To print the herd analysis, click on  or press **F6**.

18 HELP, WEB BACKUP & WEB STATISTICS

Help

Download new version

If you have Internet access for your computer, you can download the newest version of WinPig from AgroSoft's server.

Click on the menu item "Help" and "Download update", then the following picture will appear.

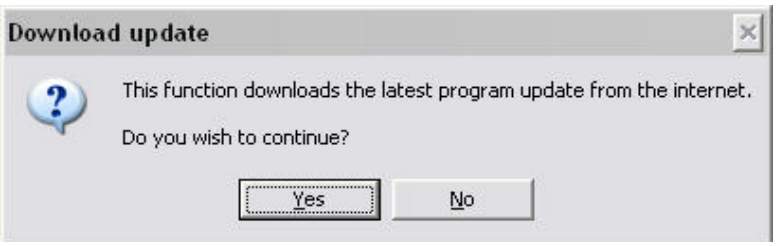


Figure 18-1. Download update.

Click on **Yes** to continue. The program will now check the server at AgroSoft for a newer version than the one you have installed. If you already have the newest version, a screen appears with the version, otherwise the following screen appears.

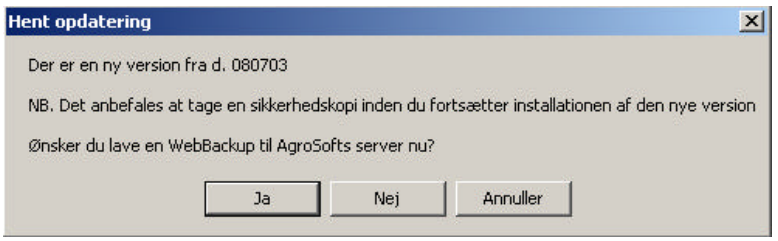


Figure 18-2. Make Web Backup?

Before you update the program, it is a good idea to make a copy of the data for the herd. Here you can choose to have the program make a web back up. (Place a copy on the server at AgroSoft).

Click on **Yes** and the program will make the backup copy and afterwards will download a new version (figure 18-3).

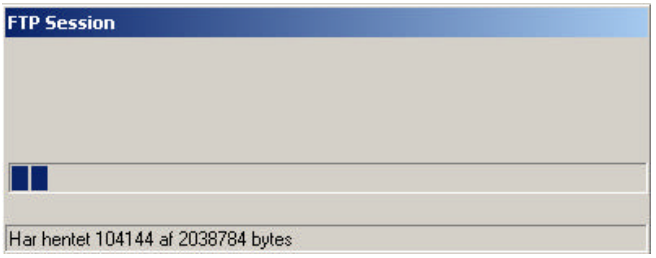
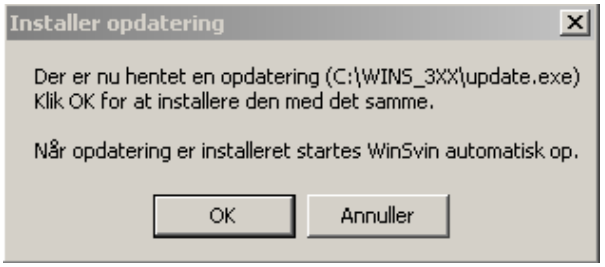


Figure 18-3. Download a new version.



When the program is done downloading, the following screen appears.

Figure 18-4. The new version had been downloaded.

Click **OK** to install the new version. When the installation is finished the program will restart on its own.

Support through the Internet

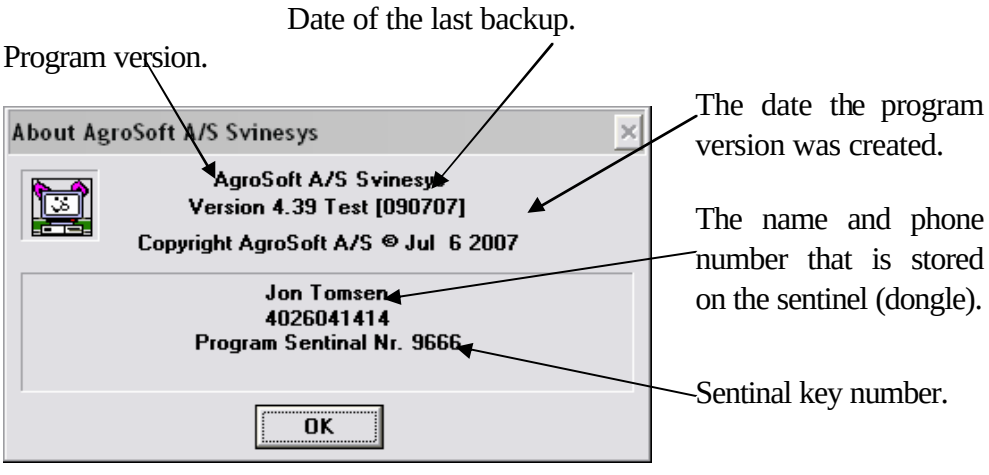
Under the help menu, you can choose ”Internet support”. Here it is possible for one of the employees at AgroSoft to log on to your computer if you have a high-speed internet connection. This is typically done while talking with customer support and they will ask if it is OK for them to view your computer. Then they will ask you to click on their name and the person you are talking with will be able to view and work off of the screen on your computer.

When the help session is complete, the customer support representative will terminate the connection and no longer has access to your computer.

Figure 18-5. AgroSoft Support.

About

If you click on the menu item ”help” and then ”About”, the following screen appears, where you can see the information regarding the version number, Sentinal (dongle) number, and so forth.



Web Backup

If you have internet access for your computer, you can send a backup copy to the server at AgroSoft. If any problems occur with your computer and you need the backup copy, you just contact AgroSoft.

You can also set up the program to send a back up to one or several e-mail addresses such as a consultant or a veterinarian.

Figure 18-6. Information about the version and sentinel.

Make Web Backup

Click on  for the Web Backup option from the main WinPig screen.

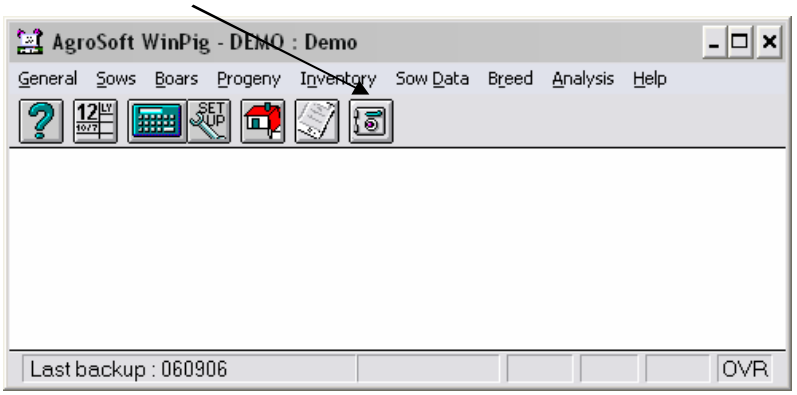


Figure 18-7. Select Web Backup.

Afterwards the following screen appears.

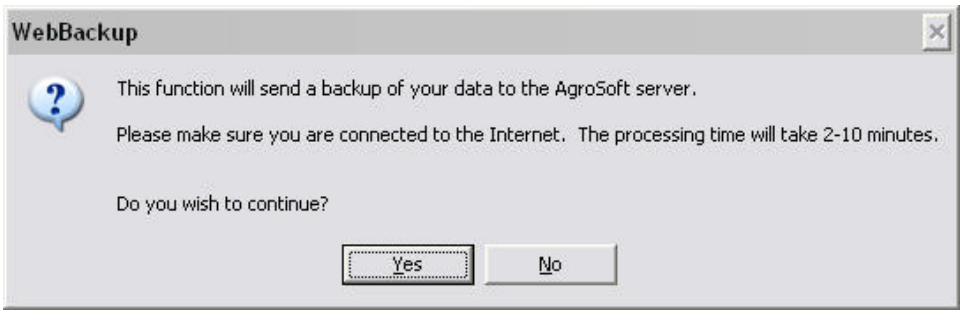


Figure 18-8. Send Web Backup.

If you click **Yes**, the program will now start to make a backup copy and send it. When the copy is received by the server at AgroSoft, the following screen appears.

Figure 18-9. Web Backup is complete.

Note! ***On some computers it is necessary to connect to the Internet before the program performs a Web Backup.***

Send Web Backup

If you want your web back up to be sent to one or several additional e-mail addresses, this must be set up under "General" and E-mail addresses" (see section 2-26).

Your own E-mail address

To be able to send your web backup, you must type in your own e-mail address in "General" – "Program Setup" and "Herd".

Send Web Backup

If everything has been set up as described, the program will send an e-mail every time you press on the icon for Web backup and click on **Yes** to continue when it asks if you want to send the Web Backup (see more in section 18-3).

Check the version of Web Backup

When you make a Web backup, the program will automatically check if a new version is available for downloading. If this is the case, the following screen appears after the program has sent a back up copy. If you want to update your program, click on **NO** (to make a web backup) otherwise you click on **Cancel** (to end the update).

Figure 18-10. Download update.

Web statistics

If you have access to the Internet, you can use the ”Web statistics” function. Here you can compare key figures from your herd with the average of other herds that have been placed on the AgroSoft server.

Do as follows

Click on this icon  on the main screen and the following screen will appear.

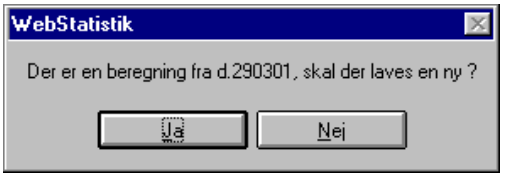


Figure 18-11. Shows the choice between the old and new calculation.

If you want to make a new calculation, click on **Yes** or press **Y** on the keyboard. If you want to see the last calculation that has been made, click on **No** or press **N** on the keyboard.

If you have said yes to a new calculation, the program will send selected key figures from the herd to the server at AgroSoft. Here the key data will be included in the calculation of the averages of all the herds that have been placed on the server.

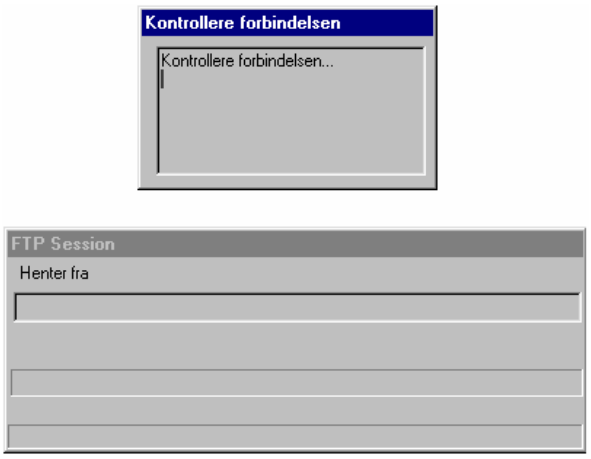


Figure 18-12. The program sends/receives data.

When the calculation has been made, the following screen appears, where you can compare your key figures with the average.

In the drop down box you can select which key figure you want to have shown.

If you point on one of the graphs with the mouse, the key figure is shown.

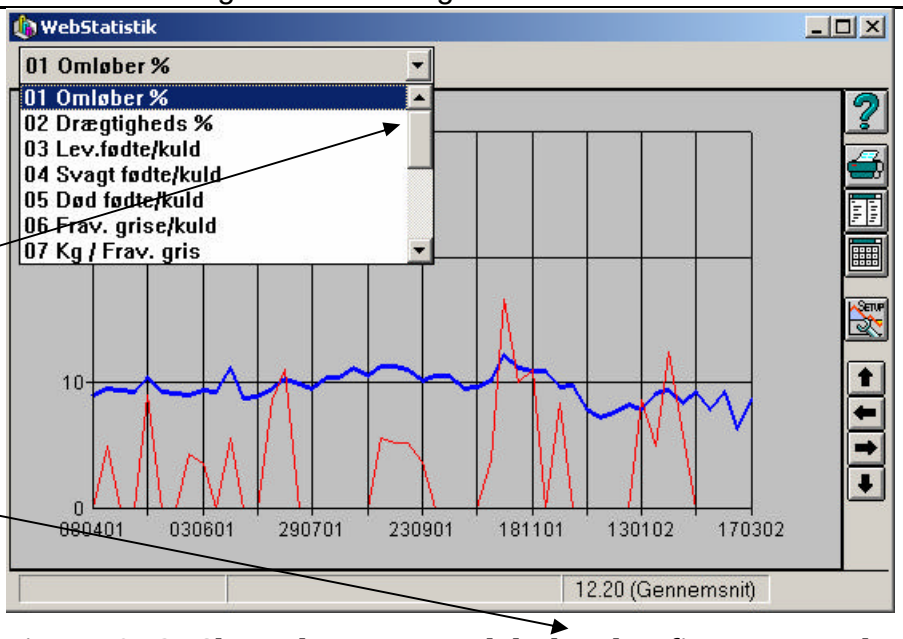


Figure 18-13. Shows the average and the key data figures as graphs.

Graphs — The **blue** graph shows the average for all herds.

The **red** graph shows the key figures for the herd.

Print — If you want the calculation to be printed out, click on .

Show printout — If you want the calculation to be displayed on the screen, click .

Table — Click on to display the key data figures as a table instead of a graph.

Periode	1 Mdr.		3 Mdr.		6 Mdr.		12 Mdr.		Top 10
	Egne	Gnm.	Egne	Gnm.	Egne	Gnm.	Egne	Gnm.	Gnm.
Antal løbninger	0		164		447		902		
Omløber %	0.0	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	9.4	7.5	9.6	6.6
Drægtigheds %	0.0	97.4	97.1	94.0	93.2	90.7	90.9	87.4	89.4
Faringer	0		153		393		802		
Lev.fødte/kuld	0.0	11.9	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.3
Svagt fødte/kuld	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.2
Død fødte/kuld	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.3
Fravænninger	0		155		401		818		
Frav. grise/kuld	0.0	10.1	11.1	10.2	11.2	10.3	11.1	10.3	11.1
Kg / Frav. gris	0.0	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.2
Dødelighed % i farestald	0.0	13.4	13.0	12.6	9.6	11.8	7.7	11.6	9.8
Antal aktive søer/gylte	408		408		405		409		
% Døde af aktiv	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Dieg. dage	0.0	26.9	28.2	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.6	27.4	18.1
Spildfoderdage	0.0	15.4	9.5	15.3	10.4	16.8	10.5	16.8	8.1
Dage til 1. løbning	0.0	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.9	4.0
Genn. slagtevægt	0.0	78.6	365.0	127.9	178.0	103.5	125.6	91.8	81.8
Genn. kød %	0.0	59.6	62.4	60.1	61.9	58.5	61.7	57.5	59.5
Genn. pris/kg	0.0	9.5	8.3	11.4	9.8	10.9	10.8	13.7	7.6

Figure 18-14. Shows the key figures as a table.

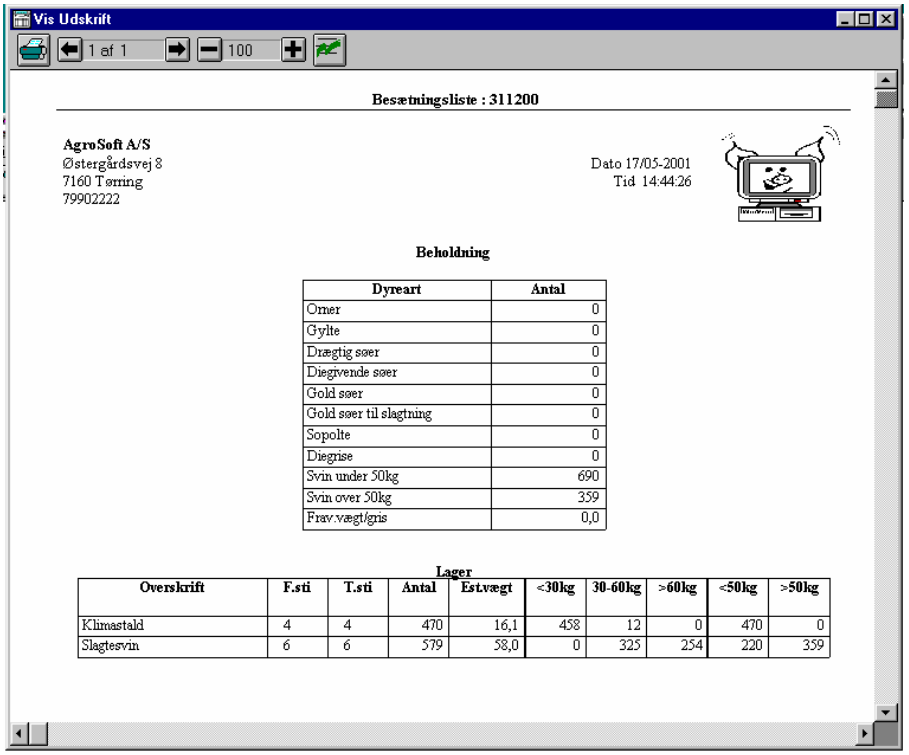


Figure 18-15. Shows the Farm list.

Danmark's Statistics

If you have an internet connection and want to send data to Denmark's statistics, you open the farm list and click on  . In the screen that appears, type in the company's CVR number and click on **OK**. Afterwards the numbers are sent from the farm list to pig count at Denmark's Statistics.

IF you have written your e-mail address under "General" and "Program Setup", you will receive confirmation via e-mail that Denmark's Statistics has received the data.

Chr-Check

If you have internet access, you can control which information the Central herd register has on your CHR number.

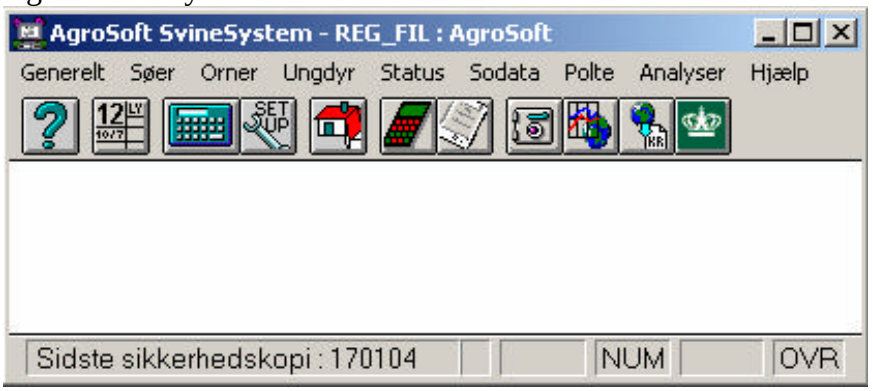


Figure 18-16. Shows icon for CHR-check.

Type in the CHR-number under ”General” - ”program setup”. After that click on the icon ”Slå op hos GLR-CHR”, which allows the program to connect to the register and show the information for your CHR number.

19 APPENDIX & SUBJECT INDEX

Codes for Production

The following codes may be used:

# # # #

Fourth digit

- **0** All litters.
- **1** Print only 1st litter animals (GILTS).
- **2** Print only **even** numbered litters.
- **3** Print only **uneven** numbered litters.
- **4** All animals except gilts.

Third digit

- **1** Print list with fields for the reporting of data.
- **2** Print current animals on **sow cards**.
- **4** Print animals with numbers only on control list.

Second digit

- **1** Show last event for animals.
- **2** Show last event for animals, and create **empty fields** for new animals.
- **3** Show last event and **supl. remarks** and create **empty fields** for new animals.

First digit

- **1 - 3 Page break** between lists and **does not have a week number** at the top of the page.
- **4 Page break** between lists and **has a week number** at the top of the page.
- **5 - 8 No page break** between lists and **does not have a week number** at the top of the page.
- **9 No page break** between lists and **has a week number** at the top of the page.

Farm Health Control

BSO-ILLNESS CODES

2	SLAUGHTERED
3	DEAD
001	Deficient heat
002	Not pregnant
003	Weak pigs
004	Teat infection
005	Leg problems
006	Poor slaughter quality
007	Age
008	Cause unknown
100	**Dead**
110	Crushed / bitten to death
111	Crushed to death
115	Bitten to death
120	Death caused by respiratory complaint
121	Death caused by pneumonia
123	Death caused by virulent pneumonia
124	Death caused by Glasser's syndrome of the airway
125	Death caused by sternutatory illness
126	Death caused by whooping-cough
127	Death caused by influenza
129	Death caused by other respiratory complaint
130	Death caused by digestive trouble
131	Death caused by coli diarrhea
132	Death caused by necrosis of the gut
133	Death caused by coccidiose
134	Death caused by swine dysentery
135	Death caused by terminal illness / pia
136	Death caused by ulcer/gastric bleeding
137	Death caused by intestinal bleeding/ball.g.
138	Death caused by prolapse of the rectum
139	Death caused by other digestive complaint
140	Death caused by skin complaint
142	Death caused by exudative epidermitis
143	Death caused by dermatitis/imp.
145	Death caused by erythema nodosum
146	Death caused by parakeratosis/eczema
147	Death caused by burn
149	Death caused by other skin complaint
150	Death caused by hunger/destroyed etc.
152	Death caused by hunger
155	Put down
157	Dead weak born
160	Death caused by urinary tract complaint
162	Death caused by kidney/bladder infection
170	Death caused by motor problems
171	Death caused by arthritis
172	Death caused by hoof complaint
173	Death caused by tail bite or similar
174	Death caused by stress/selen-/E-vitamin deficiency
175	Death caused by leg weakness or similar
176	Death caused by splay legs
177	Death caused by leg fracture/dislocation
178	Death caused by injury/fight
179	Death caused by other motor problem
180	Death caused by cerebral/nervous complaint
181	Death caused by meningitis
182	Death caused by salt poisoning/thirst
183	Death caused by myoclonia congenital suis
184	Death caused by septicaemia
185	Death caused by poisoning
186	Death caused by heat-stroke
187	Death caused by cold
189	Death caused by other cns complaint
190	Death caused by other
192	Died emaciated/lean/worms
193	Death caused by hernia
194	Death caused by circulatory disturbance
195	Death caused by omphalitis
196	Death caused by blood poisoning/boils
197	Death caused by age
199	Death caused by infection/fever/reduced appetite
200	**Respiratory complaint**
210	Pneumonia
211	Pasteurella pneumonia
212	Streptococcal pneumonia
220	Common pulmonary disease
230	Virulent pulmonary disease
231	Virulent pulmonary disease type 1
232	Virulent pulmonary disease type 2
233	Virulent pulmonary disease type 5
234	Virulent pulmonary disease type 6
235	Virulent pulmonary disease type 7
236	Virulent pulmonary disease type 8
237	Virulent pulmonary disease type 10
238	Virulent pulmonary disease type 12
239	Virulent pulmonary disease other types
240	Glasser syndrome of the airways
250	Sternutatory disease
260	Whooping-cough
270	Influenza
271	Influenza type h3n2
272	Influenza type h1n1-Als
273	Influenza type h1n1-Sjælland
279	Respiratory complaint prrs
290	Other respiratory complaint
291	Corona virus infection
292	Verminous bronchitis
300	**Digestive complaints**
310	Coli diarrhea
311	Coli diarrhea type o149
312	Coli diarrhea type 0141
313	Coli diarrhea type o138
314	Coli diarrhea other types
315	Coli diarrhea not swine related
320	Necrosis of the gut
330	Coccidiose
340	Swine dysentery
350	Terminal ileitis
351	Acute terminal ileitis
352	Chronic terminal ileitis
360	Ulcer/stomach hemorrhage
361	Acute stomach hemorrhage
362	Chronic ulcer
370	Intestinal hemorrhage/volvulus
371	Intestinal hemorrhage
372	Volvulus
373	Twisted gut
380	Hemorrhoids
390	Other digestive complaint
391	Unspecified diarrhea
392	Oesophagustomosis diarrhea
393	Rotavirus diarrhea

400	**Skin complaint**	450	Erythema nodosum
410	Mange, lice	460	Parakeratosis
420	Exudative epidermitis	470	Burn
430	Dermatitis/impetigo	490	Other skin complaint
440	Ringworm / false ringworm		

500 Reproductive in connection with farrowing
510 Flux after farrowing
511 Infection of uterus in connection with farrowing
512 Vaginal catarrh in connection with farrowing
513 Retained afterbirth
520 Farrowing fever or similar
521 Farrowing fever
522 Lack of Milk
523 Other farrowing fever
530 Teat infection
531 Acute teat infection
532 Chronic teat infection
540 Obstetric aid/inducement
541 Manual obstetric aid
542 Inducement
543 Twisted uterus/inversio et prolapsus uteri
544 Inversio et prolapsus uteri
550 Induced farrowing
570 Weak born/few weak pigs
571 Weak born in connection with prrs
580 Poor maternal instinct/hunger
581 Poor maternal instinct
582 Hunger in nursing pigs
583 Viciousness/eating of piglets
590 Other reproductive in connection with farrowing

600 Reproductive in connection with servicing
610 Deficient heat or similar
611 Deficient heat
612 Weak heat
620 Kidney/bladder infection
621 Pyelitis
622 Bladder infection
623 Mycotoxicosis
624 Fungus toxin in kidneys
630 Sterile/not pregnant
640 Abortion or similar
641 Abortion following influenza
642 Erysipelas suis abortion
643 Abortion as a result of other cause
644 Abortion with no illness
645 PPV infection
646 Abort /contagious abortion in connection with prrs
650 Teat fungus
654 Teat fungus with flux
660 Flux after servicing
670 Offspring poor slaughter quality
680 Problems covering
690 Other reproductive in connection with servicing

700 Motor problems/injured
710 Arthritis
711 Coli arthritis
712 Mycoplasma hyorh. arthritis
713 Mycoplasma hyosyn. arthritis
714 Glasser arthritis
715 Erysipelas suis arthritis
716 Staphylococcal arthritis
717 Streptococcal arthritis
719 Other arthritis

720 Hoof complaint
721 Hoof infection
722 Hoof abscess
723 Laminitis
724 Foot rot
725 Deformed hoofs
726 Dry hoofs
727 Bad hoofs
728 Transverse crack of the hoof wall
729 Other hoof complaint

730 Tail biting/ear nursing and similar
731 Tail bite
732 Flank wound
733 Ear wound
734 Othematoma
739 Other bites and wounds
740 Stress / selen - deficiency
741 Stress (porcine stress syndrome)
743 Selen / E-vitamin deficiency
744 Muscle degeneration

750 Weak legs or similar
751 Osteochondrosis
752 Rickets/osteomalacia
753 Sprain
754 Elephantiasis of the leg in nursing pigs
755 Unspecified lameness
760 Splay legs

770 Fractures and dislocations
772 Dislocation
773 Dislocation of ischium
774 Femoral ephyseolysis
775 Open fracture of leg
776 Closed fracture of leg
777 Broken back

780 Injured/fights
781 Bitten
782 Crushed
783 Fighting/cannibalism
784 Muscle trauma
790 Other motor problems

800 Cerebral/nervous complaint
810 Meningitis
811 Glasser Meningitis
812 Strep.suis meningitis
813 Other meningitis
820 Salt poisoning/thirst
830 Myoclonia congenita suis
840 Septicaemia

850 Poisoning
851 Hydrogen sulphide poisoning
852 Smoke poisoning
860 Heat stroke
870 Cold/freezing
890 Other cerebral/nervous complaint

900 Other
910 Teat complaint
911 Teat complaint
912 Teat inversion
913 Teat necrosis
914 Excessive teats
915 Insufficient teats
916 Blind teats
919 Other teat complaint

920 Emaciated/lean/worms
921 Emaciated
922 Vitamin deficiency
923 Hunger
924 Roundworm
925 Iron poisoning
926 Iron nutritional deficiency

930 Half boar */hermaphrodite/hernia**

Slaughter remarks (codes) for Danish Crown

SL#		SL50	Akut nyrebetændelse
SL1		SL51	Kronisk nyrebetændel
SL2	Visuelt ej godkendt	SL52	Mug-nyrebetændelse
SL3		SL53	Blærebetændelse
SL4		SL54	Akut børbetændelse
SL5		SL55	Kronisk børbetændels
SL6		SL56	Halvorne/urorne
SL7		SL57	Tvekønnet
SL8		SL58	Tilbageholdt efterby
SL9		SL59	Ildelugtende foster
SL10	Akut hjertesækbetænd	SL60	Yverbetændelse
SL11	Kronisk hjertesækbet	SL61	Akut ledbetændelse
SL12	Hjerteklapbetændelse	SL62	Kronisk ledbetændels
SL13	Vattersot	SL63	Byld ben/tå*
SL14	Byld efter blodforgi	SL64	Knoglemarvsbetændels
SL15	Kredsløbssvækkelse	SL65	Frisk knoglebrud
SL16	Nysesyge	SL66	Gammel knoglebrud*
SL17	Byld i hoved	SL67	Ledskred
SL18	Byld i hals/bryst*	SL68	Byld bagkrop*
SL19	Injektionsskade forp	SL69	Halebid/haleinfektio
SL20	Akut lungebetændelse	SL70	Inficeret hudlæsion*
SL21	Kronisk lungebetænde	SL71	Ar/trykning*
SL22	Akut lungehindebet*	SL72	Misfarvet spæk*
SL23	Kronisk lungehindebe	SL73	Eksem/kr. hudbetænde
SL24		SL74	Mager/afmagring
SL25		SL75	Gulsot
SL26		SL76	Abnorm lugt
SL27		SL77	Knuderosen
SL28		SL78	TB-lign. frandring
SL30	Akut tarmbetændelse	SL79	Svulstdannelse*
SL31	Kronisk tarmbetændel	SL80	Muskeldegeneration (
SL32	Kronisk leverbetænde	SL81	Blodmangel
SL33	Tarmfremfald	SL83	Afvist til slagtning
SL34	Milttorsion	SL84	Død i stald
SL35		SL85	Død under transport
SL36		SL86	
SL37		SL87	Afregnet BU
SL38		SL88	Ormeknuder/leverplet
SL39		SL89	Manglende sværte
SL40	Akut bughindebetænde	SL90	
SL41	Kronisk bughindebet.	SL91	
SL42	Brok*	SL92	
SL43	Byld bug/bughinde*	SL93	
SL44	Skuldertrykning	SL94	Farvet aftegn -5%
SL45		SL95	Ulæselig leverandørn
SL46	Farvet aftegning*	SL96	Manglende øremærke
SL49		SL97	Drægtig
		SL98	Bindelsskader*
		SL99	Galdeforurening

Subject index

20 HELP

Check list- how to make your first E-control report.

The following check list is meant as a helping hand, the first you must make an E-control report. The checklist will only mention the most common registrations and set ups, so if you need more specific instructions, please contact our hotline.

1. **Set up E-report**

To be able to make an E-control report, the report must be defined under: General-Production report. See user manual article 2-11. *Note, the pen designations that you write here, will be the ones you must use for the entire program*.

If you have had you herd data converted from Bedriftsløsningen, the following pen designations are already used: Sows/nursery= 4, Pigs for slaughter= 6 and Maiden gilts=7. You should continue to use these pen designations.

2. **Inventory, begin**

For an E-control report to be calculated, you must have at least 2 inventory dates, a period start date and a period end date. On the day of inventory you must count all your animals in the stable(s) and type them in under: Inventory.

Under: Inventory- Inventory sows/boars you type in the date, number of boars, sows, gilts, maiden gilts, weaned. (Pigs in nursery), the weight of weaned pigs (total *weight*), nurs. (nursing pigs) and the weight of nurs. pigs (*total weight*). See user manual article 7-2.

Under: Inventory- Inventory progeny you type in the date, number of weaners/ progeny / pigs for slaughter, weight (*average weight*) and pen designation (the pen designation that is used on the stable, see item 1). If you have several of the animal groups, each group of animals must have an inventory. See user manual article 7-3.

3. **Program Setup, economics**

If you want the program to include an economic report, this must be selected under: General-Program Setup- Analysis. See user manual article 3-9.

4. **Program Setup, maiden gilts**

In this program you can handle the herd's maiden gilts in several ways. See user manual article 4-2 for nearer instructions.

5. **Registrations**

Registrations, sows: entered, serving, farrowing, weaning and start must be typed in under the menu item "sows" or on the sow card. See user manual article 4-1 to 4-10. *Note that the registrations on the individual sow must be typed in chronological order*.

Registration, Boars: entered and removed is keyed in under the menu item boars. See user manual article 5-2 and 5-4.

Registrations, progeny: Entered, sold/transferred live, sold slaughtered and removed died must be typed in on the separate animal groups. *Remember pen designation*. See user manual article 6-3 to 6-7. If you to have set up the program to run with a maiden gilt unit (see item 4), you must remember to transfer maiden gilts to the unit via Progeny- sold/transferred live, (if they are transferred from other groups) or Progeny- entered, (if they are bought from outside the herd).

If the program is set up to include the economic report, you must remember to type in the prices when you buy and sell animals.

6. **Feed consumption**

If the same feed components are used time after time, it is a good idea to set them up with a code in the feed database. See user manual article 2-21.

Afterwards the feed for the sows (sows, boars, gilts and eventually nursing pigs) are typed in under: Sows- Feed consumption. See user manual article 4-11.

Feed for progeny (weaners, progeny and pigs for slaughter) are keyed in under: Progeny- Feed consumption (*remember pen designation*). See user manual article 6-9.

7. **Medicine**

If you want to register medication consumption, the sow's consumption is typed in under: Sows- Medicine. See user manual article 4-15. The consumption of the progeny is registered under: Progeny- Medicine, see user manual article 6-12. (*Remember pen designation*)

8. **Other consumption**

If you want to record other consumption for sows (for example buy of AI, vet or likewise.) this is done under: Sows- Other consumption. See user manual article 4-13. Other consumption for progeny registered under: Progeny- Other consumption (*remember pen designation*). See user manual article 6-10.

If it is the same things you use time after time, they can with advantage be established with a code in the price database, which is found under: General- Code setup- Price database. See user manual article 2-22.

9. **Inventory end**

At last the program needs a inventory end. Here all the animals must be counted again as in item 2.

10. **E-control report**

Now the report/the reports can be ordered under: Analysis - E-control report. See user manual article 9.

Note, before you order an E-report it is a good idea to order a checklist. This is found under: Sow data- checklist. See user manual article 8-9. The checklist shows the sows/gilts/maiden gilts with a number in the herd, where there haven't been reported new events for a longer period of time. Here you should make sure that it isn't because of missing registrations.

Examples of general problems

The following pages contain examples on some of the most common issues that can arise in the WINPIG program. The list is intended as a help, but is in no way adequate. For further assistance contact our hotline.

Calculated weight at weaning

Which figures underlies for "calculated weaned weight"?

If the piglets are not weighed at weaning, the program can instead be set up to calculate a weight at weaning. The weight is calculated after that the pigs weigh 1 kilo at birth and after that has a daily growth of 250 gram per day. "Calculated weaned weight" is selected to/from under: General- Program Setup- (1.) Analysis- calculated weaned weight.

E-control report, daily growth, pigs for slaughter

The daily growth on the E-control report for pigs for slaughter is unlikely low/high.

1. Have you typed in a wrong weight under for instance: Progeny entered, -Removed or -Died?
2. Have you typed in the correct weight, (note that it is the pig's average weight), under: Inventory- Inventory Progeny
3. Are there any large differences in either this or the previous periods?
4. The correction factor 1.31 (along with the herd number and pen) must be entered under: General- Pen definition slaughter results.

E-control report, difference –

There is a negative difference on one or several animal groups under the E-control report.

A negative difference means that the program thinks that there are fewer animals in the barn than recorded under inventory. The difference might be because so few animals has been placed in the barn, to many has left the barn, there are too many recorded as dead, or you have been counting wrong during the inventory.

E-control report, difference +

There is a positive difference on one or several animal groups under the E-control report.

A positive difference means, that the program thinks that there are more animals in the barn, than recorded during inventory. The difference can be because too many animals has entered the barn, too few has left the barn, there are registered too few dead, or you have been counting wrong during inventory.

E-control report, difference on maiden gilts

There is a big difference on the maiden gilts under the E-control report.

1. Is the maiden gilts unit activated under: General- Program Setup- Register- Auto opti- Maiden gilts unit? If you want your maiden gilts to be in a "maiden gilts unit", in which the program then itself will remove an animal every time a new sow is served, you must place a check mark in "Maiden gilts unit". If you want to insert the maiden gilts manual, every time a new sow is served, you must not place a check mark in "Maiden gilts unit".
2. Has the right amount of animals been transferred to the maiden gilts unit?

E-control report, no registrations

When you order an E-control report the following message appears: No registrations.

1. Have you under: Inventory- Inventory sows/boars/progeny- F2 (calls out the registrations), entered a minimum of 2 inventory dates.
2. Has the E-control report been defined under: General- Production report?

E-control report, previous periods are missing

The previous periods doesn't appear on the E-control report.

1. There must not be a check mark in "Summ. periods", which is found under: General- Program Setup- (1.) Analyze.
2. Has the periods been un-selected (a minus in "pen") under: Inventory- Inventory sows/boars/progeny.

E-control report, inventory displacement

A big change has happened in inventory displacement in relation to previous periods.

The inventory displacement is calculated based on the animals in the barn, their weight as well as their value based on price at purchase and value at the end of the period. If a big change

has happened in just one of the above mentioned factors, it will mean a change in inventory displacement.

E-control report, inventory numbers?

In the E-control report some of the inventory numbers have a question mark behind them..

There are disagreements (differences) between what has been recorded and what the program has counted.

Maiden gilts on the Herd list

There are not any maiden gilts on the herd list..

In order to have the amount of gilts added to the Herd list, you must register a start date under Inventory Progeny. To do so, the following is done.
1. Go to Inventory Sows/Boars. Find a status date a few months back in time. Note the date and the number of maiden gilts.
2. After that go to Inventory Progeny, type in the date and the number of maiden gilts. Remember the pen designation.
You only have to do this one time. In the future the program will calculate the number of maiden gilts in the herd, on its own.

Typing in the numbers

Writing in numbers on lists and others can suddenly not be done.

1. Has ”Num Lock” by accident been switched off.
2. Is the window you are trying to write in, active (it must have a blue border on top)?

Multisite
Want to run the sows as multisite.
Contact AgroSoft so have instruction about adding multisite send to you.

Back up, restore

The program asks for a second disc, even though you've only created one.

There is an error on the diskette. The program reaches an area on the diskette, which it cannot read and therefore mistakenly thinks that there is a more media with the rest of the data.

Restore a new back up on another diskette. Remember to complete the formatting on the diskette.

Back up, create

The program says that there isn't enough space on disc drive a.

The diskette has not been formatted, or there is a fault on the diskette. Format the disk and check that there are no "damaged sectors".

Sow card, bottom is missing

The lowest half of the sow card is missing.

Place the mouse on the bottom edge so that a double pointed arrow appears. Hold down your left mouse button and pull with the mouse so the sow card is enlarged.

System error

The program makes a Svinesys system error.

Close the computer completely and restart it. Make a database check ɒ clean up the database. This is done under: Sow data- Check list- in the date field write: 010180 and click OK. If the program makes the message "no registrations", this means that it has not discovered any faults. If the problem continues, contact AgroSoft.

Illegal date

The program writes "illegal date" when you register an event (for example a farrowing or weaning).

The date of the event is outside the date interval you have set up under: General- Program Setup- Register- Date check. Adjust the date interval so the event can be registered (you can eventually change the date interval back again afterwards).

Illegal act

The following message appears "the program has made an illegal act".

Close the computer completely and restart it. Make a database check to clean up the database. This is done under: Sow data- Check list- in the date field write: 010180 and click OK. If the program makes the message "no registrations", this means that there has not been discovered any faults. If the problem continues, contact AgroSoft.

Illegal dongle/ No dongle found

The error message appears when the program is installed or when the program is wanted started

Regular Sentinel-dongle (little grey middle plug): Check that the dongle is inserted properly.
Put the newest AgroSoft compact disc in the computer. Open Pathfinder (right click on start). On the left side of Pathfinder, open CD-ROM drive (D:\AGROSOFT) and double click on the folder Sentinel. On the right side of the screen, double click on the file Setup/ Setup.exe. The Compact disc runs just a moment in the drive after which you must restart the computer. If the error message still appears, contact AgroSoft.

USB-dongle: Check that the key is inserted properly in the computer (the little green light on the dongle must glow).
Place the newest CD from AgroSoft in the computer. Open Pathfinder On the left side of Pathfinder, open CD-ROM drive (D:\AGROSOFT) and double click on the folder Sentinel. Double click you on the file RAINBOWSSD5.39.2. Follow the instructions for the installation and afterwards re-start the computer. If the error message still appears, contact AgroSoft.

Window, move

Only the half of the window is show on the screen.

Click with the left mouse click on "the blue edge", and hold down the mouse button, now the window can be moved with the mouse.

Window, enlarge/reduce

The window doesn't have the right size.

Place the mouse on the edges/frame of the window so, a double pointed arrow appears. Hold down the left mouse click and pull with the mouse to enlarge/reduce the window

Economy key figures

The economy key figures are missing on the e-control report.

1. You must have placed an 'X' in "Include economic report", which is found under: General- Program Setup- (1.) Analyze.
2. Economy key figures must be selected under: Analysis- E-control report (Say yes to calculate a new)- Inventory sows/ nursery/ pigs for slaughter- Setup- the key figures should be chosen with a check mark- OK.

Economic report, sale of breeding animal

On the economy report under" sale of breeding animal" it says a negative amount at dkk./animal

Under: Progeny- Sold/transferred live you must type in which pen the animals are sold to (either other stable sections or pen 0 for sale out of the stable).